UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

Class | Book | Volume
C | Ar48uH | 1871-75

Je 05-10M

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

http://archive.org/details/catalogueofuni7175univ

1045
519
156
£3

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University,

—WITH—

Normal Department Therein,

FOR 1871-72.

CIRCULAR FOR 1872-73.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS:
NEWS POWER PRESS PRINT.
1872.

Board of Trustees

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

With NORMAL DEPARTMENT Therein.

HON. THOMAS SMITH,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Ex-Officio President of the Board.

HON. M. A. COHN, - - - - SECRETARY.
GEN. A. W. BISHOP, - - - TREASURER.

HON. J. E. BENNETT,
HON. P. H. YOUNG,
HON. J. M. CLAYTON,
HON. E. J. SEARLE,
MAJ. H. C. C. BOTEFUHR,
HON. A. S. PRATHER,
HON. J. N. SARBER,
HON. H. A. MILLEN.

Committees.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

HON. A. S. PRATHER, CHAIRMAN,
HON. J. E. BENNETT, HON. M. A. COHN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. E. J. SEARLE, CHAIRMAN,
HON. P. H. YOUNG, HON. J. M. CLAYTON.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

MAJ. H. C. C. BOTEFUHR, CHAIRMAN,
HON. H. A. MILLEN. HON. J. N. SARBER.

Officers and Instructors.

N. P. GATES, ACTING PRESIDENT,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Principal in Normal Department.

C. H. LEVERETT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

MARY R. GORTON,
Preceptress in Normal Dep'm't, Instructress in Mathematics & Eng. Literature.

RICHARD THRUSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Practical and Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture.

HENRY L. BURNELL, Late U. S. Army,
Instructor in Military Science and Tactics, and Elocution.

L. J. STANARD, - - - *Instructress of Training School.*

W. D. C. BOTEFUHR, - - - - *Professor of Music.*

H. C. C BOTEFUHR, - - - *Superintendent of Farm.*

30721

Catalogue of Students

FOR PART OF THE YEAR,

Commencing with the opening of the University and ending June 28th, 1872.

Normal Department.

Name.	Residence.
ALBRIGHT, W. H.	Branchville, Lincoln Co., Ark.
BOTEFUHR, LAURA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
GRAHAM, ADELAIDE,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
GRAHAM, ANGELINE,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
GRAHAM, ELIZA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
JONES, JAMES,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
McCART, EVA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
McKINNEY, CHARLES,	Ozark, Franklin County, Ark.
PUTMAN, ANNA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
WAGGENER, W. G.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Preparatory Department.

Name.	Residence.
ABSALOM, E. C.	Clarksville, Johnson County, Ark.
ALLEN, J. H.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
ALLEN, MARGARET,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
ALLEN, L.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
ARMSTRONG, W. B.	Harrison, Boone County, Ark.
BROWN, A.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
BROOKS, W. T.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
BUIE, H. F.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
BERRY, W. C.	Augusta, Woodruff County, Ark.
BLISH, R.	Arkadelphia, Clark County, Ark.
BOLINGER, D. C.	Madison County, Ark.
BLAKE, J.	Bentonville, Benton County, Ark.
BOTEFUHR, E.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
BOTEFUHR, LILLIE,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
BLACK, SPYKER,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
BELL, C. H.	Black Jack, Sebastian County, Ark.
BENBROOK, E.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
COORS, H.	Ft. Smith, Sebastian County, Ark.

Name.	Residence.
Chitwood, S.	Black Jack, Sebastian County, Ark.
Carson, Ann,	Jonesborough, Craighead Co., Ark.
Carson, Olive,	Jonesborough, Craighead Co., Ark.
Carlile, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Crawford, W.	Branchville, Lincoln County, Ark.
Coldwell, E. W.	Bentonville, Benton County, Ark.
Cline, T. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carter, C. H.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carnahan, C. J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Doyle E. A.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
England, G.	Cincinnati, Washington Co., Ark.
Ellis, F.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ellis, T.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ellis, U.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Fields, N.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ford, R. A.	Polk Bayou, Jackson County, Ark.
Gates, Cora,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gates, Howard,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gates, Maria,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, C.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Antonia,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gregg, A.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gregg, A. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gregg, W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Geyer, C.	Lewisburg, Pope County, Ark.
Henderson, Clara,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, B.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, A. F.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harris, G.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ham, Rosa,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hodge, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hodge, M.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Johnson, T. M.	Madison County, Ark.
Johnston, E. A.	Waldron, Scott County, Ark.
Mallory, L. S.	Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Ark.
Massie, B.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Massie, L.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Massie, C.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Milligan, H.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Miller, Mary,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
McGahee,	Augusta, Woodruff County, Ark.
Naylor, F.	Clarksville, Johnson County, Ark.
Nickell, Sarah,	Ft. Smith, Sebastian County, Ark.
Nolan, Sarah,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Name.	Residence.
OLIVER, C.	Madison County, Ark.
PAPE, H.	Ft. Smith, Sebastian County, Ark.
PUTMAN, ANNA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
PUTMAN, MARY,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
PUTMAN, R.	Fayetteville, Washington Co , Ark.
QUARLES, T.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
RIZLEY, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
RUTHERFORD, L.	Bentonville, Benton County, Ark.
REED, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
RIPPLE, J.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
REED, LINA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
REED, G.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
SANGSTER, J. T.	Branchville, Lincoln County, Ark.
STONE, AMANDA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark,
STONE, ALBERT,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
STONE, L.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
SMITH, O.	Bradley County, Ark.
TORRENCE, J. D.	Russellville, Pope County, Ark.
WALKER, W. L.	Black Jack, Sebastian County, Ark.
WALKER, P.	Black Jack, Sebastian County, Ark.
WALKER, R. C.	Searcy, White County, Ark.
WHITNEY, JENNIE,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
WILLIAMS, ELIZA,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
WATKINS, A.	Searcy, White County, Ark.
WRIGHT, W.	Little Rock, Pulaski County, Ark.
YOES, W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

CIRCULAR

Arkansas Industrial University,

FOR 1872-73.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is established in accordance with an Act of Congress, making a grant of land as an endowment for its benefit, and in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this State, carrying out the object of said grant. According to the language of the grant, "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life;" or, changing the order of statement, the chief aim of the University is, "the *liberal and practical education of the industrial classes* in the several pursuits and professions of life;" and in order to this end, the University is "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics." The military tactics are required and the scientific and classical studies are permitted. Such, at least, we believe, is the common construction of those clauses, though the language may not unreasonably be understood to imply that the latter studies *shall not* be excluded from the course. The aim of the University is to comply strictly with the Acts of Congress and the General Assembly of this State in providing for and establishing it.

It proposes therefore—

1st. To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the arts of life.

2d. To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefits of daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. But its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the expenses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and of a taste for the pursuits of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, are two other important objects.

3d. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture.

4th. To provide the means of instruction in military science; and to this end skilled instructors and suitable military implements will be secured and obtained as soon as practicable.

5th. To afford the means of a general and thorough education not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best of colleges.

LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is pleasantly located within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, in Washington county. This location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the State in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of soil, variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural productions and the morality and intelligence of its people.

All necessary buildings, including school, study and recitation rooms, are provided for the accommodation of all students who may apply for admission.

It is thought by the opening of the academic year, 1873–74, large and commodious buildings will be constructed with dormitories and other improvements, looking to the comfort of students.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

Besides the munificent grant of land made by Congress, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand acres, the Legislature of the State has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of the Institution. The donation of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars proposed by the county of Washington and town of Fayetteville, upon condition of the location of the Institution in the latter place, has been secured and made available by its location at Fayetteville. In addition to the above, several hundred acres of valauble lands have been donated by private individuals.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An experimental farm, of excellent character, has been provided, immediately contiguous to the University, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The labor system will be voluntary, and students will not labor exceeding three hours per day, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for labor will be from five to fifteen cents per hour, according to ability.

TERMS and VACATIONS.

The Academical Year of the University with its several departments is divided into three terms, which are denominated Autumn, Winter and Spring; and the year will begin with the opening of the Autumn term. The Autumn term will continue fourteen weeks, the Winter and Spring terms will continue thirteen weeks each, and there will be one long vacation commencing at the close of the Spring term and continuing to the opening of the Autumn term, including the whole of August and the greater parts of July and September; and two short vacations of one week each, one at the close of the Autumn term and the other at the close of the Winter term.

CALENDAR FOR ACADEMICAL YEAR 1872-73.

The Autumn term will commence on the 23d of September, 1872, and close on the 20th December, 1872.

The Winter Term will commence on the 30th December, 1872, and close on the 28th of March, 1873.

The Spring Term will commence on the 7th of April, 1873, and close on the 3d of July, 1873.

BENEFICIARIES.

It is provided in Section 18, of the Act of the General Assembly establishing the University, that the Board of Trustees shall have power to "prescribe the grade and number of honorary scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State." They have, therefore, made provisions for two hundred and nineteen beneficiaries, who will be entitled to four years free tuition, and who are apportioned among the several counties according to their respective populations by the United States census of 1870, which apportionment is as follows:

Counties.	No. of Students	Counties.	No. of Students	Counties.	No. of Students
Arkansas	2	Hempstead	6	Poinsett	1
Ashley	3	Hot Springs	3	Polk	2
Benton	6	Independence	6	Pope	4
Boone	2	Izard	3	Prairie	4
Bradley	3	Jackson	3	Pulaski	14
Calhoun	2	Jefferson	7	Randolph	3
Carroll	2	Johnson	4	Sarber	2
Chicot	4	Lafayette	4	St. Francis	3
Clark	5	Lawrence	3	Saline	2
Columbia	4	Lincoln	3	Scott	3
Conway	3	Little River	2	Searcy	2
Crawford	4	Madison	3	Sebastian	6
Crittenden	2	Marion	2	Sevier	2
Craighead	2	Mississippi	2	Sharp	3
Cross	2	Monroe	4	Union	5
Dallas	2	Montgomery	1	Van Buren	2
Desha	3	Nevada	2	Washington	8
Drew	4	Newton	2	White	5
Franklin	4	Ouachita	6	Woodruff	3
Fulton	2	Perry	1	Yell	4
Grant	2	Phillips	6		
Greene	3	Pike	2		

The beneficiaries will be appointed as follows: By the Governor of the State, ten, not to exceed two in any one county; by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five, not to exceed one in any one county, provided, he shall not be entitled to make any appointments by virtue of his being ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees; by each member of the Board of

Trustees, four, to be selected from his district. The Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction are authorized to appoint the residue of beneficiaries, from the several counties of their respective districts, provided, no appointment shall be made in any county exceeding its quota, as above.

The Governor of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and members of the Board of Trustees should complete their appointments, and notify the Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction thereof twenty days before the opening of the Autumn term of each year. The Circuit Superintendents should complete their appointments by the opening of the Autumn term. Persons entitled to make appointments will prepare duplicate notifications of appointments, one of which will be forwarded to the President of the University, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. And, in case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after the commencement of the Autumn term, (except in case of sickness), he will be regarded as having declined his appointment; in which case, it will be the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person making such appointment, who will make another appointment, as soon thereafter as possible; and such other appointee will be required to appear at the University on the first day of the next term. The President of the Faculty shall continue to notify appointing officers, till their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

TUITION.

Students upon entering the University will be charged a matriculation fee of five dollars. And students, other than beneficiaries, whether residents or non-residents of the State, will be charged ten dollars tuition per term.

UNIVERSITY UNIFORM.

A uniform has been prescribed for the male students, which will consist of a suit of cadet gray mixed cloth of the same color and quality as that worn at West Point, and manufactured by the same establishment, and a cap of dark blue cloth, ornamented with the initials A. I. U. and surrounded by a silver wreath in front. This uniform will not be required to be worn the coming year, with the exception of the cap. Arrangements will be made by which students can obtain the uniform cap on their arrival at the University, at or near cost.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Provisions have been made for instruction in military science and tactics; and all able bodied male students will be required to drill twice a week.

General Course.

FIRST OR FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

REGULAR STUDIES.

Algebra.
Physical Geography—Elemt'ry.
Cæsar's Commentaries and Harkness' Introduction to Latin Composition.
Practical Agriculture and Pomology—Lectures.
English Diction and Elocution.
Natural Philosophy.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Harkness' First Greek Book.
French.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.
Practical Agricult'e—Lectures.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.

Harkness' First Greek Book continued and Xenophon's Anabasis commenced.
French.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.
Botany.
Physiology.
Practical Agriculture and Horticulture—Lectures.

Xenophon's Anabasis and Harkness' Greek.
Composition.
French.

SECOND OR SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Virgil's Æneid.
Botany. History.

Homer, with written exercises.
French.
German.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry. History.
Livy.
Plane Trigonometry.
Euripides (Iphigenia in Taurus)
German.
French.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.
Horace. Rhetoric.
Aristophanes (Birds).
Chemistry.
German.

THIRD OR JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Geology.
Tacitus (Germania and Agricola).
Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.
Thucydides (Selections).
German,
Civil Engineering.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
Juvenal.
Sophocles (Œdipus Tyrannus).
German.
Civil Engineering.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
Physical Geography.
English Literature.
Tacitus (Histories).
Demosthenes (Olynthiacs and Philippics).
German.
Civil Engineering.

FOURTH OR SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Elements of Criticism.
Science of Education.
Latin.
Greek.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Civil Polity.
Constitution of United States.
Greek.
Latin.
Evidences of Christianity.

THIRD TERM.

History of Philosophy.
Modern Philology.
Constitutional Law.
History of Inductive Sciences.
Social Science.
Latin.
Greek.

A full Agricultural course will be prescribed in the annual circular and catalogue for the ensuing year. An unexpected difficulty in procuring the Agricultural College Scrip to which the University is entitled is the cause of this delay. This difficulty, however, is now being removed, and there is every reason to believe that within the coming year the endowment made by Congress will be serviceable to its full extent. For further information upon this subject attention is called to the address of Gen. A. W. Bishop, appended to this circular.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Algebra to Equations of the Second Degree, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Harkness' Introductory Latin Book, and Harkness' Latin Reader, or their equivalents; if unable to pass such examination they may be placed in the Preparatory Department. Candidates must also be of good moral character and not under the age of fourteen years.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

A Freshman Class will be formed at the commencement of the next Autumn term.

* * *

Normal Department.

By the Act of the General Assembly, carrying into effect the Act of Congress making the grant for the Industrial University, it was provided that there should be a Normal Department therein. A Normal Department has been therefore established in, or in connection with the University. This Department is now fully in operation and is designed to furnish a thorough course of instruction to all those who desire to engage in the profession of teaching in the public schools

The courses of study and training in this Department are separate and distinct from the University courses, the great aim being the education of teachers.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Training School has been established in the Preparatory Department, where students in the Normal Department will be required to put into practice the theories taught them, under the direct supervision of a training instructor.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic through Fractions.
Geography.
Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.
Sentence Making.
Reading.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Etymology.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Grammar.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition.
Drawing and Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Latin, German or French.
Grammar—Syntax.
Botany.
Methods of Teaching.
Practice in Teaching.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Latin, German or French.
U. S. History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Constitution of U. S. and Ark.
Physiology.
U. S. History.
Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
English Literature.
Theory and Art of Teaching.
General History.
Mental and Moral Science.
Physical Geography.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
Essays on Mental Development,
Astronomy.
English Literature.
Book-keeping.

THIRD TERM.

Geology.
Zoology.
Surveying.
Reviews.
Essays.

TWO YEAR'S COURSE.

The following two year's Normal course may be taken instead of the above by such students as may not have the time and means to take the longer three year's course.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Sentence Making.
Reading, Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.
Penmanship and Book-keeping.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Methods of Teaching.
Grammar.
Botany.
Zoology.
Practice in Teaching.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Impromptu Composition.
U. S. History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Constitution of U. S. and Ark.
Philosophy.
U. S. History.
Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.
Reviews.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be of good moral character, and must, if males, be sixteen, if females, fourteen years of age; also, they must pass a satisfactory examination in the common English branches.

Those who are found not to have attained the prescribed proficiency may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

TUITION.

Citizens of the State, either male or female, who desire to enter the Normal Department, and who will enter into a written obligation to teach in the Public Schools of the State for the period of two years after completing their course, will be admitted, tuition fee. All others, whether residents or non-residents of the State, will be charged ten dollars tuition per term.

Preparatory Department.

In view of the fact that the educational facilities in this State have been and are, with the exception of a few favored localities, such, that young persons, desirous of a collegiate or normal education, have been and are unable properly and sufficiently to prepare themselves to enter the Industrial University or Normal School therein, there has been established, in connection with the University and Normal School, a Preparatory Department. This is intended to be auxiliary to the higher departments, and especially to prepare pupils who may enter it for those departments. This Department is under the general supervision of the Faculty of the University and Normal Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

CHARTS AND FIRST READER.

ARITHMETIC.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 100. Sums and differences to 10, using objects.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS on familiar things, as toys, bright colored objects, objects in the school room, yard, &c., to develop power of expression.

LESSONS ON PLACE—Preparatory to Geography. Objects arranged on the table by the teacher, position changed and child re-arrange from memory: cultivates close observation. Corners of table named and child describe position of objects: cultivates language.

DRAWING.—Representation of two sticks, horizontal and vertical; gradually increase the number and let the child arrange them in different positions, forming figures: gives power over hand and cultivates taste. Reproduce previous lessons: cultivates memory.

SINGING.

SECOND TERM.

First Reader—Finish and review.

Arithmetic—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 1000. All products to 20, using objects.

Conversational Lessons—on objects not present, for cultivation of language and conception, as "Birds' Nests," "Our Dog," "Your Cat," &c.

Lessons on Place.—Arranging of objects by child and representation of same on slates and blackboard. Cardinal and semi-cardinal points

Drawing.—Same as previous term, also dictation exercises, the teacher dictating and at the same time placing on board, child copying on slate. Copying of work placed on board by teacher without dictation. Reproduction exercises.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading—Nursery, and other selections suitable for children.

Arithmetic.—Introducing the idea of Division by means of objects. Continue and extend work of previous term.

Form.—Lines and angles.

Lessons on Place.—Develop the idea of map. Draw map of school-room floor, yard, city, &c.

Size.—Measurement of lines and distances.

Conversational Lessons.—Writing of sentences on familiar objects, giving attention to capitals, periods, and correct expression. Continue work of previous term.

Drawing.—Same work as in previous term, with greater number of lines. Introduction of some curved lines in dictation exercises.

Music.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Second Reader.

Arithmetic—Primary, to Subtraction.

Drawing.—Same as in previous term. Child dictate and class draw. Reproduction of work of teacher or some pupil: cultivates close observation and memory.

Conversational Lessons.—Stories read by teacher and reproduced by children. This exercise is valuable, as it is especially adapted to the formation of good style. Writing of sentences as in previous term.

Lessons on Place.—Present map of county, with definitions of such terms as may arise, as river, bank, source, brook, tributary, agriculture, trading, &c.

Form.—Triangle and quadrilaterals.

Size.—Continuation of previous term's work.

SECOND TERM.

SECOND READER.—Finish and review.

ARITHMETIC—Primary, to Division.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—Conversation continued. Exercise in general description, as form, size, color, &c. Objects described and guessed; child conceals some object and others describe it; show picture and children tell what they see in it, and draw from it as much of a story as possible. Cultivates observation, reason and judgment. Read a story and require its reproduction. Writing of sentences, and attention given to pronunciation, &c.

FAMILIAR MAMMALIA—as cat, dog, horse, rat, pig, &c., naming and describing parts, especially such as will help in classification; habits also noticed.

COLOR.—Distinguish a few prominent colors, as red, yellow, blue, green, &c. Exercise in patterning, the child always imitating the teacher: cultivates taste.

GEOGRAPHY—Oral. Study of the State of Arkansas and contiguous States, defining such terms as may arise.

DRAWING.—Combinations with an even number of right angles. Division of lines into equal parts. More curved lines introduced, in imitation, than in previous work.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MUSIC.

THIRD TERM.

READING.—"Children's Hour" and other select reading.

GEOGRAPHY—Elementary, to page 71.

ARITHMETIC—Primary, to Federal Money.

FAMILIAR MAMMALIA.—Same as previous term, introducing adaptation of parts.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—Simple subjects and plan given; children required to make a story; continued stories read and reproduction required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation and capitals.

FORM.—Polygons and most familiar solids.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Continue work with weights and measures.

COLOR.—An additional number of common colors learned. Patterning continued.

BOTANY.—Miss Youmans' course.

GEOGRAPHY.—Continue work of previous term, finishing the United States.

DRAWING.—Same as in previous term, adding acute angles.

MUSIC.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

ARITHMETIC—Primary, finish.

GEOGRAPHY—Elementary, finish to Part III.

FAMILIAR INSECTS—Same work as with mammalia, using the microscope.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—Same as previous term. Different subjects given to each child and stories required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, capitals, &c. Correction of false syntax.

DRAWING.—Combination of right, obtuse and acute angles. More curved lines in imitation exercises.

COLOR.—Names of standard colors, red, green, yellow, &c., formed by actual experiment. Tints and shades.

FORM.—Circles, curvilinear angles.

BOTANY.—Miss Youmans' lessons.

MUSIC.

SECOND TERM.

THIRD READER.—Finished and reviewed.

GEOGRAPHY—Elementary.

ARITHMETIC—Intermediate, to page 96.

FORM.—Solids, cones and cylinders.

DRAWING.—Combination of different quadrilaterals, as four squares and four oblongs. Division of lines.

COLOR.—Secondary colors, how formed. Hues of violet.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—Same as in previous term. Description of scenes and events which they have knowledge of. Work on sentences continued. Separation of simple prose into sentences, with capitals and punctuation marks.

ANIMALS.—Less familiar mammalia, as elephant, camel, bear. Pictures presented.

MUSIC.

THIRD TERM.

READING—"Little Corporal" and other selections.

ARITHMETIC—Intermediate, to page 174.

GEOGRAPHY—Intermediate.

GRAMMAR.—Oral lessons on the parts of speech, taking first the noun and verb and forming the sentence.

DRAWING.—Combinations with quadrilaterals. More curved lines used in dictation; more frequent reproduction. Exercises in dividing and subdividing lines.

Conversational Lessons—Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, false syntax, &c. Separation of prose into sentences; combining statements into single sentences. Oral exercises, same as previous term.

Animals.—Familiar birds; parts, adaptation, habits, &c.

Color.—Hues, tertiaries.

Botany—Miss Youmans' course.

Music.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fourth Reader.

Arithmetic—Intermediate, to page 274.

Geography—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons continued, taking up phrase and clause modifiers. Greene's Introduction to Etymology, (omitting lesson 37.)

Drawing.—Figures formed with concave and convex angles and polygons.

Composition.—Visits, journeys, descriptions of places, &c., requiring written work.

Animals.—Familiar Reptiles, fishes, &c.

Color.—Harmony of secondaries; tertiaries.

Botany.

Penmanship.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Fourth Reader—Finished and reviewed.

Arithmetic—Intermediate, finished and reviewed.

Geography—Intermediate.

Drawing—Inventions with two, three and four sided curvilinear figures. Leaf and flower drawing, from specimens.

Composition.—Stories told from suggestive pictures, without conversations. Subjects strongly suggestive of a story given, as "I want," "Katy's first day at church," &c.

Color.—Colors, as emblematic flags, railway signals, &c.

Penmanship.

Geology.—Oral lessons.

Animals.—Less familiar birds and reptiles, with a few common mollusks.

Grammar.—Properties of parts of speech.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

THIRD TERM.

READING.—"Our Young Folks," and other select current reading.

ARITHMETIC—Grammar School.

GRAMMAR—to Prosody.

DRAWING.—Leaf, flower and fruit; also familiar objects.

COMPOSITION.—Same as previous term. Letters, analysis of subject and different heads to different heads to different children.

PENMANSHIP.

GEOLOGY.

MUSIC.

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

FIFTH READER.

ARITHMETIC—Grammar School.

GRAMMAR—Greene's Introduction finished.

HISTORY—United States.

DRAWING.

COMPOSITION.—Same as previous term. Impromptu writing.

PENMANSHIP.

MUSIC.

SECOND TERM.

FIFTH READER.

ARITHMETIC—Grammar School.

LATIN.

PHYSIOLOGY.

DRAWING.

HISTORY.—United States.

COMPOSITION.—Subjects more difficult, less suggestive, still involving narrative or discription. Current history or biography.

PENMANSHIP.

MUSIC.

THIRD TERM.

READING.—Fifth Reader, choice literature, and biography.

ARITHMETIC—Grammar School, finished.

COMPOSITION. Same as previous term.

ALGEBRA.

LATIN.

MUSIC.

Beneficiaries, who, upon an examination by the faculty, may be found not qualified to enter the Industrial University, may be placed in the Preparatory Department, as beneficiaries; but the time spent by them in this department will be deducted from the four years free tuition to which they are entitled in the University by virtue of their appointments.

Applicants, who, upon examination by the faculty, are found not qualified to enter the Normal Department, may be placed in the Preparatory Department; and upon their entering into a written obligation to take a Normal course with a view of qualifying themselves as teachers, after the completion of their preparatory course, their tuition shall be free.

Those who may not be able, in the opinion of the faculty, to prepare themselves for the Normal Department by one years' study in the Preparatory Department, shall not be entitled to free tuition therein.

With the exception of such students as may be placed in the Preparatory Department, on account of their inability to enter the University or Normal School, and who are entitled to the free tuition privileges above indicated, and whose ages are above fixed, all other students entering this department shall be seven years of age or upward, and shall be required to pay seven dollars tuition per term. Entrance and incidental fees, which will be small, will be fixed by the faculty.

◆

General Information.

POLICY.

It is the aim of the University, with its Normal Department, to meet the educational wants of every student in the State, who may apply for admission therein with sufficient qualifications to enter. The courses of study, as laid down, are intended to be mere outlines of work.

The policy of the institution is determined by the Board of Trustees, who as a body, represent the people, and no particular party or sect.

GOVERNMENT.

Students are held responsible only for good order and the diligent use of their time. Those who fail to conform to this simple requirement are at once dismissed.

The University is no place for idlers, for disorderly persons, or for those who do not propose to give their *whole time* to the work prescribed for them by the faculty. The loss of a single recitation not only injures the student but those connected with him.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

There is one Literary Society, the "CLARIOSOPHIC," established, which is sustained with great interest, and furnishes valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student.

LIBRARY.

The University Library, though at this time small, comprises some valuable works. Valuable additions will be made from time to time. All students have free access to this Library free of charge.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

No provisions have yet been made for a boarding department, or for rooms for students, in the University. This cannot be done before September, 1873.

Good board, with rooms, fuel, lights and washing can be had near the University, at from twelve to fifteen dollars per month.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Text Books used in the University can be bought at reduced rates at Fayetteville. Students should bring such Text Books as they may have with them, purchasing none until their arrival here.

Twenty dollars for each student per annum will be needed for books and stationery.

MUSIC.

Special instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given, two lessons a week, by W. D. C. Botefuhr, Professor of Music, to such students as may desire it.

Tuition, fifteen dollars per term.

ADDRESS OF

GEN'L A. W. BISHOP,

DELIVERED AT THE

Commencement of the Arkansas Industrial University,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 27, 1872.

◆

It is an old heresy, that labor and culture are antagonistic. The "hewers of wood and drawers of water" have indeed gone one way, and much of the intellect of the world another, but this conflict was not essential, and the slow growth of the ages is frittering it away.

The struggle for advancement, whether individual or of race, has been constant, and though power and position, coupled ofttimes with learning, have kept the educated and the ignorant, as well as ruler and subject, apart, the abyss is constantly narrowing. Even a hundred years ago it yawned far more fearfully than now, and the time is not distant, when the youth of many countries will jump it, and press on in the general scale of advancement, influenced only by those causes of success or failure, that industry and genius inspire, or their absence takes away.

For centuries, linguistic culture has been the especial favorite of educators; and though art, meantime, made no indifferent progress, science crept blindly along with occasional formula and disconnected principles, to brush away obstructions, and never asserting the true dignity of its mission. The outgrowth, however, of Magna Charta and the revolutions of 1688 and 1776 in government, the experiments upon the expansive power of steam, and with the subtle agencies of electricity and chemistry, as applied to agriculture and the useful arts, have worked a revolution in learning, and the thoughtful teachers of the country are recasting their methods of instruction, and organizing anew the old forces that have run so long in the ruts and grooves of classical culture.

It was well, nevertheless, for the world, that the monks of the dark ages preserved so carefully those old manuscripts, without which we would to-day know nothing, except what the weak force of tradition might preserve, of the orators, poets and philosophers who gave to Greece and Rome their pagan preeminence, and to mankind at large much of wisdom of which the world will never become oblivious.

The Latin language, dead in native usage, but reproduced largely in modern tongues, has been of inestimable benefit to the nations, and instruction in it ought not to be dispensed with. The Greek is still worthy of a high place in professional study, but happily, our Universities, both in this country and on the Continent, are now paying, as they ought, far more attention than at any previous period to material science.

The allegiance of scholars is divided, and the great needs of an active, restless, utilizing present are sought to be met. Freedom of thought in political ethics has quickened reflection in the matter and modes of educational training; the diversified employments of men, born of an increased diffusion of wealth, have widened the sphere of the instructor. and now we see agriculture and the mechanic arts running a manly race with literature and the professional learning of the schools.

The tendency among educated men to what is technically known as professional life, is not so decided as at previous periods in our national history. Liberally educated young men are breaking away from the delusion that they must necessarily become lawyers, physicians, clergymen or teachers. The great enterprises of the time are demanding brains as well as money and muscle and in the wonderful applications of science to the practical business of life, there are abundant opportunities for honored and remunerative effort.

Soils are no longer "stupid clay." The toil of the laboratory has brought their occult qualities to light, and farming has attained a rank and standing that have made it, what it always intrinsically has been, the first occupation of man. The tendency of learning to rebel from classic oversight has, of late years, been very marked in this country. Old and new Yale have divided on the question, and though the contest has been amicable, and the growth of that grand old college has not been impaired, its methods of instruction have been adapted more closely to the genius of the age.

Cornell University, rich, powerful and energetic, is a special outcropping of the demands of the times, and the struggling scientific schools of a quarter of a century gone, are now instinct with activity and thrift. Agriculture and the mechanic arts, slowly emerging form obscurity, are prominent in the curriculum of general instruction, and rapidly dispelling the old conservative notion that success in life, as the world has been too much disposed to view it, is attainable only through the liberal professions.

This alliance of the workshop and the field, made doubly strong and clear-sighted by the munificent aid of Congress, is yet barely emerging from neglect. Its loins are not fully girt up. Its blows are somewhat wild, and its sinews need toughening; but ignorance, prejudice, and a contracted idea of life are giving way, and this phase of the union of labor and culture is assuredly destined to vindicate itself.

The spasmodic aid of individuals has been succeeded by a wise liberality of Congress, and a system has been developed, which, though still incomplete, is already fruitful of good results, but far more abundant in the reasonable expectations of the future. For a number of years the project of aid from Congress was held under advisement, favorable and otherwise, before it crystallized into law.

Checks and disasters
Grew in the veins of actions highest reared,
As knots by the conflux of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

And thus through hope and fear, progress and reverses, the champions of the cause struggled up to final success.

Let me begin at the beginning, but premising that antecedently to Congressional legislation, great-hearted and far-seeing men had, for years, been agitating the subject of industrial education, foremost among whom was Jonathan Baldwin Turner, of Illinois.

On the 14th day of December, 1857, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, then a member of the Lower House of Congress, introduced a bill, appropriating to the several States a portion of the public lands for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. He, at once, was met with opposition, and the bill instead of being referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which he was Chairman, fell into the hands of the Phillistines—the Committee on public lands—which, as then constituted, was adverse to the spirit and scope of the bill.

Its incubation in committee was, therefore, not hopeful, and, at last, on the 15th of April, 1858, the chairman of the committee, the Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, reported it back with the recommendation that it do not pass. A minority report in its favor was also presented, and, debate ensuing, the author elaborately defended it. The question was close, and on the 22d of April, 1858, the bill passed the House by a majority of five. In the Senate it was referred likewise to the Committee on Public Lands and reported back without recommendation as to its passage or rejection, and Congress adjourned before any further action was taken.

Two months of the following winter passed by before the bill was again reached. By energetic effort it was then called up slightly amended, and passed February 7th, 1859, by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-two—Senators Davis, of Mississippi, Mason, of Virginia, and Pugh, of Ohio, actively opposing the bill. The House concurred in the Senate amendment, but the bill going then to President Buchanan was returned with his veto. The original passage of the bill had been barely accomplished, and its friends were not strong enough to overcome the Presidential negative. The necessary two-thirds vote, therefore, was not obtained, and so the bill was lost.

''Peace hath'' indeed ''her victories no less renowned than war,'' but success in this direction was remitted to the future, then full of portents and the vague apprehension of trouble between the States. The war-cloud, in fact, arose, and overcasting the nation as it grew, darkened the prospect of peaceful legislation, and for three years this wise and benificent measure seemed to be lying in the ''Tomb of the Capulets.'' At length, however, it reappeared in its original form, and on the 5th day of May, 1862, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Wade. Again it provoked opposition, and a month's delay occurred before it was called up for final action, when it passed by a majority of twenty-five, seven Senators only voting in the negative. Taken to the House, the bill received the energetic support of its author, and passed that body by the decisive vote of ninety to twenty-five. This was on the 17th of June, 1862. On the 2nd of July, President Lincoln approved the bill, and thus at last, the growth of a new education on American soil, was fully assured.

The contest had been long and anxious. One bill had been defeated and a civil war had intervened to disturb legislation, before the measure finally became a success. In fact this consummation was brought about amid the din of arms, and when the nation at large was too busily occupied otherwise to give heed to the establishment of a new order of educational institutions. Nevertheless, the great service that Senator Morrill, as he now is, has rendered to the nation, *will not* be underrated and *cannot* be forgotten.

The endowment after which he reached, was princely. He saw with the prescience of an earnest purpose that here was an apportunity to turn a large portion of the public lands of the nation to profitable account ; to make them contributary to a more practical education, and labored away until Congress and the Executive of the country set the seal of law upon the dedication of millions of acres of the public domain to the sustenance of these new institutions of learning.

Thirty thousand acres of land, or their equivalent in land scrip, for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which a State would be entitled under the census of 1860, were to be set apart for this purpose, and by most of the States these appropriations have been received, and the proceeds applied in accordance with the act making them.

Thus much for the aid of the general government. What, in brief, is proposed by these Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, is best stated by Senator Morrill, himself. Speaking to his bill, he says: ''It proposes to establish at least one college in every State, upon a sure and perpetual foundation, accessible to all, but especially to the sons of toil, where all the needful sciences for the practical avocations of life shall be taught; where neither the higher graces of classical studies, nor that military drill our country now so greatly appreciates, will be entirely ignored, and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may look for troops of earnest friends, studying its familiar and recondite economies, and at last elevating it to that higher level, where it may fearlessly invoke comparison with the most advanced standard of the world.''

This was the grand object sought, and so far, though but a brief period has intervened, the end has amply justified the efforts of the friends of the system. In some of the States, distinct institutions have been established; in others, new departments have been added to Universities already in operation.

In New York, Ezra Cornell, the pioneer business man in American Telegraphy, and who amassed a fortune, while Professor Morse gathered the laurels of an honorable and world-wide fame, founded Cornell University, to which was given the agricultural college land allotted to that State. By careful management these lands, located, I believe, by Mr. Cornell himself, have become a magnificent dowry, which with other sources of revenue belonging to that institution, will soon place it among the first in the country in educational advantages, and in financial strength, absolutely without an equal.

Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts are, however, but a department in Cornell. In Massachusetts, Michigan, and some of the other States, they are the principal objects of instruction in the institutions that teach them, and each State in the encouragement of these schools is governed by the general condition of its educational interest. Here in Arkansas, we had no State University, and it became necessary to adapt the gift of the General Government to the wants of the State. So when the act for the establishment of the "Arkansas Industrial University" was drawn, provision was very properly made for a Normal Department, a course the wisdom of which has already been abundantly manifested.

But before alluding more particularly to this feature, let me give some account of the origin of this institution, its growth and the present condition of its endowment. By an Act of Congress, approved July 23d, 1866, the time within which a State might take and claim the benefit of the act of July 2, 1862, to which reference has already been made, was extended five years, and the formal assent to it and acceptance of its provisions by the State of Arkansas was made on the 31st of January, 1867.

On the 12th of February, in that year, a certified copy of the act of acceptance by the State, was filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, a fact that fixed the date from which the five years began to run, before whose expiration at least one college must be established. On the 22d of January last, this University was thrown open to pupils, and on the 8th of February, when thirty pupils were in attendance, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that it had been formally opened. Its right to the Congressional donation was now complete and properly asserted, but upon attempting to obtain it, we were met with this objection from the Secretary, that we could not have it until the State of Arkansas should pay an indebtedness due from it to the trust fund of the Chickasaw Indians, amounting now, principal and interest, to at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and as security for the payment of which the Government held the bonds of the old State Bank.

Shortly after Arkansas was admitted into the Union, it borrowed from this fund a large sum of money. On the first day of January, 1842, the amount of unpaid principal was ninety thousand dollars. Up to that date the interest had been met, but since then nothing has been paid, either principal or interest, and the sum that I have mentioned is now due. The Secretary informed us, however, that if Congress would authorize him to receive the new funded bonds of the State, for the bonds held by him, funding principal and interest, he would deliver the old bonds and issue the college scrip. To that end, a bill was introduced in the Senate in January last, and in March, another bill in the House of Representatives, that contemplated the issuance of the scrip without any reference to the payment of this debt due from the State. The House bill, introduced by Hon. James M. Hanks, of Helena, passed that body near the close of the session, and taken to the Senate was there the subject of an animated discussion, that resulted in an amendment, to the effect that this scrip should not be delivered to the authorities of the State of Arkansas until the State should have made some satisfactory arrangement, by which the bonds of the State, principal and interest, now held by the United States as Indian Trust funds should be funded in the new bonds of the State, authorized to be issued for this purpose. This, as was announced on the floor of the Senate, by Senator Clayton, the State is ready to do, and to use his language, "the very moment the Secretary of the Interior comes forward and proposes to have these bonds funded, the State authorities will do it." With this amendment the bill passed the Senate the day of the adjournment of Congress, and being hurried into the House, where it was compelled to go in consequence of this amendment, it was there, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hanks, and amid all the hurry and confusion of the closing hours of a Congress, pressed to a vote, and the measure is now a law.

To the two gentlemen to whom I have alluded, we are specially indebted for our extrication from this difficulty, an embarrassment that we did not anticipate, and for which the present generation is not responsible.

The State authorities will immediately take the necessary steps to secure this scrip, for which we have a cash offer of ninety-five cents from a responsible party, and at the earliest possible moment, permanent buildings will be erected, and the securities of the University so managed, that with the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds of the County of Washington and the Town of Fayetteville, voted to the University, our endowment can mainly be put upon a permanent footing, without going beyond the State for this purpose or paying a premium for the securities that we invest in.

What, therefore, has so far been done in establishing this University, has been brought about under difficulties. The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars by the State, was not intended as an endowment, or to pay current expenses, but to "purchase a site, erect buildings and organize" the institution. With no other means at command, however, the Trustees have been compelled to apply this fund to the general support of the University, paying expenses of whatever kind it has become necessary to meet. But when our land scrip and through it our bonds will become fully available, as happily we have every reason to believe will soon be the fact, there will then go up on yonder grounds, dedicated irrevocably now to this last union of labor and culture, a fit embodiment of the hopes and purposes of the founders of the University.

Meantime, the Board of Trustees congratulate the Faculty upon their success. Six months ago there was nothing to work from but a farm house and an opportunity. Now, a hundred pupils gather daily upon a beautiful hill, that looks benignantly upon us to-night, and where with the oversight of the State and the question of race and color practically met, all are privileged to attend, and with equal facilities to struggle after that pre-eminence which is the reward alone of industry and capacity.

The Trustees are pleased also to observe that the students have so early and successfully organized a Literary Society, where extemporaneous debate and written composition quicken the faculties and inspire a generous emulation. Carefully followed up with no discouragement at early failures, they will contribute very largely to subsequent success, and that young man especially, who shrinks from talking on his feet will live to bitterly regret that he did not avail himself of the opportunities presented here.

Naturally, the normal feature of the University will be the first to bear fruit. With experienced teachers secured, the material to work upon here, and the necessary appliances for instruction obtained, the friends of the institution are very much encouraged by what they see has already been accomplished.

Qualified teachers for our common schools are one of the great needs of the State, and the full development of the system requires an armory to forge them in. We have none but what is promised here, and, happily, that promise is not only opening the "eyes of expectation," but advancing to fulfillment.

Time is essential to growth. Seasons must come and go, before the oak can put on the full panoply of majesty: and so is it with our common school system. Four years ago it took its place in the statutes of the State, eliminating the debris of the old diges s, and though still young, is growing steadily as the real basis of the new order of things. The Normal Department in this University can be its principal auxiliary, and I doubt not the advance of time will abundantly justify in this respect the hopes of the present.

Teachers are indispensable to the growth of a people. If the young *bring themselves up* they will inevitably insure the decadence of a nation. There must be instructors in a free country, and those who determine upon this course of life deserve every encouragement that can be given to them. It is extremely absurd to decry their avocation, as some short-sighted people are fond of doing, but they only demonstrate to every intelligent person that they ought to be in school themselves, and in the primary class at that.

Teaching! We owe it a debt that it takes a lifetime to pay. God, in the person of his incarnate son, taught us in the sermon on the Mount, and from the dawn of the christian era to the present hour, teachers have been the living inspiration of things secular as well as sacred. But I pass to the main object to be kept in view in the conduct of an Industrial University, and that is, to infuse the appliances of education into Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, or in other words to send back into the world, when the doors of the college shall have been closed behind them, and the experimental labors of the laboratory and the field shall have ceased, young men who will be content to return to the parental work-shop or farm, or, ambitious of greater latitude, will strike out for acres of their own.

The great bane of this country is the tendency from the farm to the town. It wears off as middle life approaches, but in the hey-day of youth beguiles like a serpent, and causes the committal of many an error that it takes a lifetime to retract. Young men are fond of excitement, change, and variety: too many of them feel that scope enough is not given to their inclinations behind the plow or in the harvest field. The life of the farmer becomes, therefore, dull and uninteresting, and they leave it.

What is needed is, that farm life should be rendered more attractive; that the result of scientific investigation upon soils and their productions should be closely applied, and an advanced degree of education among farmers themselves brought about, so that when public trusts are to be given, and offices filled, whether local, state or national, the tillers of the soil will be largely looked to for this purpose. The independence that his avocation gives him, is a reasonable guarantee that an intelligent farmer will make a safe and judicious legislator. He is not specially liable to be blown about by the winds of faction, for politics are his opinions, not his livelihood. The road to his vote is not through his pocket. The argument that assumes convincing form in the extension of the hand behind the back, does not determine him, and if he pays expenses while legislating for his State, he is satisfied.

The city, on the other hand, abounds in men who live upon expedients. They flit from one occupation to another, striving only to make ends meet, and in the rush and pressure of an active and restless population fall by the wayside, atoms only in the great volume of human want; and while I would, by no means, belittle the healthful consequences that flow from commercial marts and manufacturing centres, it is painfully apparent that there are hundreds of men in our larger cities who are not at all essential to their legitimate occupations, and for whom and their families it would be infinitely better were they in the country. Gathering now where street lamps mock the stars and pavements crush out the grass, they give nothing in return for these checks upon nature, and only serve the simple purpose of keeping themselves alive. They are wanted in the fields, and, as the inducements grow to go there, it is to be hoped they will see the wisdom of producing while they consume.

There is another feature in our national life, to which I cannot, in this connection, forbear alluding, and that is the tendency still overstrong to professional employment. Farmers' sons possess it, as well as the youth of our cities, and with a vague idea of the future, but impelled by the conviction that even a good academical education, to say nothing of a graduation from a college, cannot be utilized on a farm, they determine, for instance, to study law. This is the avenue, they say, that led to the enviable height that Hamilton and Webster, Burke and Erskine reached, and they start out upon it with little conception of the difficulties that will assuredly beset them, or the disappointments that they must endure.

The law is a jealous mistress. She will permit no divided allegiance, and it behooves a young man to consider well before he courts her favor. Her demands are exacting, and success as she points it out, can only be attained by close, accurate and constant labor. When, therefore, the coveted certificate of admission to practice is secured, the struggle is just beginning, and woe betide the unfortunate man who has no adequate conception of what he is about. The sign of his calling is nailed to the wall; he supplies himself with a few text books and reports, and then sits down complacently in his office in expectation of the speedy coming of clients. He wonders at the tardiness of his friends in giving him business, and thinks it very strange that people do not call upon him.

Am I not the son of my father, and the nephew of my uncle? Have not I declined and conjugated until my brain has fairly swarmed with miscellaneous Latin, and tugged away at Greek roots until I pulled them in pieces? Did I not pore over history and mental philosophy, and rack my brain with conic sections, before I began to study specially for my profession? Verily, these people among whom I live cannot appreciate me, and I will leave them. With such nonsense in his head and practice in his life, more than one young lawyer has commenced his career, and not succeeding even with a change in locality as he had anticipated, has wisely abandoned the law, or if persistent in his ill-judged selection of a calling, moves through life the prey of his own failures, underrating the capacity of his fellows, talking against the town he lives in, and closing his career at last, in neglect and obscurity.

Another young man, who thinks he can feel a pulse accurately and give pills with discretion, reads a few books with mottled covers, and then announces himself a healer of the sick; but people shake their heads and say to him,

"We do not like you, doctor Fell,
The reason why we cannot tell:
But this we're sure, we know full well,
We do not like you, doctor Fell."

The ministerial profession also is troubled with empiricism. I speak with special caution now, and would not hastily impugn the creed or practice of any man. The right of interpretation is a common heritage, and if men differ in scriptural esegesis, views of personal responsibility to God, and in the doctrines held upon the all-absorbing subject of rewards and punishments, there can be no final arbiter but the Almighty himself. His revealed word has been variously commented upon for ages. Jews and Gentiles have drawn the sword in defence of antagonistic theories. Arian and Athanasius quarrelled in the fourth century of the christian era; Luther and Leo the Tenth, in the sixteenth, and to-day Ecce Homo and Ecce Deus, Evangelism and Romish Heirarchy, still prolong the contest. All this serves indeed to stimulate new systems, and is measurably an excuse for the immature exposition of scripture; still the great prerequisite stands out, that in the clerical profession, above all others, there should be careful and studious preparation before any one can safely assume, as the special mission of a lifetime, to define and demonstrate the absolute conditions of eternal life.

There is practically an examination in all callings. Each has its axioms and problems, and none are to be caught up and successfully followed without labor and deliberation. There can be no success without a purpose.

"The sweat of industry would dry and die,
But for the end it works to."

And in farming it is this "end" that the Industrial Universities of the country are striving to make more clear, general and satisfactory.

There are farmers, but happily their number is diminishing, who smile at the idea of learning from a non-farming professor, how to plant corn or raise potatoes; which soil is best for wheat, and which for oats; what to graft to the best advantage, and upon what to do it; what varieties of grapes are best adapted to particular localities, and what climatic changes, favorable or otherwise, affect their growth ; what breeds of cattle and sheep are the most thrifty, and best meet the demands of the farm and market. All these and a thousand other facts that fill up the details of agricultural knowledge they have learned—what they know of them—from experience alone. And here I cannot express myself so well as in the brilliant and striking language of Dr. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois, in an address delivered at the inauguration of the Illinois Industrial University, in 1868.

"Thought rules the world, doubt it or deny it who may, and it will continue to do so to the end of time. Each and all of those marvellous machines, whose fingers of wood and iron spare those of flesh and bones, are the offspring of science born of the patient vigils of the student, begotten of those same despised abstractions, which lead down to the solemn laboratories of nature, and upward to the high cabinet of heaven, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides. Those amazing displays of productive energy which have quadrupled the value of the estate, are but the grand victories of agricultural chemistry. Those lordly herds that sweep down to greet you, seeming the very incarnation of health and power and beauty, and as unlike their lean, ungainly progenitors, as Darwin's hideous antitypes of man are to the imperial Caucasian, are the magnificent result of applied principles of animal physiology. Those new and gorgeous varieties of flowers and shrubs, native and exotic, and those reduplicated specimens of choice fruit and vegetables, which have quintrupled the market value of the orchard, garden and conservatory, are as certainly the radiant children of botany, through hybridization, as the day is child of the sunrise.

"Those peculiar soils of which our model farmer is the fortunate possessor, and of which he is so justly proud, are the gift of ages and epochs of strange and grand mutations, the thrilling story of which can only be told by geology. He knows how to protect his favorite grape, pear, or plum from the invisible parasite that had for years doomed it to blight and death; or his wheat from the ravages of the terrible midge; or other fruits and grains from the deadly invasions of countless armies of atomic Goths and Huns, but gives no thanks to entomology, to which, reinforced by the microscope, he owes his deliverance and his wealth."

And thus with a master's hand is portrayed the unconscious debt of unlettered husbandry to science—an obligation as real as the beams of the fructifying sun, and which no neglect can cancel or disregard. It permeates every branch of farming; runs through all gardens and all fields; is abroad when the farmer rises and labors while he sleeps; keeps pace with the seasons and profits by their changes, and more generous than other creditors, only demands as a condition of release from liability, a practical and intelligent recognition of its methods and laws, and this it is the province of Industrial Universities to give.

Those splendid specimens of blooded cattle, rich in milk-giving capacity, and that send an epicure into the third heaven of gustatory felicity, are better than the lean, lank creatures that give no adequate return for their existence. The various breeds of hogs, so rotund and satisfactory in their proportions, and which, in their contributions to the wants and commerce of the world, have freighted thousands of vessels, and even built great cities, are infinitely preferable to those angular, sword-fish apologies that speed through the woods and scamper along the highways of our State.

Forty bushels of wheat to the acre are better than twenty. Corn that feels the life of a subsoil plow, scouts comparison with the half formed stalks and ears that steal up from the weak origin of a little surface tickling of the soil with a half starved mule, and the euphonious "bull tongue" behind him.

While its flavor is very good, Wilson's Albany and Downer's prolific are, for all practical purposes, far superior to the field strawberry; and the apple, pear and peach, that come from the careful nurture of the experienced pomologist eye with pity those wayside trees whose fruitage looks so imploringly to the sun. And thus is it through husbandry. The old farmer, who for years has traveled in the ruts of his personal observation, and knows nothing of the atomic constitution of his farm, may laugh at his scientific kinsman, but facts are against him and he must yield.

The day has passed by when the soil of this goodly earth is not to pay tribute to the skill and investigation of man, and so it comes that practical agriculture is now to be taught in Universities, like that which in the full proportions of commanding buildings, and a farm brought up to the exigency of its purchase, will soon grace yonder hill-side, and send coursing through the State a vein of life-giving energy such as Arkansas has never felt before.

We make haste slowly now. One by one the chairs of this University will be filled, and while such is the present condition of higher education in this State, that this institution should be a University in the strict sense of the term, and Agriculture but a department, it should be very prominent, and not at all subordinated to the other elements in general education.

Beginning with the first principles in farming, pupils must move upward in agricultural knowledge, until they become familiar with the general features of farm economy; the succession and cultivation of crops; the management of grass lands; the care and fattening of animals, and the principles of feeding them; the methods of seeding and harvesting crops; the connection of heat, light and electricity with the growth of plants; the methods of improving soils by chemical means; the chemistry of the various processes of the farm, planting, fallowing, draining; the chemical composition of the various crops and the chemistry of the dairy; in short, the numerous features in a general system of agricultural operations. Nothing less than this will answer an important end contemplated in the establishment of the Arkansas Industrial University, and that in fact is made obligatory by the act of Congress giving the endowment. The height of this consummation can only be reached by time. The first step has been taken; the ascent of the ladder begun, a foot-hold secured, and there is to be no slipping.

What now is the hoped for effect of this institution upon the farmers of Arkansas? I answer, to give them improved methods of culture; to increase the conveniences of life; to stimulate a more intelligent grasping of the occult qualities of soil and plant, and to arouse the honorable ambition of excelling in a calling indispensible to civilized life.

This done, and the various other departments of the University acting in harmony with the agricultural, and all contributing to the advancement of a more modern system of instruction, there will go forth from this corner of the State, so admirably adapted to educational pursuits, a vivifying, cheering influence that will diffuse itself throughout the commonwealth, and future generations as they come trooping onward will bless the wisdom that encourages here so noble and so generous a foundation.

''Let the floods clap their hands; let the hills be joyful together.''

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University,

WITH

Normal Department Therein,

FOR 1872-73.

CIRCULAR FOR 1873-74.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS:
NEWS POWER PRESS PRINT.
1873.

Board of Trustees

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Hon. J. C. CORBIN, Little Rock,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, and ex-officio President of the Board.
Hon. M. A. COHN, Little Rock,
Secretary of the Board.
Gen. A. W. BISHOP, Little Rock,
Treasurer.

Hon. J. E. BENNETT,	Helena, Ark.
Hon. P. H. YOUNG,	Little Rock.
Hon. J. M. CLAYTON,	Oakville, Ark.
Hon. E. J. SEARLE,	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Maj. H. C. C. BOTEFUHR,	Fayetteville, Ark.
Hon. A. S. PRATHER,	Huntsville, Ark.
Dr. R. F. NAYLOR,	Clarksville, Ark.
Hon. H. A. MILLEN,	Camden, Ark.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, Chairman.
Hon. J. E. BENNETT, Hon. E. J. SEARLE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. E. J. SEARLE, Chairman.
Hon. P. H. YOUNG, Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

Maj. H. C. C. BOTEFUHR, Chairman.
Hon. H. A. MILLEN, Dr. R. F. NAYLOR.

Officers and Instructors.

Hon. A. S. WELCH, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

C. H. LEVERETT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

__________ __________
Professor of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry.

__________ __________
Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

RICHARD THRUSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Practical and Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture.

N. P. GATES,
Principal of Normal Department.

MARY R. GORTON,
Preceptress in Normal Department.

LU. J. STANARD,
Instructress of Training School.

W. D. C. BOTEFUHR,
Professor of Music.

30721

Catalogue of Students

For the year commencing September 23, 1872, and ending July 3, 1873.

Freshman Class.

Names.	Residence.
*Bolinger, D. C.	St. Paul, Madison Co., Ark.
Brooks, Geo. L.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Cline, T. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Crawford, Wm. H.	Branchville, Lincoln Co., Ark.
*Coors, H. C.	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Gregg, A. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gorton, Belle,	Rock Island, Illinois.
Harris, Sallie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harris, Agnes,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Johnson, A. P.	Wesley, Madison Co., Ark.
*Massie, Burrus,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Massie, Collin,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Malory, L. S.	Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
*Waggener, W. J.	Farmington, Washington Co., Ark.
*Wright, Wm. W.	Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Ark.
Quarles, Ed.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Normal Class.

Botefuhr, Laura,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bridgeford, Emma,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Brigance, J. B.	Springfield, Conway Co., Ark.
*Carson, Olive,	Jonesborough, Craighead Co., Ark.
*Carson, Ann,	Jonesborough, Craighead Co., Ark.
Conner, A. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Davis, Lizzie,	Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark.
Gorton, Belle,	Rock Island, Illinois.

Massie, W. G.	Fayetetville, Washington Co., Ark.
McCart, Eva,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*McKinney, C. H.	Ozark.
Noe, Laura,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Pertwis, T. L.	Green Mount, Lincoln Co., Ark.
Putman, Anna,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Waggener, W. J.	Farmington, Washington Co., Ark.

Preparatory Department.

*Absalom, E. C.	Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark.
Adair, Susan,	Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.
Adair, Elizabeth,	Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Anderson, Wm.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Armstrong, Wm.	Harrison, Boone Co., Ark.
Allen, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Allen, Richard,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Allen, Elizabeth,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Allen, Margaret,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Botefuhr, Ed.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Botefuhr, Frank,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Botefuhr, Lillie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bozarth, George,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bozarth, James,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bridgeford, Laura,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bridgeford, Thos.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Brooks, Chas. D.	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Bybee, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bybee, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Benbrook, Elbert,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Benbrook, T. J.,	Maguire's Store, Washt'n Co., Ark.
*Buie, Frank,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Buie, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Blish, Rexford,	Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Ark.
*Black, Speyker,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Barnett, H. C.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Barnett, Nettie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Blackwell, Lizzie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Blake, Frank,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

*Bell, C. H.,	Black Jack, Scott Co., Ark.
*Bell, R. H.,	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Burris, William,	Boone Co.
*Carlyle, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carlyle, Ben.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carlyle, Sarah,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carter, Clay,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Cravens, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Cravens, Jessie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Cravens, Nannie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Casey, William,	
Cline, Wade,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Campbell, Joseph,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Eliza,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Kate,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Caldwell, A. H.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Combs, I. J.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, B. F.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Cobb, Fountain,	Wittsburg, Cross Co., Ark.
*Carey, H. H.,	Spadra, Johnson Co., Ark.
*Davis, Marshall,	Linden, St. Francis Co., Ark.
Davis, Anna,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Deane, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Dickerson, A. P.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Durpee, Emma,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Doyle, W. J.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Dunlap, D. C.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Doyle, Mollie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
England, Matilda,	
*England, G. D.,	
*Ellis, Frank,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ellis, Tyree,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark
Ellis, Nellie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Fick, Minnie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Ford, R. A.,	Batesville, Independence Co., Ark.
Fields, Newell,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Fields, Fannie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Greene, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gregg, Andrew,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Gregg, Willie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gammel, H.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Cyrus,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Antonia,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Garrett, Martha,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Greathouse, A. J.,	Elm Springs, Washington Co., Ark.
Gates, H.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hicks, Mary,	
Hodges, James,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hodges, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Holcomb, Herbert,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harrell, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harrell, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ham, Rosa,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hancock, Galen,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hancock, Julia;	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Horn, C. H.,	Marshall, Searcy Co., Ark.
*Harris, G. W.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Harrison, W. H.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Henderson, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, Clara,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, Brooks,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henry, Samuel,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Hargis, Jas.,	Clinton, Van Buren Co., Ark.
Jennings, Edgar,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jennings, Lula,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jennings, Thomas,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Johnston, E. A.,	Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.
Jackson, Nancy,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jackson, M. A.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Johnson, T. M.,	Wesley, Madison Co., Ark.
Johnson, H. C.,	Drake's Creek, Madison Co., Ark.
Jackson, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jobe, Leonora,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jameson, Maggie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
King, Ida,	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
King, Artelie,	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Kirkpatrick, Alice,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Lenoard, S. T.,	Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

*Leming, I. K.,	Scott Co., Ark.
Lewis, A. E.,	Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.
Massie, Lemuel,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Malory, Susie,	Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
McCormack, T. M.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Moore, Eppie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Moore, Millard,	Springfield, Conway Co., Ark.
Maynard, John,	Jefferson Co., Ark.
Mankins, Peter,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Marlin, W. P.,	Sculley, Madison Co., Ark.
Marlin, S. H.,	Sculley, Madison Co., Ark.
McRoy, J. M.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Milligan, Harry,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Milligan, Alfred,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Matthews, Minnie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Maguire, Mary,	Maguire's Store, Wash'n Co., Ark.
Maguire, Maggie,	Maguire's Store, Wash'n Co., Ark.
*McGahee, James,	Woodruff Co., Ark.
*Naylor, Frank,	Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark.
*Naylor, Narcissa,	Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark.
Noe, Maud,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Noe, Phillip,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Norris, Belle,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Nolan, Sarah,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Oliver, C. H.	Clifty, Madison Co., Ark.
Oliver, George,	Clifty, Madison Co., Ark.
*Pollard, Joel,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Putman, Robert,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Putman, Mary,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Porter, James,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Porter George,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Porter, James W.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Pickler, Lizzie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Phillips, G. W.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Payne, W. P.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Price, Morgan,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Price, Ella,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Price, Louisa,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Pearce, Dasey,	Elm Springs, Benton Co., Ark.
Pearce, May,	Elm Springs, Benton Co., Ark.

Paddock, Charles,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Paddock, Grace,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Petigrew, Annie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Petigrew, James,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Quarles, Tommie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Reed, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Reed, Lina,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Reed, George,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Rizley, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Rutherford, Lewis,	Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark.
Rutherford, J. F.,	Billingsly, Washington Co., Ark.
Rudolph, Alfin,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Rudolph, Burtus,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Rieff, Henry,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Rieff, Lizzie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Rieff, Nannie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Smith, W. M.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Shook, Emery,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Shook, Charles,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sutton, Bell,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sutton, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Saunders, Allie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stone, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stone, Loddie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stone, Amanda,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sager, Willie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sager, Libbie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sager, Mollie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stout, C. D.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stollings, J. A.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Summers, W. H.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Swor, Lelia,	Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark.
*Torrence, J. D.,	Russelville, Pope Co., Ark.
Trimble, Gertrude,	Washington, Ind.
Taylor, E. L.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Tillman, John,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Tillman, Emma,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Taggart, Alice,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Walker, R. C.,	Searcy, White Co., Ark.
*Walker, Perkins,	Black Jack, Lincoln Co., Ark.

Wasson, A. W.,	Elm Springs, Washington Co., Ark.
Williford, T. S.,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Wainwright, Cornie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Wallis, B. F.,	Atlanta, Georgia.
*Wheat, Sallie,	Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
Wainwright, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Whitney, Jennie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Willis, Charles,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Wheeler, Bettie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Whaley, Susan,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Yoes, William,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Young, Freddie,	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Names of beneficiaries are marked with a star (*).

CIRCULAR
Arkansas Industrial University,
FOR 1873-74.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THIS institution is established in accordance with an Act of Congress, making a grant of land as an endowment for its benefit, and in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this State, carrying out the object of said grant. According to the language of the grant, "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life;" or, changing the order of statement, the chief aim of the University is, "the *liberal and practical education of the industrial classes* in the several pursuits and professions of life;" and in order to this end, the University is "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics." The military tactics are required, and the scientific and classical studies are permitted. Such, at least, we believe, is the common construction of those clauses, though the language may not unreasonably be understood to imply that the latter studies *shall not* be excluded from the course. The aim of the University is to comply strictly with the Acts of Congress and the General Assembly of this State in providing for and establishing it.

It proposes, thererfore—

1st. To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the arts of life.

2d. To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefits of daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. But its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the expenses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and of a taste for the pursuits of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, are two other important objects.

3d. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture.

4th. To provide the means of instruction in military science; and to this end skilled instructors and suitable military implements will be secured and obtained as soon as practicable.

5th. To afford the means of a general and thorough education not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best of colleges.

LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is pleasantly located within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, Washington county. This location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the State in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of soil, variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural productions and the morality and intelligence of its people.

BUILDINGS, &c.

The buildings now in use are comfortable and convenient. They are well furnished, and could be made to accommodate three hundred students.

The contract has been let and work commenced on the permanent building, which is a brick edifice, five stories high, 214 feet in length, with a depth in the wings of 122 feet.

It contains five large halls for library, cabinets and museums; thirty class rooms, and several large halls for literary societies, etc. The building will be completed by September, 1875.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academical Year of the University, with its several departments, is divided into three terms, which are denominated Autumn, Winter and Spring; and the year will begin with the opening of the Autumn term. The Autumn term will continue fourteen weeks, the Winter and Spring terms will continue thirteen weeks each, and there will be one long vacation, commencing at the close of the Spring term and continuing to the opening of the Autumn term, including the whole of August and the greater parts of July and September; and two short vacations of one week each, one at the close of the Autumn term and the other at the close of the Winter term.

CALENDAR FOR 1873-74.

The Autumn term will commence on the 22d of September, 1873, and close on the 19th of December, 1873. The Winter term will commence on the 29th of December, 1873, and close on the 27th of March, 1874. The Spring term will commence on the 6th of April, 1874, and close on the 3d of July, 1874.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

The property of the University consists of the proceeds of the munificent grant of land by Congress; the bonds of Washington county and town of Fayetteville; the appropriations made by the State, and the University Farm and lands, amounting in all to $355,000 in value.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An experimental farm, of excellent character, has been provided, immediately contiguous to the University, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The labor system will be voluntary, and students will not labor exceeding three hours per day, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for labor will be from five to fifteen cents per hour, according to ability.

The present crop, including the orchard and garden, and all mechanical and other work, has been done exclusively by the students, under the supervision of the faculty. To such as were painstaking and skillful, this labor was remunerative to such a degree as to enable many to pay their way wholly, or in part, by it; but in this, as in all other duties, the student is made to feel that his success depends upon his own thrift and industry.

BENEFICIARIES.

It is provided in Section 18, of the Act of the General Assembly establishing the University, that the Board of Trustees shall have power to "prescribe the grade and number of honorary scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars, who are to be admitted free, shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State." They have, therefore, made provisions for two hundred and thirty-seven beneficiaries, who will be entitled to four years free tuition, and who are apportioned among the several counties according to their respective populations by the United States census of 1870, which apportionment is as follows:

Counties.	No. of Beneficiaries.
Arkansas	2
Ashley	3
Benton	6
Baxter	2
Boone	2
Bradley	3
Calhoun	2
Carroll	2
Chicot	4
Clark	5
Clayton	2
Columbia	4
Conway	3
Crawford	4
Crittenden	2
Craighead	2
Cross	2
Dallas	2
Desha	2
Drew	4
Dorsey	2
Faulkner	2
Franklin	4
Fulton	2
Garland	2
Grant	2
Greene	3
Howard	2
Hempstead	6
Hot Springs	3
Independence	6
Izard	3
Jackson	3
Jefferson	7
Johnson	4
Lafayette	4
Lawrence	3
Lincoln	3
Little River	2
Lonoke	2
Lee	2
Madison	3
Marion	2
Mississippi	2
Monroe	4
Montgomery	1
Nevada	2
Newton	2
Ouachita	6
Perry	1
Phillips	6
Pike	2
Poinsett	1
Polk	2
Pope	4
Prairie	4
Pulaski	14
Randolph	3
Sarber	2
St. Francis	3
Saline	2
Scott	3
Stone	2
Searcy	2
Sebastian	6
Sevier	2
Sharp	3
Union	5
Van Buren	2
Washington	8
White	5
Woodruff	4
Yell	4

The County Superintendents, hereafter, shall, in the appointment of beneficiaries, perform the duties heretofore required of Circuit Superintendents.

The beneficiaries will be appointed as follows: By the Governor of the State, ten, not to exceed two in any one county; by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five, not to exceed one in any one county, provided, he shall not be entitled to make any appointments by virtue of his being ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees; by each member of the Board of Trustees, four, to be selected from his district. The County Superintendents of Public Instruction are authorized to appoint the residue of beneficiaries from their respective counties, provided no appointment shall be made in any county exceeding its quota, as above.

The Governor of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Board of Trustees should complete their appointments, and notify the County Superintendents of Public Instruction thereof twenty days before the opening of the Autumn term of each year. The County Superintendents should complete their appointments by the opening of the Autumn term. Persons entitled to make appointments will prepare duplicate notifications of appointments, one of which will be forwarded to the President of the University, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. And, in case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after the commencement of the Autumn term (except in case of sickness), he will be regarded as having declined his appointment; in which case it will be the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person making such appointment, who will make another appointment, as soon thereafter as possible; and such other appointee will be required to appear at the University on the first day of the next term. The President of the Faculty shall continue to notify appointing officers, till their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

TUITION.

Beneficiaries and Normal students, upon entering the University, will pay a matriculation fee of $5. This entitles them to free tuition for four years if Beneficiaries, and three if Normal students.

Students other than Beneficiaries and Normal students, whether residents or non-residents of the State, will be charged $10 tuition per term in the Collegiate, and $7 per term in the Preparatory Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Provisions have been made for instruction in military science and tactics; and all able bodied male students will be required to drill twice a week. It is expected that an officer of the United States Army will take charge of this department the coming year.

A uniform has been prescribed for the male students, which will consist of a suit of cadet gray mixed cloth, of the same color and quality as that worn at West Point, and manufactured by the same establishment, and a cap of dark blue cloth, ornamented with the initials A. I. U. and surrounded by a silver wreath in front. This uniform will not be required to be worn the coming year, with the exception of the cap. Arrangements will be made by which students can obtain the uniform cap on their arrival at the University, at or near cost; and also the entire suit, if desired.

Courses of Study.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First or Freshman Year.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography—Elementary.
Cæsar's Commentaries and Harkness' Introduction to Latin Composition.
English Diction and Elocution.
Physiology.
Harkness' First Greek Book.
French.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.
Harkness' First Greek Book continued and Xenophon's Anabasis commenced.
French.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.
Botany.
Philosophy.
Xenophon's Anabasis and Harkness' Greek.
Composition.
French.

Second or Sophomore Year.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Homer, with written exercises.
French.

Virgil's Æneid.
Botany. History.
German.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry. History.
Livy.
Plane Trigonometry.
Euripides (Iphigenia in Taurus).
German.
French.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.
Horace. Rhetoric.
Aristophanes (Bird's).
Chemistry.
German.

Third or Junior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Zoology.
Tacitus (Germania and Agricola).
Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.
Thucydides (Selections).
German.
Civil Engineering.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
Juvenal.
Bookkeeping.
Sophocles (Œdipus Tyrannus.)
German.
Civil Engineering.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
Physical Geography.
English Literature.
Tacitus (Histories).
Demosthenes (Olynthiacs and Philippics).
German.
Civil Engineering.

Fourth or Senior Year.

FIRST TERM.

Meteorology.
Mental Philosophy.
Science of Education.
Latin.

Political Economy.
Elements of Criticism.
Greek.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Civil Polity.
Constitution of the United States.
Greek.
Latin.
Evidences of Christianity.

THIRD TERM.

Modern Philology.
Constitutional Law.
History of Inductive Sciences.
Social Science.
Latin.
Greek.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Algebra to Equations of the Second Degree, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Harkness' Introductory Latin Book, and Harkness' Latin Reader, or their equivalents; if unable to pass such examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission to succeeding classes, students must have done the work prescribed for preceding classes.

Candidates must also be of good moral character, and not under the age of fourteen years.

Course in Agriculture.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography.
Manual of Farm.
Free Hand Drawing.
Practical Agriculture—Lectures.
English Diction and Elocution.
Physiology.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.
Practical Agriculture and Pomology.
Free Hand Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Botany.
Natural Philosophy.
Manual of Farm.
Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.
Free Hand Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Botany.
General History.
Lectures on Management of Soils and Crops.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry—Laboratory Practice.
General History.
Plane Trigonometry.
Mechanical Treatment of Soils and Drainage.
Lectures on Breeding, Races, History and Management of Stock.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying.
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.
Botany.
Rhetoric.
Propagation of Plants, Seedlings, Grapes and Small Fruits.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.
Zoology.
Chemical Treatment of Soils and Manures.
Orcharding.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
Bookkeeping and Farm Records.
Entomology.
Farm Engineering, Road Making, Farm Machinery and Farm Architecture.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
Physical Geography and Meteorology.
Science of Government.
Rural Architecture.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Rural Law and Economy.
Animal Husbandry.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Constitutional Laws.
Fruit Culture and Forestry.

THIRD TERM.

Meteorology.
Landscape Gardening.
Veterinary Surgery.
Current History.

Course in Engineering.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography.
Drawing.
English Diction and Elocution.
Physiology.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
English Diction and Elocution.
Drawing.
Natural Philosophy.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Natural Philosophy.
Botany.
Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
General History.
Conic Sections.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.
General History.
Analytical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Shades and Shadows.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy—Crystallography.
Rhetoric.
Drawing Designs.
Calculus.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Zoology.
Theoretical Mechanics.
Physics.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
Physics.
Metallurgy.
Applied Mechanics.
Bookkeeping.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
English Literature.
Meteorology.
Shading and Tinting.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Strength of Materials.
Architecture.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Constitutional Law.
Theory of Mechanics.
Machine Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Theory of Motors.
Millwork and Machines.
Designs and Estimates.
Railway Surveys and Bridge Building.

Normal Department.

By the Act of the General Assembly, carrying into effect the Act of Congress making the grant for the Industrial University, it was provided that there should be a Normal Department therein. A Normal Department has been therefore established in, or in connection with the University. This Department is now fully in operation, and is designed to furnish a thorough course of instruction to all those who desire to engage in the profession of teaching in the public schools.

The courses of study and training in this Department are separate and distinct from the University courses, the great aim being the education of teachers.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be of good moral character, and must, if males, be sixteen, if females fourteen years of age; also, they must pass a satisfactory examination in the common English branches.

Applicants who, upon examination by the faculty, are found not qualified to enter the Normal Department, may be placed in the Preparatory Department; and upon their entering into a written obligation to take a Normal course with a view of qualifying themselves as teachers, after the completion of their preparatory course, their tuition shall be free.

Those who may not be able, in the opinion of the faculty, to prepare themselves for the Normal Department by one year's study in the Preparatory Department, shall not be entitled to free tuition therein.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Training School has been established in the Preparatory Department, where students in the Normal Department will be required to put in practice the theories taught them, under the direct supervision of a training instructor.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic through fractions.
Geography.
Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.
Sentence Making.
Reading.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Etymology.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Grammar.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition.
Drawing and Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Latin, German or French.
Grammar—Syntax.
Botany.
Methods of Teaching.
Practice in Teaching.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Latin, German or French.
U. S. History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Constitution of U. S. and Ark.
Physiology.
U. S. History.
Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
English Literature.
Theory and Art of Teaching.
General History.
Mental and Moral Science.
Physical Geography.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
Essays on Mental Development.
Astronomy.
English Literature.
Bookkeeping.

THIRD TERM.

Geology.
Zoology.
Surveying.
Reviews.
Essays.

TWO YEARS' COURSE.

The following two years' Normal Course may be taken instead of the above by such students as may not have the time and means to take the longer three years' course:

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Sentence Making.
Reading, Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.
Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Methods of Teaching.
Grammar.
Botany.
Zoology.
Practice in Teaching.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Impromptu Composition.
U. S. History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Constitution of U. S. and Ark.
Philosophy.
U. S. History.
Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.
Reviews.

Preparatory Department.

In view of the fact that the educational facilities in this State have been and are, with the exception of a few favored localities, such that young persons, desirous of a collegiate or normal education, have been and are unable properly and sufficiently to prepare themselves to enter the Industrial University or Normal School therein, there has been established, in connection with the University and Normal School, a Preparatory Department. This is intended to be auxiliary to the higher departments, and especially to prepare pupils who may enter it for those departments. This Department is under the general supervision of the Faculty of the University and Normal Department. Beneficiaries, who, upon an examination by the faculty, may be found not qualified to enter the Industrial University, may be placed in the Preparatory Department, as beneficiaries; but the time spent by them in this department will be deducted from the four years' free tuition to which they are entitled in the University by virtue of their appointments.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Charts and First Reader.

Arithmetic.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 100. Sums and differences to 10, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on familiar things, as toys, bright colored objects, objects in the school room, yard, &c., to develop power of expression.

SECOND TERM.

First Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 1000. All products to 20, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on objects not present, for cultivation of language and conception, as "Birds' Nests," "Our Dog," "Your Cat," &c.

Lessons on Place.—Arranging of objects by child and representation of same on slates and blackboard. Cardinal and semi-cardinal points.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Nursery, and other selections suitable for children.

Arithmetic.—Introducing the idea of Division by means of objects. Continue and extend work of previous term.

Form.—Lines and angles.

Lessons on Place.—Develop the idea of map. Draw map of school-room floor, yard, city, &c.

Size.—Measurement of lines and distances.

Conversational Lessons.—Writing of sentences on familiar objects, giving attention to capitals, periods, and correct expression. Continue work of previous term.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Second Reader.

Arithmetic.—Primary to Subtraction.

Conversational Lessons.—Stories read by teacher and reproduced by children. This exercise is valuable, as it is especially adapted to the formation of good style. Writing of sentences as in previous term.

Lessons on Place.—Present map of county, with definitions of such terms as may arise, as river, bank, source, brook, tributary, agriculture, trading, &c.

Form—Triangles and quadrilaterals.

Size.—Continuation of previous term's work.

SECOND TERM.

Second Reader—Finish and Review.

Arithmetic.—Primary to Division.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in general description, as form, size, color, etc. Objects described and guessed; child conceals some object and others describe it; show picture and children tell what they see in it, and draw from it as much of a story as possible. Cultivates observation, reason and judgment. Read a story and require its reproduction. Writing of sentences, and attention given to pronunciation, etc.

Familiar Mammalia.—As cat, dog, horse, rat, pig, etc., naming and describing parts, especially such as will help in classification; habits also noticed.

Color.—Distinguish a few prominent colors, as red, yellow, blue, green, etc. Exercises in patterning, the child always imitating the teacher; cultivates taste.

Geography.—Oral. Study of the State of Arkansas and contiguous States, defining such terms as may arise.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—"Children's Hour" and other select reading.

Geography.—Elementary, to page 71.

Arithmetic.—Primary, to Federal Money.

Familiar Mammalia.—Same as previous term, introducing adaptation of parts.

Conversational Lessons.—Simple subjects and plan given; children required to make a story; continued stories read and reproduction required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation and capitals.

Form.—Polygons and most familiar solids.

Size and Weight.—Continue work with weights and measures.

Color.—An additional number of common colors learned. Patterning continued.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' course.

Geography.—Continue work of previous term, finishing the United States.

Music.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.—Primary, finish.

Geography.—Elementary, finish to Part III.

Familiar Insects.—Same work as with mammalia, using the microscope.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as previous term. Different subjects given to each child and stories required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, capitals, etc. Correction of false syntax.

Color.—Names of standard colors, red, green, yellow, etc., formed by actual experiment. Tints and shades.

Form.—Circles, curvilinear angles.

Botany—Miss Youmans' lessons.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Third Reader.—Finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Elementary.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate, to page 96.

Form.—Solids, cones and cylinders.

Color—Secondary colors, how formed. Hues of violet.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as in previous term. Description of scenes and events which they have knowledge of. Work on sentences continued. Separation of simple prose into sentences, with capitals and punctuation marks.

Animals.—Less familiar mammalia, as elephant, camel, bear. Pictures presented.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—" Little Corporal " and other selections.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate, to page 174.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons on the parts of speech, taking first the noun and verb and forming the sentence.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, false syntax, &c. Separation of prose into sentences; combining statements into single sentences. Oral exercises, same as previous term.

Animals.—Familiar birds; parts, adaptation, habits, &c.

Color.—Hues, tertiaries.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' course.

Music.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fourth Reader.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate, to page 274.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons continued, taking up phrase and clause modifiers.

Composition.—Visits, journeys, descriptions of places, &c., requiring written work.

Animals.—Familiar reptiles, fishes, &c.

Color.—Harmony of secondaries; tertiaries.

Botany.

Penmanship.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Fourth Reader.—Finished and reviewed.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate, finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Composition.—Stories told from suggestive pictures, without conversations. Subjects strongly suggestive of a story given, as "I want," "Katy's first day at church," &c.

Color.—Colors, as emblematic flags, railway signals, &c.

Penmanship.

Geology.—Oral lessons.

Animals.—Less familiar birds and reptiles, with a few common mollusks.

Grammar.—Properties of parts of speech.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—"Our Young Folks," and other select current reading.

Arithmetic.

Grammar.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit; also familiar objects.

Composition.—Same as previous term. Letters, analysis of subject and different heads to different children.

Penmanship.

Geology.

Music.

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fifth Reader.
Arithmetic.
Grammar.
History.—United States.
Drawing.
Composition.—Same as previous term. Impromptu writing.
Penmanship.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Fifth Reader.
Arithmetic.
Latin.
Physiology.
Drawing.
History.—United States.
Composition.—Subjects more difficult, less suggestive, still involving narrative or description. Current history or biography.
Penmanship.
Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Fifth Reader, choice literature, and biography.
Arithmetic.
Composition.—Same as previous term.
Algebra.
Latin.
Music.

General Information.

Many letters have been received asking how far a student can pay his way by labor—what our labor system is—what is the design of the Normal Department—what is the price of board, tuition, books, etc.

An attempt has been made to answer these inquiries in this circular, and one will be sent in reply to such letters hereafter, unless a written answer seems to be required.

Board, in private families in Fayetteville, can be had for $100 to $120 per year.

A beneficiary or Normal student pays $5 matriculation fee. After this his tuition is free.

All others pay $20 to $30 per year for tuition. $10 to $20 per year will be needed for books and stationery.

The books used in the University can be bought in Fayetteville at publishers' prices. Students should bring with them such books as they have, for reference.

Students can wear such clothing here as they have been accustomed to at home. Cleanliness, neatness and comfort only will be required.

While it is true that several students have paid their way while in school by labor, it is not a safe dependence. It has been done by the closest economy and the most determined thrift.

The energy and economy necessary to carry such through their course should be used in the first place in providing a small amount of money to start with. An unlimited amount of remunerative labor cannot be promised, though as much as possible will be provided for such students as have a mind to use it to accomplish the two ends for which it is furnished.

The Normal Department is designed solely for the education of teachers; either those who have begun to teach, or young persons who desire to begin to fit themselves for teaching. No one has a right to free tuition in this department, who does not, in good faith and with proper motives, intend to make teaching his profession.

It is admitted that a doctor or lawyer should have some training or preparation to be ſuccessful in his profeſsion, and schools for this purpose have been established. Thoughtful parents are beginning to feel that teachers also need preparation for their work, and they are demanding men and women of the best talents and character and the highest culture, as the teachers of their children. It is to meet and encourage this want that the Normal Department is established.

DISCIPLINE.

If our students are to become valued and noble citizens, they need to learn self-government and to conform their conduct to the laws of their country and to the usages of good society, more than they need to learn science. Students must not expect to *be* governed, but to *govern themselves.* It is no part of the duty of the faculty to act the part of policemen or spies upon the conduct of students. With the instructions they receive, those who *care* and *try* can be gentlemen. Those who do not care nor try need not come, for they will not be permitted to remain as students.

It will not be enough for a student to order his conduct well during school days and while upon the college premises. The every day life of the student must give evidence of growth in manly virtue and scholarly attainments. The widest personal freedom will be accorded to every one to do all that is good and right, and the fullest opportunity and the most abundant material possible will be furnished for this right doing, but whatever is unmanly and lowers one's self-respect will not be tolerated.

Loitering in the streets and shops, the contracting of debts, and the spending of money foolishly, the use of profane, indecent or ungentlemanly language, all forms of dissipation, the spending of time in any place or in any company whose influence does not lead to a higher and better life, are some of the things which must be avoided by students.

In short, we expect every student to see to it that every act of his does honor to himself and to the University; to let his highest ambition and aim be to accomplish some noble purpose, both while a student and through life.

Absolute promptness in attendance and in the performance of all duties will be required, not more for the good of the School than for its value to the student, as a habit.

Besides the regular work of the day, two to three hours of study, at night, will be required of adult students, in good health.

Students should enter at the beginning of the year (Sept. 22), but if this is impossible, they should enter at the beginning of some term, as classes cannot be formed during term time.

All students will be required to enter upon some regular course of study, and they will not be permitted to depart from that course, except for good reasons.

Absence, except for unavoidable causes, or leaving without the consent of the faculty, will forfeit the student's membership.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

There is one Literary Society, the "CLARIOSOPHIC," established, which is sustained with great interest, and furnishes valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student.

LIBRARY.

The University Library, though at this time small, comprises some valuable works. Valuable additions will be made from time to time. All students have free access to this Library free of charge.

MUSIC.

Special instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given, two lessons a week, by W. D. C. Botefuhr, Professor of Music, to such students as may desire it.

Tuition, fifteen dollars per term.

CONTRIBUTIONS

are solicited for our Library, Reading Room, Laboratory and Museum.

Any book, paper or manuscript of historical or other value.

Any piece of Chemical, Philosophical or Mechanical apparatus.

Any ores, crystals, precious or valuable stones, vegetable or animal fossils, or any other thing that will be a source of information to our students, will be thankfully received.

We hereby designate and request County Superintendents of Public Schools, to take charge of and forward to the University, by students or others who may be coming, any of the above named donations.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University,

WITH A

NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN.

LOCATED AT

FAYETTEVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARK.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

AUGUST, 1874.

LITTLE ROCK:
PRINTED AT THE GAZETTE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
1874.

TO GOVERNOR ELISHA BAXTER.

Sir:

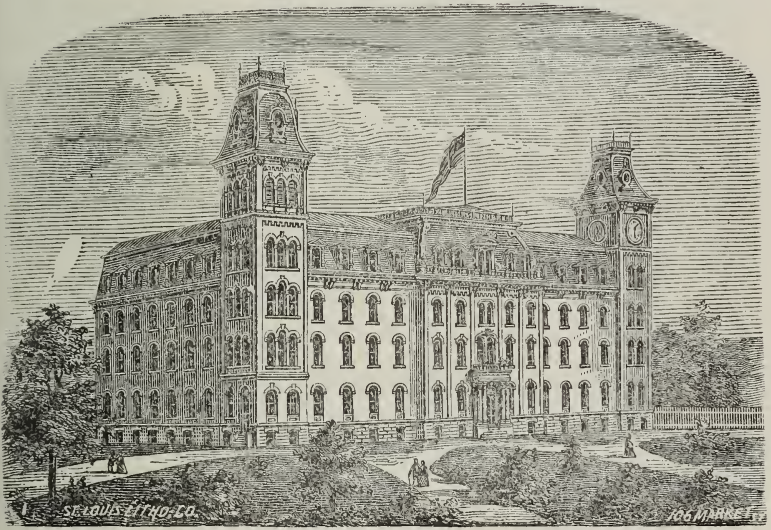
I have the honor to submit herewith the Second Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, for the year closing with the session of the Board held at Fayetteville in July, 1874.

Very respectfully yours,

A. W. DINSMORE,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

ARKANSAS
INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.



DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITY.

214 feet front.
122 feet depth of wing.
84 feet depth of center.
5 stories high.
30 class-rooms.
4 offices.
7 lecture-rooms, including library, laboratory, chapel, etc.
Hot-air heating apparatus.
Ruttan ventilation.
Materials—Iron, stone and brick.
Capacity for about 700 students.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University,

WITH A

NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN,

FOR 1873-74.

CIRCULAR FOR 1874-75.

Board of Trustees.

HIS EXCELLENCY ELISHA BAXTER, Governor, Little Rock,
EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

GEN. A. W. BISHOP, Fayetteville,
TREASURER.

HON. A. W. DINSMORE, Bentonville,
SECRETARY.

HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG,	*Fayetteville, Ark.*
HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON,	*Wesley, Ark.*
DUDLEY E. JONES, Esq.,	*Little Rock, Ark.*
HON. M. F. LAKE,	*Viney Grove, Ark.*
WOOD E. THOMPSON, Esq.,	*Monticello, Ark.*
JOHN C. WALKER, Esq.,	*Magnolia, Ark.*

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG, Chairman.
HON. A. W. DINSMORE.
HON. M. F. LAKE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEN. A. W. BISHOP, Chairman.
HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG.
HON. A. W. DINSMORE.
JOHN C. WALKER, Esq.
HON. J. M. JOHNSON.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HON. A. W. DINSMORE, Chairman.
DUDLEY E. JONES, Esq.
WOOD E. THOMPSON, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON, Chairman.
JOHN C. WALKER, Esq.
HON. M. F. LAKE.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON, Chairman.
GEN. A. W. BISHOP.

Officers and Instructors.

GEN. ALBERT W. BISHOP, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

C. H. LEVERETT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

T. L. THOMPSON, B. S.,
Professor of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry.

COL. O. C. GRAY, A. M., (late President of St. Johns' College,)
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

LIEUT. E. S. CURTIS, Second Artillery, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

JAMES MITCHELL, A. B., (late of Cane Hill College,)
Professor of History and English Literature.

N. P. GATES,
Principal of Normal Department.

MARY R. GORTON,
Preceptress in Normal Department.

Instructress of Training School.

W. D. C. BOTEFUHR,
Professor of Music.

T. L. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Farm.

Catalogue of Students

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 22, 1873, AND ENDING JULY 3, 1874.

COLLEGE OF GENERAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*Ayers, John	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Bolinger, DeWitt C	St. Paul, Madison county.
Brooks, George L	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Cline, Thomas W	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Coors, Henry G	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Gorton, Belle	Rock Island, Illinois.
Gregg, Albert W	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gunter, Julius	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Harris, Agnes	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Harris, Sallie E	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Johnson, Albert P	Wesley, Madison county.
*Mallory, LeRoy S	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
*Massie, Burrus	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Massie, Collin	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Quarles, Edward	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Waggoner, William J	Farmington, Washington county.

Total, 16.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

*Amis, Eugene H	Princeton, Dallas county.
*Ayers, Walter	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Blake, John Y. F	Bentonville, Benton county.
Blakeley, Leonora	Fayetteville, Washington county.

*Cohn, Louis	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Compton, Lillian L.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Compton, William A.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Cravens, William H.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Dickerson, Albert P.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Hudgins, Harvey M.	Dallas, Polk county.
Jackson, Wayman C.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jennings, Edgar	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Morrison, Charles H.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Pettigrew, Thomas A.	Charleston, Franklin county.
Quarles, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rhodes, Lulu S.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Smith, Wiley M.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Stone, William C.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sutton, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.

Total, 19.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

*Absalom, Edward C.	Clarksville, Johnson county.
*Adams, Martin L.	Ozark, Franklin county.
Alston, Alfred W.	Ozark, Franklin county.
*Amis, Walter S.	Princeton, Dallas county.
*Brooks, Edward S.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Brown, James N.	Evening Shade, Sharp county.
*Bustin, John F.	Camden, Ouachita county.
Cline, Wade	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Coors, William F.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Emerson, James T. M.	Magnolia, Columbia county.
*Ford, Robert A.	Polk Bayou, Independence county
*Martin, Frank L.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*McMillan, Benjamin F.	Harrison, Boone county.
*Mellette, Josiah H.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Moore, James F.	Cincinnati, Washington county.
*Thomas, Philip	Princeton, Dallas county.

Total, 16.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Botefuhr, Laura	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bridgeford, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Carson, Ann	Jonesboro, Craighead county.
Carson, Augusta O.	Jonesboro, Craighead county.
Davis, Lizzie	Bentonville, Benton county.
Massie, William G.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McCart, Eva	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McKinney, Charles H.	Ozark, Franklin county.
Noe, Laura	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Putman, Anna	Fayetteville, Washington county.

Total, 10.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Barnett, Henry C.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Barnett, Mary A.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bedenfield, W. H.	Bloomington, Benton county.
Campbell, Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Drake, J. A.	Drake's Creek, Madison county.
Elkins, Lewis W.	Lee's Creek, Crawford county.
England, Matilda	Cincinnati, Washington county.
Hargis, James B.	Clinton, Van Buren county.
Martin, James	Jacksonport, Jackson county.
McCormick, Kittie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Moore, Lucy J.	Cincinnati, Washington county.
Naylor, Narcissa	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Neal, William H.	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Perry, Mary	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Rich, Jennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Searle, Mary	Rock River Junction, Illinois.
Stearns, John W.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Taylor, E. L.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Wilson, Lite	Hinesville, Madison county.

Total, 19.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Adams, Arthur	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Adams, William W.	Ozark, Franklin county.
*Alexander, Wm. W.	Camden, Ouachita county.
Anderson, Wm. A.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Armstrong, Wm	Harrison, Boone county.
*Askew, Wm. D.	ElDorado, Union county.
Bard, Mary J.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Barnes, Charles	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bartholick, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bassett. Wm. S	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bates, Lena	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Baum, Charles H	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Bell, Charles H	Black Jack, Scott county.
*Bell, James McK	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bell, John H	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bell, Robert H.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Beneux, Volney	Pleasant Hill, Franklin county.
*Berry, Alfred H.	Ozark, Franklin county.
Blackwell, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Blackwell, Matilda	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Blake, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Boles, John J.	Bluffton, Yell county.
*Boles, Joseph M	Bluffton, Yell county.
*Bolinger, Emma E	St. Paul, Madison county.
Botefuhr, Beulah	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Edward	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Frederick	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Lillie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Bowlin, Noble	Van Buren, Crawford county.
*Bozarth, Geo. W	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Breathwait, John H.	St. Johns, Dorsey county.
*Brewer, Benj	———, Dorsey county.
Bridgeford, Laura	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bridgeford, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Brooks, Mary E	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Buie, Hugh F.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Buie, Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bybee, John.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bybee, Willie	Fayetteville, Washington county.

*Campbell, Joseph	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Carden, Henry	Dardanelle, Yell county.
*Carlile, John	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Carlile, Sarah	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Carr, Hinton E	Marianna, Lee county.
Carter, Clay	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Chiles, Frances E	Waldron, Scott county.
Chiles, James P	Waldron, Scott county.
*Chiles, John Henry	Waldron, Scott county.
Christian, George	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Cole, Wm J	Jasper, Newton county.
Compton, Sue L	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Connor, Edward	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Copeland, Wm	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Crabbs, David F	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Crabbs, George	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Cravens, Jessie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Cravens, Nannie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Crosnoe, William W	Hope Station, Hempstead county.
Cunningham, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Darnall, Walter	Darnall's Landing, Tennessee.
*Dawson, Eli L	Camden, Ouachita county.
*Dawson, Wm. A	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Davenport, Chas. P	Black Jack, Scott county.
Davis, Annie K	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Deane, Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Dechert, Benj	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Dechert, Bettie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Dechert, Hugh	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Dickerson, John G	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Drennan, Wm. M	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Dupree, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Elsey, Wm. E	Ozark, Franklin county.
*Ellis, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Ellis, Tyree	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Ellis, Ullie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Farmer, Alfred H	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Fick, Minnie	Harrison, Boone county.
*Field, Ernest J	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Field, William P	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Fields, Fannie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Fields, Newell	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Foster, Wm. C	Magnolia, Columbia county.
Fox, William M	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gates, Howard	Fayetteville, Washington county.

*Garrett, Martha	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Gault, Jefferson L	Bluffton, Yell county.
*Geyer, Charles M	Lewisburg, Conway county.
*Geyer, George	Lewisburg, Conway county.
Gilbert, Jennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gilbert, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gilbreath, Cyrus	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Giles, William F	Clinton, Van Buren county.
*Green, James A	Marianna, Lee county,
Green, John	Humansville, Polk county.
Gregg, Andrew S	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gregg, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Haley, Thomas H	Waldron, Scott county.
Ham, Lucy	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Ham, Katie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Ham, Rosa	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Harris, George	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Harrison, Joseph C	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Hester, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Hodges, James	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Hodges, Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Holcomb, Herbert	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Hollis, Richard S	Van Buren, Crawford county.
*Houston, Lucy M	Clarksville, Johnson county.
*Howell, Seth J	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Jackson, Hattie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jackson, Ulysses L	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jameson, Martha E	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jennings, Lulu	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jennings, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jobe, Lennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Johnson, Henry C	Drake's Creek, Madison county.
*Johnson, Thomas M	Wesley, Madison county.
Judah, Sterling	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Kimes, Thomas H	Lee's Creek, Crawford county.
King, Artelee	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
King, Ida	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Kirkpatrick, Alice E	Fayetteville, Washington county.
†Kirkpatrick, Helen	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Kirkpatrick, John	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Knox, Isabella	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Knox, Mary	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Knox, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Lea, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Lea, Pryor	Fayetteville, Washington county.

*Lockhart, William	Van Buren, Crawford county.
*Maffitt, John W.	Hot Springs, Garland county.
*Mallory, Sue	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Manuel, Willie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Massie, Julia	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Massie, Lemuel	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Massie, Wiley	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Masters, Amos	Yellville, Marion county.
*McCarroll, Richard	Danville, Yell county.
McCart, Walter	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McCormick, Isabel	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McCormick, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McElroy, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Mellette, William H.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Menard, John	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Mitchell. George C.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Moore, Eppie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Moore, Elizabeth S	Cincinnati, Washington county.
Moore, Matie J	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Moore, Millard F.	Springfield, Conway county.
Morr, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Murray, Elias	Cass P. O., Franklin county.
*Murray, George W	Cass P. O., Franklin county.
Murray, James W	Cass P. O.. Franklin county.
Naylor, Fannie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Naylor, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Naylor, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Neal, Charles C	Bloomington, Benton county.
Nees, Mary	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Nickerson, Charles D	Harrison, Boone county.
Noe, Maud	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Nolen, Sarah	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Odle, Decia G	Marianna, Lee county.
Oliver, Addie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Oliver, Charles M	Clifty, Madison county.
Oliver, Augusta	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Oliver, Jennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Oliver, Martin	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Paddock, Charles	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Pape, Charles A	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Patton, David S	Camden, Ouachita county.
Payne, William P.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Pearce, Barton	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Pearce, Desiree	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Pearce, May	Fayetteville, Washington county.

Pettigrew, Anna	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Pettigrew, James	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Pollard, Joel	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Porter. Charles W	DeWitt, Arkansas county.
*Porter, George W	DeWitt, Arkansas county.
*†Porter, James W	DeWitt, Arkansas county.
Powell, John R	Lewisburg, Conway county.
*Powers, Thomas L	Clarksville, Johnson county.
*Powers, William S	Clarksville, Johnson county.
Putman, Mary	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Putman, Robert	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rainwater, Kate S	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Ray, William M	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Reed, George	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Reed, John	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Reed, Lafayette	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Reed, Lina	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Retherford, Anna	Benton county.
*Reynolds, Eugene L	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rhodes, Alice D	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Ridley, James S	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rieff, George H	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rizley, John W	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Roberts, John M	Dardanelle, Yell county.
*Robinson, Charles E	Clarksville, Johnson county.
Rudolph, Alfred	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Russell, Harry F	Marianna, Lee county.
Sager, Libbie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sager, Mollie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sager, William	Fayetteville. Washington county.
Saunders, Frances A	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Shinn, A. B	Russellville, Pope county.
Shook, Charles A	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Shook, Emory	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Shumard, Carrie B	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Shumard, Malmor	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Simmons, James	Madison county.
Sleifer, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sleifer, Lewis	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Skelton, William R	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Smith, Nancy	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Smith, Presley R	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Smith, Sarah	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Snodgrass, S. J	Clark county.
Stone, Amanda	Fayetteville, Washington county.

*Stone, Lodowick B.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Sullivan, Samuel O.	Hamburg, Ashley county,
Summers, William H.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Tillman, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Tillman, John N.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Troutt, Fayette	Bentonville, Benton county.
Vowell, George W.	Waldron, Scott county.
*Walker, Perkins	Black Jack, Sebastian county.
*Wallis, Benjamin F.	Forrest City, St. Francis county.
*Walters, Willie	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Watson, William A.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Westerfield, John A.	Springfield, Conway county.
Westerfield, James B.	Springfield, Conway county.
White, John	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Whitney, Jennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Williford, Edward	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Williford, Thomas S.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Wilkins, C. S.	Phillips Bayou, Phillips county.
*Wilkins, Mollie C.	Phillips Bayou, Phillips county.
Wright, Claudia	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Wright, Ella	Fayetteville, Washington county.

Total, 241.

SUMMARY.

Sophomores	16
Freshmen	35
Normal Department	29
Preparatory Department	241
Aggregate	321

---

* Beneficiaries. † Deceased.

CIRCULAR.

Arkansas Industrial University

FOR 1874-75.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is established in accordance with an act of Congress, making a grant of land as an endowment for its benefit, and in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of this State, carrying out the object of said grant. According to the object of the grant, "the leading object shall be—without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics—to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life;" or, changing the order of statement, the chief aim of the University is "the *liberal and practical education of the industrial classes* in the several pursuits and professions of life;" and in order to this end, the University is "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics." Military tactics are required, and the scientific and classical studies are permitted. Such, at least, we believe, is the common construction of those clauses, though the language may not unreasonably be understood to imply that the latter studies *shall not* be excluded from the course. The aim of the University is to comply strictly with the acts of Congress and the General Assembly of this State in providing for and establishing it.

It proposes, therefore—

First—To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the arts of life.

Second—To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefits of daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. But its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the expenses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and of a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts, are two other important objects.

Third—To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture.

Fourth—To provide the means of instruction in military science; and to this end a skilled instructor and suitable implements have been obtained.

Fifth—To afford the means of a general and thorough education not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best of colleges.

LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is pleasantly located within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, Washington county. This location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the State in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of soil, variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural productions, and the morality and intelligence of its people.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

The buildings now in use are comfortable and convenient. They are well furnished; and could be made to accommodate four hundred students.

The contract has been let and work commenced on the permanent building, which is a brick edifice, five stories high, two hundred and fourteen feet in length, with a depth in the wings of one hundred and twenty-two feet.

It contains five large halls for library, cabinets and museums, thirty class-rooms, and several halls for literary societies, etc. The building will be completed by September, 1875, and the second story is now nearly finished. (See frontispiece.)

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academical year of the University, with its several departments, is divided into three terms, which are denominated autumn, winter and spring, and the year will begin with the opening of the autumn term. The autumn and winter terms will continue fourteen weeks each, the spring term thirteen weeks, and there will be one long vacation—commencing at the close of the spring term and continuing to the opening of the autumn term, including ten days in June, the whole of the months of July and August and one week in September. There will be no vacations at the close of the autumn and winter terms, but a vacation of one week during the Christmas holidays.

CALENDAR FOR 1874–75.

The autumn term will commence Monday, September 7, 1874, and close Friday, December 11, 1874.

The winter term will commence Monday, December 14, 1874, and close Friday, March 19, 1875.

The spring term will commence Monday, March 22, 1875, and close Friday, June 18, 1875.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

The property of the University consists of the proceeds of the munificent grant of land by congress, the bonds of Washington county and the town of Fayetteville, the appropriations made by the State, and the University farm and lands—amounting in all to $300,000 in value.

The bonds of the county of Washington, $100,000, and of the town of Fayetteville, $30,000, payable thirty years from date, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, have, by the action of the Board of Trustees, become a portion of the permanent endowment of the University, and will be scrupulously held for that purpose.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An experimental farm of excellent character has been provided, immediately contiguous to the University, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The labor system will be voluntary, and students will not labor exceeding three hours per day, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for labor will be from five to ten cents per hour, according to ability.

BENEFICIARIES.

It is provided in section eighteen of the act of the General Assembly establishing the University, that the Board of Trustees shall have power to "prescribe the grade and number of scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State." They have, therefore, made provisions for two hundred and thirty-seven beneficiaries, who will be entitled to four years' free tuition, and who are apportioned among the several counties according to their respective populations by the United States census of 1870, which apportionment is as follows:

COUNTIES.	No. of Beneficiaries	COUNTIES.	No. of Beneficiaries
Arkansas	2	Lincoln	3
Ashley	3	Little River	2
Benton	6	Lonoke	2
Baxter	2	Lee	2
Boone	2	Madison	3
Bradley	3	Marion	2
Calhoun	2	Mississippi	2
Carroll	2	Monroe	4
Chicot	4	Montgomery	1
Clark	5	Nevada	2
Clayton	2	Newton	2
Columbia	4	Ouachita	6
Conway	3	Perry	1
Crawford	4	Phillips	6
Crittenden	2	Pike	2
Craighead	2	Poinsett	1
Cross	2	Polk	2
Dallas	2	Pope	4
Desha	2	Prairie	4
Drew	4	Pulaski	14
Dorsey	2	Randolph	3
Faulkner	2	Sarber	2
Franklin	4	St. Francis	3
Fulton	2	Saline	2
Garland	2	Scott	3
Grant	2	Stone	2
Greene	3	Searcy	2
Howard	2	Sebastian	6
Hempstead	6	Sevier	2
Hot Spring	3	Sharp	3
Independence	6	Union	5
Izard	3	Van Buren	2
Jackson	3	Washington	8
Jefferson	7	White	5
Johnson	4	Woodruff	4
Lafayette	4	Yell	4
Lawrence	3		

At the annual session of the Board of Trustees, held at Fayetteville in July, 1874, the method of appointing these beneficiaries, and especially for filling existing vacancies, was changed; it being then provided that for this purpose the State should be divided into nine subdivisions, and that each of these subdivisions should be under the control of one of the members of the Board of Trustees.

A circular letter was therefore issued by the Secretary of the Board, from which the following extract is taken:

" In accordance with the action of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, at its annual session in July, 1874, directing the issuance of a circular notice to all counties in which vacancies in the number of beneficiaries to which they are respectively entitled in the said

University still exist, it is hereby announced that the following vacancies exist, and that the power to fill them is vested in the Trustees of the University, as follows:

"A. W. Dinsmore, Bentonville, Benton county, for the counties of Arkansas 1, Ashley 2, Baxter 2, Bradley 3, Calhoun 2, Chicot 4.

"John C. Walker, M. D., Magnolia, Columbia county, for the counties of Clark 5, Clayton 2, Columbia 2, Crittenden 2, Crawford 2, Craighead 2, Cross 2, Desha 2.

"Wood E. Thompson, Monticello, Drew county, for the counties of Drew 4, Faulkner 2, Fulton 2, Garland 1, Grant 2, Greene 3, Howard 2.

"His Excellency Elisha Baxter, Little Rock, for the counties of Hempstead 5, Hot Spring 3, Independence 5, Izard 2, Jackson 2.

"Gen. A. W. Bishop, Fayetteville, Washington county, for the counties of Lafayette 4, Lawrence 3, Little River 2, Lincoln 3.

"Hon. James M. Johnson, Little Rock, Pulaski county, for the counties of Lonoke 2, Marion 2, Mississippi 2, Monroe 4, Montgomery 1, Nevada 2, Newton 1, Ouachita 2.

"Hon. Lafayette Gregg, Fayetteville, Washington county, for the counties of Phillips 5, Pike 2, Poinsett 1, Polk 1, Pope 4, Perry 1, Prairie 4.

"Dudley E. Jones, Esq., Little Rock, Pulaski county, for the counties of Pulaski 2, Randolph 3, Sarber 2, St. Francis 2, Saline 2, Stone 2, Searcy 2.

"Hon. M. F. Lake, Viney Grove, Washington county, for the counties of Sevier 2, Sharp 3, Union 4, White 5, Woodruff 4.

"And that the said Trustees can delegate this power to the county superintendents of public instruction of the said counties, or otherwise, as in their discretion may be considered advisable for the interests of the University.

"It is therefore desired that the said Trustees take immediate steps to fill the said vacancies, and specially that the said county superintendents report at the earliest possible moment to the Trustees who have their counties in charge, the names of students who may wish appointment, as beneficiaries, to the end that the appointees shall be prepared to enter the University, with the beginning of the ensuing collegiate year, Monday, September, 7, 1874."

All appointments should be completed, if possible, before the opening of the autumn term. Persons entitled to make appointments will prepare duplicate notifications of appointment, one of which will be forwarded to the President of the University and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees; and in case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after the commencement of the autumn term (except in case of sickness), he will be regarded as having declined his appointment, in which case it will be the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person making the appointment, of such failure, who will make another appointment, as soon thereafter as possible, and such other appointee will be required to appear at the University on the first day of the next term. The President of the Faculty shall continue to notify appointing officers till their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

TUITION.

Beneficiaries and normal students, upon entering the University, will be required to pay a matriculation fee of five dollars. This entitles them to free tuition for four years if beneficiaries, and three, if normal students.

Students other than beneficiaries and normal students, whether residents or non-residents of the State, will be charged ten dollars tuition per term in the Collegiate, and seven dollars per term in the Preparatory Department and Training School. This tuition is to be paid invariably in advance, by the term, at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, at Fayetteville.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Provision has been made for instruction in military science and tactics, and all able-bodied male students will be required to drill twice a week.

A uniform has been prescribed, which will consist of a suit of cadet gray mixed cloth, of the color and quality worn at West Point, and a cap of dark blue cloth, ornamented in front with the initials A. I. U. surrounded by a silver wreath. Owing to the general stringency of the times, this uniform, with the exception of the cap, will not be required for the coming year, but students are urged to procure it, (which can be done at Fayetteville), as soon as their means will permit. The cap can be had, at or near cost, on their arrival at the University. The suit, consisting of blouse and pants, will cost from $22.00 to $26.00; coat (frock) and pants, from $26.00 to $32.00.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A Commercial Course of two years has been organized and students who complete it will be entitled, on payment of fees for diploma, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Courses of Study.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Physical Geography (Elementary).
Cæsar's Commentaries and Harkness' Introduction to Latin Composition.
English Diction and Elocution.
Algebra.
Physiology.
Harkness' First Greek Book (optional.)
French (optional).

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.
Physiology.
History.
Harkness' First Greek Book continued and Xenophon's Anabasis commenced (optional).
French (optional).

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.
Botany.
Natural Philosophy.
History.
Xenophon's Anabasis and Harkness' Greek Composition (optional.)
French (optional).

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Virgil's Æneid.
Physical Geography.
Homer, with written exercises (optional).
French (optional).
German (optional).

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.
Livy.
Plane Trigonometry.
Euripides, Iphigenia in Taurus, (optional).
German and French (optional).

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.
Horace.
Rhetoric.
Aristophanes, Bird's, (optional).
German (optional).

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Tacitus (Germania and Agricola).
Rhetoric.
Thucidides, Selections (optional).
German (optional).
Surveying and Navigation.

SECOND TERM.

English Literature.
Juvenal.
Geology. Astronomy.
Sophocles (Œdipus Tyrannus (optional).
German (optional).

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
English Literature.
Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.
Demosthenes, Olynthiacs and Philippics, (optional.)
Tacitus (Histories).
German (optional).

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Meteorology.
Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Elements of Criticism.
Latin (optional).
Greek (optional).

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Civil Polity.
Evidences of Christianity.
Greek (optional).
Latin (optional).
Constitution of the United States.

THIRD TERM.

Modern Philology.
Constitutional Law.
Social Science.
History of Inductive Sciences.
Latin (optional).
Greek (optional).

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, Harkness' introductory Latin book, and Harkness' Latin reader, or their equivalents. If unable to pass such examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission to higher classes, students must have done the work prescribed for preceding classes.

Candidates must be of good moral character, and not under the age of fifteen years.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography.
Manual of Farm.
Free Hand Drawing.
Practical Agriculture—Lectures.
English Diction and Elocution.
Physiology.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.
Practical Agriculture and Pomology.
Free Hand Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Botany.
Natural Philosophy.
Manual of Farm.
Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.
Free Hand Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Botany.
General History.
Lectures on Management of Soils and Crops.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry—Laboratory Practice.
General History.
Lectures on Breeding, Races, History and Management of Stock.
Plane Trignometry.
Mechanical Treatment of Soils and Drainage.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying.
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.
Botany.
Rhetoric.
Propagation of Plants, Seedlings, Grapes and Small Fruits.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.
Zoology.
Chemical Treatment of Soils and Manures.
Orcharding.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
Bookkeeping and Farm Records.
Entomology.
Farm Engineering, Road Making, Farm Machinery and Farm Architecture.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
Physical Geography and Meteorology.
Science of Government.
Rural Architecture.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Rural Law and Economy.
Animal Husbandry.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Constitutional Laws.
Fruit Culture and Forestry.

THIRD TERM.

Meteorology.
Landscape Gardening.
Veterinary Surgery.
Current History.

COURSE IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography.
Drawing.
Physiology.
English Diction and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
English Diction and Elocution.
Drawing.
Natural Philosophy.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Natural Philosophy.
Botany.
Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
General History.
Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections.
Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.
General History.
Linear Perspective.
Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections.
Shades and Shadows.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy—Crystallography.
Rhetoric.
Drawing Designs.
Calculus.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Theoretical Mechanics.
Physics.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
Metallurgy.
Physics.
Applied Mechanics.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
English Literature.
Meteorology.
Shading and Tinting.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Strength of Materials.
Architecture.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Constitutional Law.
Theory of Mechanics.
Machine Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Theory of Motors.
Millwork and Machines.
Designs and Estimates.
Railway Surveys and Bridge Building.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class, of this course, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. If unable to pass such examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission to higher classes, students must have done the work prescribed for preceding classes.

Candidates must be of good moral character, not under the age of fifteen years.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physiology.
Arithmetic.
Penmanship.
Bookkeeping.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
Bookkeeping.
Commercial Arithmetic.
Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Penmanship.
Bookkeeping.
Natural Philosophy.
Commercial Arithmetic.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
German.
Physical Geography.
Bookkeeping.
Penmanship.

SECOND TERM.

Plane Trigonometry.
Bookkeeping.
History.
German.
Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.
Political Economy and Moral Science.
German.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Junior or first class, of this course, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. If unable to pass such an examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission to the Senior class, students must have done the work prescribed for the Junior class.

Candidates for admission into any of the colleges connected with the University, must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character. If previously connected with any other College or University, they must produce certificates of honorable standing from the authorities thereof.

Normal Department.

By the act of the General Assembly carrying into effect the act of Congress making the grant for the Industrial University, it was provided that there should be a Normal Department therein. A Normal Department has been, therefore, established in, or in connection with the University. This department is now fully in operation, and is designed to furnish a thorough course of instruction to all those who desire to engage in the profession of teaching in the public schools.

The courses of study and training in this department are separate and distinct from the University courses—the great aim being the education of teachers.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be of good moral character, and must, if males, be sixteen, if females fourteen years of age; they must also pass a satisfactory examination in the common English branches.

Applicants who, upon examination by the Faculty, are found not qualified to enter the Normal Department, may be placed in the Preparatory Department; and upon their entering into a written obligation to take a normal course, with a view of qualifying themselves as teachers, after the completion of their preparatory course, their tuition shall be free.

Those who may not be able, in the opinion of the Faculty, to prepare themselves for the Normal Department by one year's study in the Preparatory Department, shall not be entitled to free tuition therein.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Primary Department of the University, as heretofore conducted, has been dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a Training School has been established, which will be operated in conjunction with the Normal Department of the University, and under the immediate supervision of the Principal thereof. This Training School will have a preceptress in charge, and will also to some extent be taught by normal students, in the manner customary in the normal schools of the country. Care will be taken to see that proper instruction is given, and no pains will be spared to render this Training School as efficient in all respects as any other, for children.

THREE YEARS' COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic, through fractions.
Geography.
Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.
Sentence making.
Reading.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Etymology.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Grammar.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition.
Drawing and Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Latin, German or French.
Practice in Teaching.
Grammar (Syntax).
Botany.
Methods of Teaching.

SECOND YEAR

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Latin, German or French.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.
United States History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Essays and Drawing.
Physiology.
United States History.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Theory and Art of Teaching.
Chemistry.
English Literature.
Physical Geography.
Astronomy.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
Essays on Mental Development.
Lectures on the Constitutions of the United States and Arkansas.
Astronomy.
English Literature.
Mental and Moral Science.

THIRD TERM.

Geology.
Essays.
Lectures on the Constitutions of the United States and Arkansas.
Reviews.
Mental and Moral Science.
Surveying.

TWO YEARS' COURSE.

The following two years' Normal Course may be taken instead of the foregoing, by students whose time and means are limited.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Music.
Sentence Making.
Reading, Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing
Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Methods of Teaching.
Practice in Teaching.
Grammar.
Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Impromptu Composition.
United States History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Lectures on the Constitutions of the United States and Arkansas.
Philosophy.
United States History.
Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Lectures on the Constitutions of the United States and Arkansas.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.
Reviews.

Preparatory Department.

In view of the fact that the educational facilities of this State have been and are, with the exception of a few favored localities, such that young persons desirous of a collegiate or normal education have been and are unable properly and sufficiently to prepare themselves to enter the Industrial University, or Normal School therein, there has been established, in connection with the University and Normal School, a Preparatory Department. This is intended to be auxiliary to the higher departments, and especially to prepare pupils who may enter it for those departments. This department is under the general supervision of the Faculty of the University and Normal Department. Beneficiaries who, upon an examination by the Faculty, may be found not qualified to enter the Industrial University, may be placed in the Preparatory Department as beneficiaries; but the time spent by them in this department will be deducted from the four years' free tuition to which they are entitled in the University by virtue of their appointments.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Charts and First Reader.

Arithmetic.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 100. Sums and differences to 10, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on familiar things, as toys, bright colored objects in the school-room, yard, etc., to develop power of expression.

SECOND TERM.

First Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 1,000. All products to 20, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on objects not present, for cultivation of language and conception, as "birds' nests," "our dog," "your cat," etc.

Lessons on Place.—Arranging of objects by child, and representation of same on slates and black-board. Cardinal and semi-cardinal points.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Nursery, and other selections suitable for children.

Arithmetic.—Introducing the idea of division by means of objects. Continue and extend work of previous term.

Form.—Lines and angles.

Lessons on Place.—Develop the idea of map. Draw map of school-room, floor, yard, city, etc.

Size.—Measurement of lines and distances.

Conversational Lessons.—Writing of sentences on familiar objects, giving attention to capitals, periods, and correct expression. Continue work of previous term.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Second Reader.

Arithmetic.—Primary to subtraction.

Conversational Lessons.—Stories read by teacher and reproduced by children. This exercise is valuable, as it is especially adapted to the formation of good style. Writing of sentences, as in previous term.

Lessons on Place.—Present map of county, with definitions of such terms as may arise, as river, bank, source, brook, tributary, agriculture, trading, etc.

Form.—Triangles and quadrilaterals.

Size—Continuation of previous term's work.

SECOND TERM.

Second Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic.—Primary to division.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in general description, as form, size, color, etc. Objects described and guessed; child conceals some object and others describe it; show picture, and children tell what they see in it, and draw from it as much of a story as possible. Cultivate observation, reason and judgment. Read a story and require its reproduction. Writing of sentences, and attention given to pronunciation, etc.

Familiar Mammalia.—As cat, dog, horse, rat, pig, etc., naming and describing parts, especially such as will help in classification; habits also noticed.

Color.—Distinguish a few prominent colors, as red, yellow, blue, green, etc. Exercises in patterning, the child always imitating the teacher; cultivate taste.

Geography.—Oral. Study of the State of Arkansas and contiguous States, defining such terms as may arise.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—"Children's Hour," and other select reading.

Geography.—Elementary, to page 71.

Arithmetic.—Primary, to federal money.

Familiar Mammalia.—Same as previous term, introducing adaptation of parts.

Conversational Lessons--Simple subjects and plan given; children required to make a story; continued stories read and reproduction required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation and capitals.

Form.—Polygons and most familiar solids.

Size and Weight.—Continue work with weights and measures.

Color.—An additional number of common colors learned. Patterning continued,

Botany.—Miss Youmans' course.

Geography.—Continue work of previous term, finishing the United States.

Music.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.—Primary, finish.

Geography.—Elementary, finish to part III.

Familiar Insects.—Same work as with mammalia, using the microscope.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as previous term. Different subjects given to each child and stories required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, capitals, etc. Correction of false syntax.

Color.—Names of standard colors, red, green, yellow, etc., formed by actual experiment. Tints and shades.

Form.—Circulars, curvilinear angles.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' lessons.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Third Reader.—Finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Elementary.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 96.

Form.—Solids, cones and cylinders.

Color.—Secondary colors, how formed. Hues of violet.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as in previous term. Description of scenes and events which they have knowledge of. Work on sentences continued. Separation of simple prose into sentences, with capitals and punctuation marks.

Animals.—Less familiar mammalia, as elephant, camel, bear. Pictures presented.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—" Little Corporal," and other selections.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 174.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons on the parts of speech, taking first the noun and verb and forming the sentence.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, false syntax, etc. Separation of prose into sentences; combining statements into single sentences. Oral exercises, same as previous term.

Animals.—Familiar birds; parts, adaptation, habits, etc.

Color.—Hues, tertiaries.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' course.

Music.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fourth Reader.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 274

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons continued, taking up phrase and clause modifiers.

Composition.—Visits, journeys, descriptions of places, etc., requiring written work.

Animals.—Familiar reptiles, fishes, etc.

Color.—Harmony of secondaries; tertiaries.

Botany.

Penmanship.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Fourth Reader—Finished and reviewed.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Composition.—Stories told from suggestive pictures, without conversations. Subjects strongly suggestive of a story given, as "I want," "Katy's first day at church," etc.

Color.—Colors as emblematic flags, railway signals, etc.

Penmanship.

Animals.—Less familiar birds and reptiles, with a few common mollusks.

Grammar.—Properties of parts of speech.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—"Our Young Folks," and other select current reading.

Arithmetic.

Grammar.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

Composition.—Same as previous term. Letters, analysis of subject and different heads to different children.

Penmanship.

Latin.

Music.

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fifth Reader.

Arithmetic.

Grammar.

History.—United States.

Drawing.

Composition—Same as previous term. Impromptu writing.

Penmanship.
Music.
Algebra.
Latin.

SECOND TERM.

Fifth Reader.
Arithmetic.
Latin.
Algebra.
Drawing.
History—United States.
Composition.—Subjects more difficult, less suggestive, still involving narrative or description. Current history or biography.
Penmanship.
Grammar.
Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Fifth Reader, choice literature and biography.
Arithmetic.
Composition.—Same as previous term.
Algebra.
Latin.
Grammar.
Physiology.
Music.

General Information.

Many letters have been received asking how a student can pay his way by labor—what our labor system is—what is the design of the Normal Department—what is the price of board, tuition, books, etc.

An attempt has been made to answer these inquiries in this circular, and one will be sent in reply to such letters hereafter, unless a written answer seems to be required.

Board, in private families, in Fayetteville, including fuel, light and washing, can be had for from $100 to $130 per scholastic year of nine months.

A beneficiary or Normal student pays $5.00 matriculation fee. After this his tuition is free.

All other students pay from $21.00 to $30.00 per year for tuition, and by recent action of the Board of Trustees this tuition is to be paid by the term, in advance, and hereafter no name is to be entered on the University rolls until the receipt of the Secretary, for his or her tuition, shall be presented.

The books used in the University can be bought in Fayetteville at publishers prices. Students should bring with them such books as they have, for reference.

Students can wear such clothing here as they have been accustomed to at home. Cleanliness, neatness and comfort only will be required.

While it is true that several students have paid their way while in school by labor, it is not a safe dependence. It has been done by the closest economy and the most determined thrift.

The energy and economy necessary to carry such through their course should be used in the first place in providing a small amount of money to start with. An unlimited amount of remunerative labor cannot be promised, though as much as possible will be provided for such students as have a mind to use it to accomplish the two ends for which it is furnished.

The Normal Department is designed solely for the education of teachers; either those who have begun to teach, or young persons who desire to fit themselves for teaching. No one has a right to free tuition in this department who does not, in good faith and with proper motives, intend to make teaching his profession.

It is admitted that a doctor or lawyer should have some training or preparation to be successful in his profession, and schools for this purpose have been established. Thoughtful parents are beginning to feel that teachers also need preparation for their work, and they are demanding men and women of the best talents and character and the highest culture as the teachers of their children. It is to meet and encourage this want that the Normal Department is established.

DISCIPLINE.

If our students are to become valued and noble citizens they need to learn self-government, and to conform their conduct to the laws of their country and to the usages of good society more than they need to learn science. Students must not expect to *be* governed, but to *govern themselves.* It is no part of the duty of the Faculty to act the part of policemen or spies upon the conduct of students. With the instructions they receive, those who *care* and *try* can be gentlemen. Those who do not care nor try need not come, for they will not be permitted to remain as students.

It will not be enough for a student to order his conduct well during school days and while upon the college premises. The every-day life of the student must give evidence of growth in manly virtue and scholarly attainments. The widest personal freedom will be accorded to every one to do all that is good and right, and the fullest opportunity and the most abundant material possible will be furnished, but whatever is unmanly and lowers one's self-respect will not be tolerated.

Loitering in the streets and shops, the contracting of debts, and the spending of money foolishly, the use of profane, indecent or ungentlemanly language, all forms of dissipation, the spending of time in any company whose influence does not lead to a higher and better life, are some of the things which must be avoided by students.

In short, we expect every student to see to it that every act of his does honor to himself and the University; to let his highest ambition and aim be to accomplish some noble purpose, both while a student and through life.

Absolute promptness in attendance and in the performance of all duties will be required, not more for the good of the school than for its value to the student as a habit.

Besides the regular work of the day, two or three hours of study at night will be required of adult students in good health.

Students should enter at the beginning of the year (September 7th), but if this is impossible they should enter at the beginning of some term, as classes cannot be formed during term-time.

All students will be required to enter upon some regular course of study, and they will not be permitted to depart from that course except for good reasons.

Absence, except for unavoidable causes, or leaving without the consent of the Faculty, will forfeit the student's membership.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies, the "Clariosophic" and the "Mathetian," have been established. They are both sustained with great interest and furnish valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student.

LIBRARY.

The University library, though at this time small, comprises some valuable works. Additions will be made from time to time. All students have access to the library free of charge.

MUSIC.

Special instruction in vocal and instrumental music will be given, two lessons a week, by W. D. C. Botefuhr, professor of music, to such students as may desire it.

Tuition, $15.00 per term, payable half in advance, balance at end of term. Use of piano for practice, one hour a day, $3.50 per term, payable at end of term. No deduction can be made from above rates, except on acccount of protracted sickness.

Prof. Botefuhr will also teach the entire Preparatory Department in vocal music, and take general direction of the Euterpean and Philharmonic societies, composed of the advanced students in the University who wish to pay attention to music, and for this instruction there is no charge to students of the University.

TRANSPORTATION.

Students will be passed for seven dollars and fifty cents over the entire line from Little Rock to Fayetteville, *via* the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and the stage line from Clarksville to Fayetteville; for five dollars from Fort Smith and four dollars and fifty cents from Van Buren to Fayetteville, upon certificates which will be furnished on application to the President of the University at Fayetteville, or to Dudley E. Jones, Esq., at Little Rock.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions are solicited for our library, reading-room, laboratory and museum;

Any book, paper or manuscript of historical or other value;

Any piece of chemical, philosophical or mechanical apparatus;

Any ores, crystals, precious or valuable stones, vegetable or animal fossils, or any other thing that will be a source of information to our students, will be thankfully received.

We hereby designate and request County Superintendents of Public Schools to take charge of and forward to the University, by students or others who may be coming, any of the above-named donations.

CABINET AND MUSEUM.

The collections in these are as yet inconsiderable, but they are slowly increasing. The State Geologist has kindly consented to forward to the University duplicates of the specimens obtained by him, and in time this feature can be made of rare attractiveness.

APPARATUS.

The University will be supplied for the coming year with mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and additions will be made to the chemical department, which is already in efficient operation.

BAND.

A brass band of fourteen pieces, organized for special use, in connection with the Military Department of the University, and composed entirely of students, has already demonstrated its usefulness.

TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL STATIONS.

The expediency of their establishment at the University was ordered to be inquired into by the Board of Trustees, at its session at Little Rock, in January, 1874, but nothing has yet been effectively done to secure them. Should the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad be continued on, as it probably will be, during the next twelve months, it will doubtless be the best course to endeavor then to connect a telegraph line with that road, either at Van Buren or Ozark, thus going out of the State, telegraphically, by our own Capital. A Signal Station cannot be established here until a telegraph line shall first be built.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 25, 1873, the organization of a Branch Normal College was provided for, and $25,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

This appropriation was in State scrip, and, owing to its depreciated value, the organization of the College has not yet taken place. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, however, in July, 1874, a Special Committee consisting of Trustees Jones, Johnson and Thompson, was appointed to carry this law into effect, and immediate steps will be taken to do so, locating this College, which is specially designed for colored students, somewhere in the Southern or Eastern portion of the State.

THE NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

By an act of the Legislature of the State, approved May 30, 1874, all the trusteeships of the University, as created by the act of the Legislature approved March 27, 1871, were vacated, and the Board of Trustees was made to consist, until otherwise provided by law, of Dudley E. Jones, L. Gregg, A. W. Dinsmore, James M. Johnson, M. F. Lake, Wood E. Thompson, J. C. Walker, the Governor of the State for the time being, and the President of the University.

To Hon. M. A. Cohn, Secretary of the old Board, the new is indebted for information as to business transacted in accordance with the orders of the last session of the old Board, held at Little Rock, in January, 1874, and for the preservation and delivery of all the records of the proceedings of the said Board to that time.

So much of that record as has not already been published, appears hereinafter, and from Secretary Cohn it is learned (carrying out certain orders of the said Board) that notice was given February 4, 1874, to Hon. Henry Page, State Treasurer, to invest the major portion of the building fund of the University in United States bonds; that a memorial to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the further endowment of Agricultural or National Colleges, was promptly sent to Hon. Powell Clayton, United States Senator, with the request to bring it to the notice of Congress as speedily as convenient, and that a letter was forwarded to Dr. Barnard Sears, of Staunton, Va., thanking him, in the name of the Board, for the donation of five hundred dollars to the Normal Department of the University.

Other notifications not important to enumerate here, but showing that the Secretary of the old Board had fully discharged his duty, were duly made.

MODELS.

In response to an application to the Commissioner of Patents for Models, the following communication was received:

U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.,
February 16th, 1874.

Mr. M. A. Cohn, Secretary Arkansas Industrial Institution:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst. is received. At present we have no models that we can, under the law, distribute. It will probably be nearly a year before we shall be enabled to distribute any further models. Your application will be put on file and you will be notified at the time the distribution is made, when you will be permitted to designate some person who shall have authority to make selections for you, and to receipt for the same.

These models, understand, are in no case donated to the Institution. They are deposited there at the expense of the Institution for transportation to and from, and held subject to the order of the Commissioner of Patents.

The Institution must, in advance, obligate itself by its Board of Trustees to take good care of the models, keep them well protected with the labels upon them, as when sent from the office, and be ready to return any one or all of them when called for. Occasionally a model is required as evidence in courts. It is very seldom though that any are asked for.

Very respectfully, M. D. LEGGETT,
Commissioner of Patents.

GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is due to the authorities of the University, in explanation of the fact that agriculture and the mechanic arts have not yet been as fully taught as the acts of Congress contemplate, to make some reference to the condition of educational matters here, when the Arkansas Industrial University was organized. At that time such was the disposition of the State to patronize the institution and so great was and still is the demand throughout the State for general education, that the University came rapidly and from necessity to assume, in part, the form of an institution for general instruction. By the laws of the State there is likewise attached to it a Normal Department, which it becomes our duty to develop, nevertheless, "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" will receive the full attention that the acts of Congress contemplate, when many of the young men, admitted into the institution, and who are the sons of farmers, shall have become more thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of general knowledge, the special training for mechanical and agricultural life then beginning.

Regulations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT AT THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1874.

I. This department will be governed, in as far as they may be applied, by the General Regulations and Tactics adopted for the United States army.

II. The course will consist of practical and theoretical instruction in the tactics of the different arms, military police and discipline, ordnance and gunnery, international and military law, military engineering, topographical drawing, military history, strategy, and the art of war.

III. For practical instruction in military science and tactics the male students of the University will be organized into a battalion of companies, the battalion to be under the command of the Military Professor. The battalion staff will consist of one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Sergeant-Major and one Quartermaster-Sergeant. Each company will consist of one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, five Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and privates not to exceed fifty.

IV. This organization shall be known as the "Arkansas Industrial University Cadets."

V. The officers and non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President of the University, upon the recommendation of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The selections will be made from those students who have been most diligent and prompt in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general, the officers will be taken from the Senior and Junior classes, and the more advanced students of the Normal Department; the non-commissioned officers from the Sophomore and Freshman classes, the Normal Department and the Preparatory School.

VI. There will be theoretical instruction and military exercises at such times as the President may direct.

VII. All arms and other public property issued to cadets shall be marked with their company number. They shall only be used on duty. No cadet shall lend or exchange his arms or accoutrements, or use those of another cadet. No cadet shall alter his musket by scraping, filing, cutting, or varnishing the stock, barrel, or any part of it; nor shall the lock be removed or taken apart without the permission of the Military Professor. The guns will habitually be kept in the rack in the armory, the corresponding accoutrements hanging thereon.

VIII. Cadets are required at all times to have their muskets and accoutrements in good order and serviceable condition. They will be held personally responsible for any loss or damage to public property issued to them, or while in their possession.

IX. The duties of Battalion Adjutant and Quartermaster, will be those assigned to the offices by the United States Army Regulations, and in addition, such other special duties as may be ordered by proper authority.

X. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant to receive the reports at all military formations, transmitting the same to the Chief of the Department, or to the cadet officers in charge.

XI. Cadets will be reported "absent" at any formation, when not in ranks before the cadet calling the roll makes his report. Officers will be reported "absent" who are not on the company parade when the Captain makes his report. A cadet will be reported "late" at any formation who is not in ranks when the signal ceases. Officers will be reported "late" who are not in front of their companies, properly equipped when the signal ceases.

XII. The Battalion Quartermaster will have the armory in charge, and will be held responsible for the safe-keeping and preservation of all arms, accoutrements, and other public property, and for the enforcement of such rules and regulations thereto, as may be prescribed by the Military Professor.

XIII. No cadet shall be absent from any military duty whatever, without the permission of the President or Military Professor, unless by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause.

XIV. Personal cleanliness is expected of all cadets. The uniform or clothing will be kept in good condition and neat. The hair will be kept short, whiskers and moustaches neatly trimmed.

XV. Habits of order, attention, and punctuality in the discharge of all duties, are especially enjoined upon cadets. Prompt and ready obedience is the essence of all discipline, it is, moreover, indicative of a cultivated mind, and he makes the best citizen or soldier who has thoroughly learned the duty of obedience. A non-compliance with the requirements of rules, regulations, and orders, indicates a spirit of insubordination, a disregard for authority which cannot be allowed.

XVI. Inferiors will be required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.

XVII. Superiors of every grade are forbidden to injure those under them by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. Authority will be exercised with firmness but with justice to all.

XVIII. In all of the official relations the courtesy becoming gentlemen will be required of all cadets—the subordinate recognizing the superior in military rank by the salute which military etiquette enjoins.

XIX. These regulations will be strictly obeyed and enforced.

By order of the President. EDWIN S. CURTIS,
First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Prof. M. S. and T.

UNIFORM.

The following dress is prescribed as the uniform for University Cadets:

COAT. *Full-dress.* Frock of cadet gray—single-breasted, nine buttons in front, four on skirt in rear and three small buttons on each cuff. The skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee; coat to be piped with scarlet; stand-up collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, of scarlet cloth; cut square to hook up close in front; skirt of coat on each side of opening behind to be faced with scarlet cloth; two bands of scarlet cloth one-half inch in width and one inch apart, on each sleeve, two and one-half inches from end.

BLOUSE. *For Squad and Company drills and other duty when authorized by proper authority, and for ordinary wear;* a sack coat of cadet gray, falling collar, single-breasted, with five buttons in front and three on each cuff; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee; coat to have no outside pockets and to be piped with scarlet,

PANTALOONS. Gray cloth, same material as coat, with stripe of scarlet cloth one inch wide down the outer seam.

FORAGE CAP. Dark blue cloth, according to pattern, with initials "A. I. U." surrounded by wreath, all in silver.

Cadets acting as officers and non-commissioned officers shall be designated by the following badges:

Captain. Chevrons of four bars of scarlet cloth, one-half inch in width, on each arm above the elbow, point up.

Lieutenant. Chevrons of three bars, same material and pattern.

Adjutant. The lieutenant's chevron with an arc.

Quartermaster. The lieutenant's chevron with a horizontal bar.

Sergeant. Chevrons of two bars, same material and pattern.

First Sergeant. Sergeant's chevron with a lozenge.

Color Sergeant. Sergeant's chevron with a star.

Corporal. Chevrons of one bar, same material and pattern

Color Corporal. In addition to corporal's chevron, will wear upon both sleeves a star of scarlet cloth, two inches in diameter.

Proceedings of Board of Trustees.

LITTLE ROCK, January 12, 1874.

The Board met at 3 o'clock p.m., on this day.

There were present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President of Board ;

Trustees—

Bennett, Searle, Young, Millen and Cohn.

There being no quorum in attendance, the Board, on motion of Trustee Bennett, adjourned to 3 o'clock p.m. to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, January 13, 1874.

The Board of Trustees met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President Board of Trustees.

Trustees—

Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Botefuhr, Young, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

The minutes of the last two preceding meetings were read and approved.

REPORT OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Mr. John A. McKay, Supervising Architect of the Board, presented a report in relation to the new University building, which was read, discussed and ordered to be spread on the minutes, and the same reads as follows, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to make the following brief report of the progress of the University building at Fayetteville, from its commencement to January 1, 1874. The work of excavation was commenced on the 17th of August. When we reached the depth required by the plans and specifications, we found that the soil was not sufficiently solid to support a building of such magnitude, consequently we ordered the contractor to go down to the solid rock, a distance of about three feet and less, thus placing all the footing on a solid foundation. This change necessarily involves an additional cost, all of which is trifling, compared to the vast amount of strength thereby added to the building. The first stone was laid on the fifth of September, and the work progressed rapidly until the latter part of November, at which time I advised the masons to stop for the season, on account of frosts. All mason-work at this time was suspended until such a time as the weather will permit next spring. The stone-work of the basement is nearly completed to the bottom of water-table, and all, with a few slight imperfections, which the contractors are willing to remedy, is of the most substantial character, and has been pronounced by competent judges a good and substantial foundation, sufficient to support any weight that may be placed upon it. The first tier of joist is placed on the north wing. There is now on the ground about sixty thousand feet of lumber, about one hundred and sixty-five thousand brick. All the water-table is on the ground, and nearly cut, and there is also on the ground, and partly cut, many of the caps and sills for the principal stories. For this the contractors are using stone from the Illinois Bayou, or such as are in the Stark Bank at Fayetteville. The contractors have ordered the glass to be delivered next April or May, and they are now negotiating for the cast-iron work, to be delivered about the same time.

The cast-iron work will cost some ten or twelve thousand dollars. The progress of the work will be delayed some, on account of brick, until June or July, or until new brick shall be burned. The contractors have been paid three estimates, amounting in all to $14,633 37-100. The greatest harmony prevailed among contractors, sub-contractors and all workmen, and not a single accident has occurred since the work commenced. I would suggest the changing of the towers so as to have the clock tower on the southeast corner, instead of the northeast, as shown on plans. By this change the clock will show much better from desired points, and this change will also be advantageous to the other tower, for purposes intended.

It is my intention to be on the ground personally as soon as the weather will permit the resumption of work in the spring, and make my abode at Fayetteville until the building is completed. I regret exceedingly that I cannot meet your honorable body at your meeting on the 11th of January, owing to circumstances over which I have no control.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. McKAY.

On motion, the recommendation contained in the report of the Supervising Architect, in relation to reversing the position of the towers of the new building, was referred to a select committee consisting of Trustees Bishop, Prather and Botefuhr.

BILL OF CHARLES L. McCLUNG.

A bill for services rendered, from Mr. Charles L. McClung, Fayetteville, amounting to $180, was presented and referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TO MAKE FURTHER REPORT.

The following was presented by Trustee Millen, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The report of the Architect of the University building, this day laid before this Board, does not present a full and complete statement of the progress already made in the erection of said building; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed desirable by this Board that the said Architect should make his reports show a full history of the progress of the work under his charge and supervision; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Supervising Architect of the University building be, and he is hereby, instructed to make a full and complete report of all the work performed on said building, and all changes or modifications made in the plans and specifications of said building, under which the contract was let for the erection of said building, and present said report to this Board at its next regular meeting.

Said preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted.

QUOINS.

The following was introduced by Trustee Bishop, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be instructed to inquire into the feasibility of inserting quoins where they are architecturally in proper place, in the permanent building of the University, and that the committee report as early as practicable at this session of the Board of Trustees.

Which was unanimously adopted.

PETITION OF J. P. HENRY.

The following petition was received from Mr. J. P. Henry, to-wit:

LITTLE ROCK, December 1, 1873.

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President; Gen. A. W. Bishop, Treasurer; Hon. M. A. Cohn, Secretary, Officers of the Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner desires to call your attention to the cut and four pages of reading matter published in the "Resources of Arkansas," third edition, 25,000 copies. The cost to your petitioner of said five pages, is about $210. The price of State scrip has run so low that the appropriation of $15,000 for 25,000 copies, made by the Legislature, will not pay the printing bill. Therefore, your petitioner prays that you, as officers of said University, purchase for the use of said University 500 copies, at fifty cents per copy, as a reimbursement to your petitioner for what he paid out to publish the five pages as named above, to be represented in the third edition of "Resources of Arkansas." The railroad companies have each paid from $100 to $250; the Judsonia University takes 250 copies at fifty cents per copy, in consideration of giving them two pages, as the work shows. For you, as officers of the Arkansas Industrial University, to purchase 500 copies is the prayer of your petitioner.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES P. HENRY.

The above petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

TREASURER'S REPORT. (BUILDING FUND.)

Trustee Bishop, Treasurer of the Board, made the following report, to-wit:

A. W. BISHOP, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

BUILDING FUND.

1873.	Dr.		
July 17.	To cash from State Treasurer		$2,000 00
Oct. 14.	To cash from State Treasurer		4,000 00
Nov. 11.	To cash from State Treasurer		6,000 00
1874.			
Jan. 3.	To cash from State Treasurer		5,000 00
			$17,000 00
1873.	Cr.		
June 14.	By cash for plans for permanent build'g	$1,011 00	
24.	By cash to John D. Edwards for tracing plans	50 00	
Aug. 4.	By cash paid for check book	3 00	
Sept. 8.	By cash paid Globe office, St. Louis, advertising proposals for building	4 05	
8.	By cash paid Havens & Shipley, Springfield, Mo., advertising proposals for building	10 10	
Oct. 18.	By cash paid contractor's estimate for September, 1873	3,604 63	
	Exchange on St. Louis	9 02	
25.	By cash paid Superintendent of Architecture salary for quarter ending Oct. 5, 1873, $562.50, exchange $2.81	565 31	
Nov. 26.	By cash paid contractor's estimate for October, 1873	4,862 62	
	Exchange on St. Louis	12 16	
Dec. 24.	By cash paid John Mayrs on contract for wood in building	500 00	
	Exchange on St. Louis	1 25	
27.	By cash paid contractor's estimate for November, 1873	4,366 77	
	Exchange on St. Louis	10 92	
31.	By cash paid balance due on contract for new wooden building	705 76	
	Exchange on St. Louis	1 76	$15,718 35
	Balance in bank January 13, 1874		$1,281 65

The foregoing report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT IN RELATION TO PRESIDENT OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the following report was submitted by Trustee Searle, viz:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to make the following report in relation to the Presidency of the University:

Hon. A. S. Welch, of Iowa, having declined the Presidency of the University, it devolved upon us, under and by virtue of a resolution of your Board (see page 182, first Report of the Arkansas Industrial University), to secure one; accordingly your Committee, on the 21st day of November, 1873, elected General Albert W. Bishop, of Little Rock, Arkansas, to such Presidency, with a salary of $4,000 per annum, the same to commence on the 20th of December, 1873, the time agreed upon when he should enter upon his duties. We respectfully ask that our action in the premises as above set forth be approved, and that Gen. A. W. Bishop be now formally elected by this Board as President of the Arkansas Industrial University.

E. J. SEARLE,
P. H. YOUNG,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Executive Committee.

The foregoing report was received and ordered to be spread on the record, and, on motion of Trustee Millen, the Board proceeded to the election of a President of the Arkansas Industrial University, with the following result, viz:

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Searle, Millen and Clayton voted for

Albert W. Bishop	8
Absent—Naylor	1
Not voting—Bishop	1
Total	10

General Albert W. Bishop having received the unanimous vote of the Trustees who cast their votes, and said vote being more than a majority of the Board, said gentleman was thereupon declared the duly elected President of the Arkansas Industrial University, *vice* Hon. A. S. Welch declined.

TAX TO PAY INTEREST ON BONDS.

The following was introduced by Trustee Bennett, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of some members of this Board, by reports of individuals, that the County Court of Washington County has not levied its necessary tax for the payment of the interest, which will be due next July, upon the bonds issued in consideration of the location of said College at Fayetteville, and,

WHEREAS, This Board has been expecting, and, in fact, it cannot do without said fund; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of said reports, and, if true, to report as soon as practicable the best course for this Board to pursue in the premises.

The foregoing preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted, and, in compliance therewith, Trustees Bennett, Searle and Botefuhr were appointed as such Committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock a.m. on tomorrow.

LITTLE ROCK, January 14th, 1874.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. J. C. Corbin, President; Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with for the present.

PETITION OF J. P. HENRY.

The following petition of Mr. J. P. Henry was presented, read, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University.

GENTLEMEN: I see in the proceedings of your session, yesterday, that there was a "petition presented by James P. Henry, for pay in publishing five pages of descriptive matter in the third edition of 'Resources of Arkansas.'" That petition was written by me some two months since and handed to Hon. J. C. Corbin, to be presented by him to the Board, and its existence was forgotten by myself. That petition was presented under peculiar circumstances, known to myself, and I hereby desire to have said petition withdrawn and your proceedings of record to show that its presentation was unexpected and unlooked for by me, and I further here desire to say that I have no claim whatever against the Arkansas Industrial University.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HENRY.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 14, 1874.

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY FILLED, ALSO CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the following report was presented by Trustee Searle, to-wit:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

We have filled the chair of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry in the University, by the election and employment of Prof. T. L. Thompson, B. S. thereto, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The management of the College farm having been placed directly under the supervision of Prof. Thompson, we have agreed to pay him two hundred dollars per annum for his services as farm superintendent.

Prof. Thompson entered upon the duties of his chair on the fifth day of October, 1873.

We have temporarily—that is to say, until the commencement in 1874—filled the chair of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the University by the election thereto of Gen. N. B. Pearce, of Benton county, Ark., at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and Gen. Pearce entered upon the duties of his chair on the 12th day of December, 1873.

On the 21st of November, 1873, we authorized Prof. Thompson to purchase chemical apparatus, chemicals and chemical books, the same not to cost exceeding five hundred dollars.

E. J. SEARLE,
P. H. YOUNG,
J. M. CLAYTON.

Said report was approved and ordered to be spread on the record.

REPORT ON BILL OF CHAS. L. McCLUNG.

On behalf of the Building Committee, the following report was submitted by Trustee Clayton, to-wit:

To the Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University:

Your Building Committee, to whom was referred the bill of Charles L. McClung for services in establishing true meridiens, etc., are not clear as to whether some items charged in said bill ought not to be bourne by the contractors or the Architect. We would therefore recommend that the consideration of said bill be postponed until our June meeting at Fayetteville. We have also had under consideration the resolutions requiring us to inquire into the feasibility of placing quoins in corners of towers, etc., and would respectfully state that in the opinion of your Committee the building in of quoins in corners of towers would add greatly to the appearance of the building; indeed we regard it as almost indispensibly necessary that this change be made, but we have no means here of ascertaining to any certainty the additional cost that would be involved in making such change.

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman Building Committee,
E. J. SEARLE,
JOHN E. BENNETT.

Said report was adopted and ordered to be spread on the record.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

By the Secretary of the Board the following report of transactions, relating to his office for the past six months, was submitted, to-wit:

LITTLE ROCK, January 12th, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN: Your Secretary, prior to the expiration of his term of office, deems it his duty to make report of the following items, viz:

At the meeting of this Board in Fayetteville, in July last, it was made the duty of your Secretary to attend to and transmit to several quarters and different persons the record of action of this Board. I have, in each case, and without delay, attended to my duty, and the following comprises what I have done since your said meeting.

1. The transmission of resolutions, by you adopted, to the delegation from Washington County to the Fort Smith Railroad Convention, held at said city, on the 4th day of July, 1873.

2. I procured a copy of Hon. A. S. Welch's address, delivered in Fayetteville on the 2d of July last, and had the same incorporated in the Annual Report just issued.

3. I caused the petition and resolution of the Board, addressed to the Common Carriers of this State, to be printed, and forwarded the same to all

Common Carriers of Arkansas known to me, and, in return, I have received answers from the Memphis and Little Rock, the Little Rock and Fort Smith, and the Cairo and Fulton Railroads. The two former grant the asked-for courtesy without conditions, and the latter conditionally, and I have the honor to lay before you said several answers, marked exhibits A, B and C,

4. I sent a copy of a memorial (adopted by your honorable body, and addressed to the Common Council of Fayetteville, in relation to a connecting side-walk leading to the University from said town,) to the proper officers, without delay, and I have been informed that the same has been favorably acted upon by said Council.

5. I caused to be printed a circular of information in relation to the appointment of beneficiaries, and sent copies thereof to all County Superintendents of Public Instruction in this State.

6. In compliance with instructions, I have also procured, at a cost of Fifty Dollars, four electrotype copies of the front elevation of the new University building, and have placed two of said copies in charge of the "Republican" office of this city for our use, and one copy in the "News" office of Fayetteville for like purpose, and have one copy still in my possession and submit the same for your inspection and approval.

7. It was also made my duty to communicate with the War Department at Washington, D. C., in relation to the appointment of Lieutenant Longshaw. I beg leave to submit herewith my letter to Hon. W. W. Belknap. Secretary of War, and that officer's answer to me, and marked exhibit D.

8. I have also, jointly with Hon. J. C. Corbin, President of this Board, signed the contract with Messrs. Oliver & Mayes, for the erection of the new University building, and affixed the seal of your Board to said instruments as per instruction ordered to do.

I have furthermore the honor to lay before your honorable body a letter (marked exhibit E) from Hon. A. S. Welch, declining the proffered Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University.

I would also state that according to instructions, I ordered 500 copies of the First Annual Report to be printed; the State Printer mistook the order and printed 5,000 copies. Said Printer informed me that we could have the excess of the edition for the price of the paper and the necessary covers, and having ascertained that the number ordered would be wholly inadequate to the wants of the Board, said number being required almost exclusively for the different Colleges and Universities in this country, and the several Departments in Washington, I consulted with Hon. A. W. Bishop, and was advised to take the whole edition upon the terms proposed, and accordingly did so. About 1,500 copies have been distributed to present date, comprising all Colleges and Universities, Industrial Colleges, Libraries, Departments in our State and in Washington, County Superintendents of Public Instruction in our own State, and Superintendents of Public Instruction in other States, etc.

Finally, I thank my honorable colleagues of this Board for the uniform courtesy shown to me in the discharge of my official duties at all times. I cannot omit, however, to call your attention to a defect existing in the approval and signing of the record of this Board. Frequently it happens that the proceedings of your Board are too voluminous to enable the Secretary to have them duly entered on the regular record, and it has been the practice to prepare a synopsis, which, being read, with reports and resolutions properly numbered for insertion, was approved by your Board, as correctly relating the proceedings had at the previous meeting. In addition thereto your honorable Board saw fit to make it the duty of a Special Committee, appointed for that duty, to approve the record, if they found the same correct. It seems to me that your President, with all propriety and at but little trouble to himself, would gladly attend to that duty, the more so as the President and Secretary's offices are required to be kept together, and that that gentleman could compare the synopsis approved by you with the record, while still fresh in his memory; while on the other hand, immediately after the adjournment of your meetings, the members composing the Board, and residing in other parts of the State, remote from the Capital, are anxious to get home and do not wait till the regular record is entered up, and when next they come here they have probably no recollection of or no time to attend to this duty. For your information, I beg leave to state that a great portion of the record stands now unsigned, though approved by you in synopsis form and embodied in the report of 1873.

Herewith I also submit a circular prepared by me and sent to all parties who received the first numbers of the report of 1873. (Exhibit F).

Also Exhibit G, a circular in relation to half fare to beneficiaries, which explains itself.

In conclusion, I crave that your honorable Board will approve my action in the above and other matters of official duty, as your Secretary, to the present date, and that any short-comings of mine as said officer, will not forfeit me your esteem and good opinion as a member of your Board.

I respectfully submit the foregoing and remain your obedient servant,

M. A. COHN,

Secretary Board of Trustees of Arkansas Industrial University.

EXHIBIT A.

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad,
Office of Manager,
Little Rock, July 21, 1873.

M. A. Cohn, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University:

Your circular letter of the 17th inst. is received, and the petition of your Board of Trustees for half fare to your beneficiaries traveling on this road to and from Fayetteville, is most cheerfully granted. The interest of this and all other roads in Arkansas are deeply involved in the success of your enterprise, and by aiding the educational institutions of the State, they are but laying the foundation of their own future prosperity. So far as the company I represent is concerned, no credit is claimed for complying with your very modest request.

Yours, respectfully,
S. B. BEAUMONT,
Manager L. R. & Ft. S. R. R.

EXHIBIT B.

Memphis and Little Rock Railway Company,
Office of General Superintendent,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1873.

M. A. Cohn, Esq., Secretary of Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University, Little Rock.

Dear Sir; Your circular of the 17th received. Students of the Arkansas Industrial University, passing to or from said University, will be passed at *half fare* over this road, when presenting the proper credentials.

Yours, truly,
A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.

EXHIBIT C.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company,
Assistant Superintendent's Office,
Little Rock, Ark., July 22, 1873.

M. A. Cohn, Esq., Seecretary Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University, Little Rock:

Dear Sir: The circular issued to the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, dated Fayetteville, July 4, 1873, is received, and I am directed to say, in reply, that the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company cannot grant the request therein made, but will grant a free pass to any student going over the road *to* the University, upon presentation to *this office* of a certificate signed by the proper officers of your Board that the student is utterly unable to pay his fare over the road, "and is a true object of charity."

Very truly yours,
W. P. HOMAN,
Assistant Superintendent Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

EXHIBIT D.

War Department,
Washington City, August 2, 1873.

M. A. Cohn, Esq., Secretary Arkansas Industrial University, Little Rock, Ark.:

Sir: I have examined the previous letter of the Arkansas Industrial University, in connection with your present letter of the 21st ultimo, renewing the request for the detail of Second Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw, Fourth Infantry, as Professor of Military Science at the above-named University, and find that the adverse decision already communicated is proper, it being a rule of the department to detail for such service only first lieutenants of artillery and retired officers, their consent first having been obtained, and, in the case of an artillery officer, it appearing that his services can be spared from his proper station.

The interests of the service compel me to again decline your application, it appearing, in addition to the reason given above, that the services of Lieutenant Longshaw are necessary with his company.

I inclose an Army Register for your information.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

The regulations are sent separate, by same mail.

EXHIBIT E.

Iowa State Agricultural College,
Ames, Iowa, November 14th, 1873.

Hon M. A Cohn, Secretary of Board of Trustees of Arkansas Industrial University:

Dear Sir: It pains me to say that I am finally compelled to decline the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University. On the day of our commencement, which is also the date of the annual meeting of the Trustees of this College, I resigned my position as its President, leaving the Trustees to fix the date when my connection with this Institution should cease. limited by the condition that I should leave within six weeks. The day after, my resignation was accepted, and the date of my departure fixed for the tenth of December. But I tried in vain to get an official notice of their action, expecting to telegraph you at once that I accepted the executive charge of your University. Later in the day, the Trustees vacated, by a vote, all the professorships and officers ot the Institution, and then re-elected those professors only who are in entire harmony with my system here. Three professors, who have caused much trouble, were dropped from the faculty. They then unanimously re-elected me. Meantime, the citizens of Ames and vicinity sent up to the Board a widely signed petition urging them not to accept my resignation.

All this I should have resisted as my resignation was made in entire good faith. if matters had not taken such shape as to show me that my leaving, just now, would be disastrous to this noble enterprise. I had asked (in resigning) nothing whatever of the Board, simply desiring that they should let me go. I have given this Institution five of the best years of my life, and though my own inclinations have long pointed to a home in your State, my duty is for the present clearly to stay here. My deep regret now is that your great kindness in delaying another appointment to the Presidency of your University may be a source of trouble. My earnest sympathy and good wishes are with you, and I am ready, if the Trustees desire, to name one or two gentlemen who are well fitted for the distinguished place you have offered to me. I will write General Bishop to-morrow.

Yours very truly, A. S. WELCH.

EXHIBIT F.

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
LITTLE ROCK, May, 1873.

———————,

The Faculty of the "Arkansas Industrial University" being somewhat modified since our first report was sent to you, I therefore take this method of calling your attention to the annexed list of said Faculty as it now exists, for the academic year ending July, 1874, to-wit:

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy—General Albert W. Bishop, A. M.

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature—C. H. Leverett, A. M.

Professor of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry—T. L. Thompson, B. S.

Professor of Mathematics and Engineering—General N. B. Pearce.

Professor of Military Science and Tactics—Lieutenat E. S. Curtis, Second Artillery, U. S. A.

Professor of Practical and Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture—Richard Thruston, M. D.

Principal of Normal Department—N. P, Gates.

Preceptress in Normal Department—Mary R. Gorton.

Instructress of Training School—Lu. J. Stanard.

Professor of Music—W D. C. Botefuhr.

Please preserve this with said report. Respectfully,

M. A. COHN,
Secretary Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University.

EXHIBIT G.

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CIRCULAR.

To County Superintendents of Public Instruction:

For your own information, as well as for beneficiaries appointed by you to the "Arkansas Industrial University," I wish to advise you hereby, that said beneficiaries who wish to avail themselves of half fare over the Memphis and Little Rock, and Fort Smith and Little Rock railroads, as well as other lines who undoubtedly will, ere long, extend the same courtesy, must apply for proper passes to General A. W. Bishop, President of the University, at Fayetteville, Washington county, who will furnish them promptly on application. But if by reason of want of time prior to the departure of the beneficiary, General Bishop cannot be applied to, the subscriber will attend to the granting of the certificate, for half fare, at his office in this city. (No. 12, Benjamin block.)

M. A. COHN,
Secretary Board of Trustees, Arkansas Industrial University.

P. S. Reports of the Board of Trustees of said University are now ready and will be furnished upon application at the above office, to those desiring them.

The foregoing report and accompanying papers were received, read, approved and ordered to be spread in full on the record of this Board.

HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG AND STEPHEN K. STONE, ESQ., MADE ADVISORY COMMITTTEE.

Trustee Clayton presented the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That Stephen K. Stone and Judge L. Gregg be made advisory and consulting members of the Building Committee, and, in addition to their other duties, they shall examine all estimates of the architect for work performed by the contractors, and their approval of such estimates shall authorize the Treasurer of this Board to pay eighty per cent of the same, but such estimates must be immediately thereafter forwarded to the Building Committee and the President of this Board for their approval, and in case any irregularities are discovered, the Treasurer shall, upon notification of said Committee, suspend all further payments to the contractors.

Which was unanimously adopted.

TELEGRAPH.

The following was presented by Trustee Bishop:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the managers of the "Western Union Telegraph Company," and ascertain what inducements, if any, they require to establish a line of telegraph wire from Fayetteville to the nearest accessible point on a railroad.

Which was unanimously concurred in by the Board.

REPORT ON PETITIONS OF J. P. HENRY.

By Trustee Millen, the petitions of Mr. J. P. Henry were returned with the following report thereon from the Finance Committee, to-wit:

Mr. President: Your committee to whom was referred the petition of James P. Henry, for this Board to purchase of him five hundred copies of a pamphlet compiled by said James P. Henry, entitled, "Resources of the State of Arkansas," for the aggregate sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars; beg leave to state that they have had the said petition under consideration, and respectfully submit for the action of your honorable body, the following report thereon: It appears to your committee that the last Legislature of this State appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars for the compilation and publication of twenty-five thousand pamphlet copies of "Resources of the State of Arkansas," which work has been published, as your committee understand and believe, under the direction and supervision of petitioner—the said James P. Henry—who alleges in his said petition that "State scrip has run so low that the appropriation of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars for twenty-five thousand (25,000) copies, made by the Legislature, will not pay the printing bill. Therefore, your petitioner prays that you, as officers of said University, purchase for the use of said University 500 copies, at fifty cents per copy, as a reimbursement to your petitioner, for what he paid out to publish five pages of said "Resources of the State of Arkansas," devoted to a description of the scope, designs, and purposes of the Arkansas Industrial University, alleging in support of this rather extraordinary claim that the Judsonia University takes two hundred and fifty (250) copies of the said "Resources," at fifty cents per copy.

Now it is evident to your committee that the Legislature, in the fifteen thousand dollars appropriation above referred to, designed to pay for the preparation and publication of the "Resources of the State of Arkansas," and admitting, as your committee does, and it is not within the scope of your committee's duties to controvert the fact that the appropriation has proved insufficient for the purposes designed, to-wit: The compilation and publication of said "Resources." Still your committee is at a loss to know how it comes within the scope of the duties of your honorable body to supply Legislative appropriation deficiencies in this or any other case, and notwithstanding the fact of the Judsonia University having subscribed and probably paid for two hundred and fifty copies of the "Resources," your committee is utterly unable to see by what process of reasoning the conclusion can be reached that this Board should pay for the publication of the descriptive notice of the Arkansas Industrial University, in said pamphlet book of "Resources," any more than it would be just and proper for the counties of Pulaski, Jefferson, Ouachita, or any other county in the State, to pay a stipulated sum in each case for the descriptive space occupied in said work, for each of the several counties of the State. A claim of such a character would not, in the opinion of your committee, be more preposterous than the one under consideration, which your committee respectfully beg leave to recommend that your honorable body reject, for the simple yet comprehensive reason that it is neither founded in reason, justice, nor equity.

H. A. MILLEN,
P. H. YOUNG,
E. J. SEARLE,
Finance Committe.

ADDENDA.

Since the preparation of the foregoing report, the petition of James P. Henry (as appears on p. 57), has been submitted to your committee, which we respectfully beg leave to report back with the recommendation that, inasmuch as said paper, in the opinion of members of your honorable body, is at variance with facts in the case, that the usual procedure in such cases of withdrawal be not adhered to, in this instance, but that said paper, with the foregoing reports, be filed with the record of proceedings of this Board.

H. A. MILLEN,
P. H. YOUNG,
E. J. SEARLE,
Finance Committee.

Said report was unanimously approved and ordered to be spread on the record.

SIGNAL STATION.

The following was introduced by Trustee Prather, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the honorable Secretary of War, for the purpose of establishing a Signal Station at the Arkansas Industrial University, in Fayetteville.

Said resolution was unanimously adopted, and in accordance therewith Trustees Prather, Bishop and Cohn were appointed as such Committee.

TREASURER TO LOOK AFTER DONATIONS, ETC.

The following was introduced by Trustee Prather, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to immediately ascertain the condition and availability of the donations of land and notes given in consideration for locating the University at Fayetteville, and immediately take steps to secure and collect the same; also, that he be required to make arrangements to pay taxes on the lands donated, if required by law.

Which was unanimously adopted.

FOUNDATION WALLS TO BE EXAMINED, ETC.

Trustee Young presented the following, to-wit:

Whereas, It has been reported by members of this Board, by citizens of Fayetteville, Ark., and also through the public press, that the walls of the new building of the "Arkansas Industrial University," so far as they have been built, have not been constructed in a workmanlike manner, in this: that in many instances poor materials have been used and the same placed in the walls, in a very imperfect manner; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Committee be required to thoroughly examine in person the work already done on the new building, and report to this Board at as early a day as possible, whether or not it will be necessary to take down the walls or any part thereof already constructed, in order to safely erect a building according to our present plans and specifications, or whether the walls can be made of sufficient strength by certain changes and alterations, and, if so, what alterations and changes are necessary; and said Committee are hereby authorized to employ a competent architect to assist in making said examination.

Said preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

ADDITIONAL BENEFICIARIES.

Trustee Clayton introduced the following, viz:

Resolved, That, in addition to the Beneficiaries already admitted to the University, two appointments may be made by the Arkansas State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and one appointment may be made by each County Agricultural Society in this State, provided such societies may have held a fair during the year such appointment is made.

Which was unanimously concurred in by the Board.

COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to report what steps should be taken by the Board in the matter of the bills now pending in Congress, in relation to the further endowment of agricultural colleges.

Trustees Bishop, Clayton and Cohn were appointed said committee.

THANKS TO DR. B. SEARS.

Trustee Cohn introduced the following, to-wit:

> *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. B. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, for the donation of $500 to the Normal Department of said University, and that the Secretary of this Board be requested to transmit a certified copy hereof, without delay, to Dr. Sears.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Board went into an executive session, and, after the discussion and transaction of business for the interest of this University, the Board resumed open session again, when, on motion, a recess was ordered to 3 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board having resumed business, the Secretary was, on motion of Trustee Bishop, instructed to ascertain from Hon. Henry Page, State Treasurer and financial agent, the present status of the College scrip sold heretofore, and to report as early as possible.

LEVY OF TAX TO PAY INTEREST ON BONDS.

The following resolution was introduced by Trustee Searle, to-wit:

> *Resolved*, That a Special Committee be appointed to inquire and report as to whether the levies were made for the purpose of paying the interest of the Washington County and Fayetteville bonds, and that they be and are hereby authorized to confer with the Attorney General, in reference to the institution of legal proceedings to compel the authorities of the county of Washington, and the town of Fayetteville to make said levies, in accordance with the law in such case provided.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted, and Trustees Bennett, Searle and Bishop were appointed as said Committee in compliance therewith.

BILL OF OLIVER & MAYES.

A bill of Oliver & Mayes for forty-two ($42) dollars was presented by Trustee Botefuhr and ordered to be paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE MEMORIAL.

Trustee Searle introduced the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, composed of Trustees Bishop, Cohn and Corbin, the latter to act as chairman, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial for this Board to Congress, in behalf of further appropriations for the endowment of national colleges, and for this purpose, they will confer with a similar committee of the Board of Education of the State.

Said resolution was unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

The following report was presented by the Special Committee for that purpose, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee, raised for the purpose of ascertaining what steps shall be taken with reference to the bills now pending in Congress, for the further endowment of the Agricultural Colleges of the country, have had that matter under consideration and would recommend that, in addition to a memorial to Congress, that the President of the University, Gen. A. W. Bishop, at his discretion, be authorized to proceed to Washington, at any time during the present session of Congress, to assist personally in securing the passage of such bills.

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
M. A. COHN.

Said report was unanimously approved and ordered to be spread on the record.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Committee heretofore appointed to take the necessary steps to recommend a permanent location for a "Branch Normal College," made the following report, to-wit:

Mr. President: Your Committee appointed, to take the necessary steps to recommend a permanent location for a "Branch Normal College," beg leave to report that they have not taken any active steps in the matter, owing to the great stringency and panic in the money market and the consequent low price of State scrip. For the above reason, your Committee did not think it advisable to advertise or to incur any expenses whatever up to the present time, as the chances for receiving bids for said location, would have been extremely slender. Your Committee would respectfully ask for further instruction or to be discharged from further duty herein.

JOHN E. BENNETT,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
H. A. MILLEN.

Said report was approved and ordered to be spread on the record; and on motion, further time was granted to the same Committee, wherein to take the proper steps as above.

BILL FOR OFFICE FURNITURE AND RENT.

A bill for office furniture, office rent, etc., amounting to $125, was presented by Trustee Cohn, and the same was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A motion, that the Board adjourn till 10 o'clock a.m., on to-morrow, made by Trustee Prather, was carried unanimously.

Little Rock, January 15th, 1874.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment:

Present—Hon. J. C. Corbin, President; Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Bishop, Searle. Millen and Clayton.

The reading of minutes of previous meetings was dispensed with for the present.

REPORT ON STATUS OF LAND SCRIP.

The following report was submitted by Trustee Cohn, in relation to the status of the college land scrip, sold heretofore, to-wit.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform your honorable body that, in compliance with request of yesterday, I communicated with Hon. Henry Page, in relation to the payment of the land scrip by Mr. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio. Col. Page, with his usual readiness and affability, kindly furnished me with the following status of said land scrip, to-wit.

Amount received in cash	$108,000 00
Paid to Treasurer of Board	30,500 00
Balance on hand	$ 77,500 00

The last instalment of $27,000 will be paid by February 1st, 1874. Col. Page informs me that Mr. Lewis, considering the late panic, has been quite ready to pay without delay.

M. A. COHN.

Said report was unanimously adopted.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

A motion was made by Trustee Bennett that a committee of three be appointed to report a plan for the investment of funds now in the hands of the State Treasurer, which was unanimously adopted. and Trustees Bennett, Clayton and Young were appointed as said Committee.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

On behalf of the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, Trustee Bishop presented the following report, to-wit:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and who, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, are in conjunction with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, and specially charged with the management of the Public Schools of the State, respectfully asked that the bill introduced in the Senate of the United States, December 15, 1873, and entitled "A bill to provide for the further endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of general scientific and industrial education, and to establish an educational fund and apply the proceeds of a portion of the public lands to the support of public education," be passed.

This bill incorporates, we believe, the just view to be taken in the distribution for the advancement of the general cause of education of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. It proposes to divide those proceeds equally, or nearly so, between the national colleges and the free common schools of the country, and we respectfully urge, that both of these great interests should receive the support that this bill contemplates.

In the Southern States, especially, the necessity, for this aid, is imperative. Those states are impoverished, and in them, neither State appropriations, school taxes as levied, nor private benefactions will, properly, develop and maintain those colleges and schools.

The Arkansas Industrial University, which received the aid given by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, is in a prosperous condition, but its means are not adequate to the proper development of its agricultural and mechanical department, and further assistance will be required before it can accomplish for the State, what, in this direction, is so much needed.

The common schools, also, of the State, are in pressing need of the help that this bill will give, and we, therefore, respectfully ask again, not only in behalf of the interests that we officially represent, but the State at large, that the bill, to which we have alluded, pass during the present session of Congress; and your memorialists will ever pray.

J. C. CORBIN,
State Superintendent Public Instruction, and ex-officio President Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University.

JOHN E. BENNETT, Trustee First Judicial District.
M. A. COHN, Trustee Second Judicial District.
P. H. YOUNG, Trustee Third Judicial District.
A. S. PRATHER, Trustee Fourth Judicial District.
H. C. C. BOTEFUHR, Trustee Fifth Judicial District.
R. F. NAYLOR, Trustee Sixth Judicial District.
A. W. BISHOP, Trustee Seventh Judicial District.
E. J. SEARLE, Trustee Eighth Judicial District.
H. A. MILLEN, Trustee Ninth Judicial District.
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Trustee Tenth Judicial District.

Said memorial was unanimously approved and adopted by the Board, and the Board appended their names to said original document, in the numerical order of the districts they severally represent, and the Secretary was requested to transmit the same, at an early date, to Hon. Powell Clayton, United States Senator, to be laid, at his own discretion and convenience, before the remainder of our delegation in Congress, and, furthermore, to request that Senator Morrill be apprised of this memorial being in existence, at the convenience of Senator Clayton.

BILL OF M. A. COHN ALLOWED.

The Finance Committee returned the bill of Trustee Cohn, which was referred to them, with the following report thereon, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee, to whom was referred the account of Hon. M. A. Cohn, Secretary of your honorable body, for office furniture, beg leave to report that having given said bill due consideration, they report the same back with the recommendation that it be allowed and the Treasurer authorized to pay the same.

H. A. MILLEN,
P. H. YOUNG,
E. J. SEARLE,
Finance Committee.

Said report and recommendation thereof was unanimously adopted.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The following was introduced by Trustee Young, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be empowered to determine the character of heating apparatus, to be used in the permanent University building.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Trustee Bennett, the Board proceeded to the election of officers and committees.

Trustee A. W Bishop was re-elected Treasurer of this Board for the ensuing two years, by acclamation.

Trustee M. A. Cohn was re-elected Secretary of this Board for the ensuing two years, by acclamation.

Trustees E. J. Searle, John M. Clayton and P. H. Young were re-elected the Executive Committee, by acclamation.

Trustees John M. Clayton, E. J. Searle, and John E. Bennett, were re-elected Committee on Buildings and Grounds, by acclamation.

Trustees H. A. Millen, P. H. Young, and E. J. Searle, were re-elected Committee on Finance, by acclamation.

Trustees H. C. C. Botefuhr, A. S. Prather, and H. A. Millen, were elected the Committee on Rules and By-Laws.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee on Finance returned the Treasurer's report of the Building Fund, and reported as follows thereon, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee to whom was referred the report and accompanying vouchers of the Treasurer of your honorable body, on account of, and chargeable to the Building Fund, beg leave to state that, having examined and found the same correct, respectfully recommend the approval of the same by your honorable body.

H. A. MILLEN,
P. H. YOUNG,
E. J. SEARLE,
Finance Committee.

Approved and ordered to be spread on the record.

On motion, the Committee heretofore appointed to make inquiry in relation to the levy of taxes, to pay interest on the bonds of Washington county and Fayetteville, were authorized to pay Mr. J. C. Farrelly the sum of five ($5) dollars, for services rendered.

TO SELL STATE SCRIP.

The following was introduced by Trustee Prather, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board be authorized to draw and sell our State scrip appropriation, whenever, in his judgment, the best price can be obtained therefor.

Adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 16, 1874.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. J. C. Corbin, President; Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

The minutes of the 13th inst. were read and approved.

On motion of Trustee Young, it was ordered that so much of the minutes as may not be approved by this Board while in session, be examined, and, if found correct, be approved by the President of this Board, Hon. J. C. Corbin, in vacation.

SECRETARY'S SPECIAL REPORT.

The Secretary of the Board made the following special report, to-wit:

LITTLE ROCK, January 15, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN—Your Secretary, in his report to your honorably body, dated January 12th, 1874, intended to convey to you the information of having complied with all the duties imposed upon him since the regular annual meeting, but one important item of his actions during said vacation was omitted, in said report, and, to supply said information, I beg leave to submit the following *addenda* to said report, to-wit: On the 5th day of July, 1873, your honorable body passed, unanimously, a resolution, directing the honorable State Treasurer and financial agent of the State, and this University, to invest the proceeds of the College land scrip in a certain manner. On the 1st day of August, 1873, I complied with the requirements of the Board, by transmitting a certified transcript of said resolution, in full to Hon. Henry Page, State Treasurer, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted, M. A. COHN,
Secretary Board of Trustees, Arkansas Industrial University.

TREASURER'S REPORT REFERRED.

The Treasurer of the Board made a report of the receipts and disbursements, since the date of the last report of the current revenue and expenses, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

NOTICE TO STATE TREASURER.

The following resolution was introduced by Trustee Searle, to-wit:

Resolved, That the financial agent of this Board be, and he is hereby, requested to make his report to this Board, as to the transactions in relation to the funds of the University, in his hands, or under his control, under and by virtue of the following resolution of this Board, passed July 5, 1873, to-wit:

" *Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, as the financial agent of the State for the Arkansas Industrial University, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the Agricultural College scrip, belonging to the said University, in bonds of the United States of the year 1865, bearing the highest rate of interest, and hold the same, with the interest accruing thereon, for the use of the said University, and subject to the order of its Board of Trustees, as hereinafter indicated; the said investment to be made whenever the said bonds can be purchased at one dollar and fourteen cents or less, using his discretion in the purchase. for the best interests of the said University, and converting the said bonds into United States currency, and paying it over to the Treasurer of the University, when and as the said Treasurer shall call for the same under the order of the Building Committee of the said Board, and report his action in the premises to this Board at its annual meeting, to be held in the city of Little Rock on the second Monday of January, 1874, and that the Secretary of this Board notify said officer hereof."

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a recess of the Board was ordered till 2 o'clock p.m., this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board resumed its labors.

The Secretary made the following report, to-wit :

LITTLE ROCK, January 16, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University.

GENTLEMEN : Your Secretary begs leave to report that he transmitted a certified and complete copy of the resolution adopted by your honorable body this morning, requiring the State financial agent, Hon. Henry Page, to make a report of the investment of the funds in his hands, as directed by a resolution of your Board of July 5th, 1873, at 11:30 o'clock a.m. this day.

M. A. COHN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Said report was approved and ordered to be spread on the record.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

The State Treasurer, Hon, Henry Page, sent to the Board the following report, to-wit :

State Treasurer's Office,
Little Rock, Ark., January 16, 1874.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report that I have received from sale of Agricultural College Land Scrip, the sum of One Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars, and that I have paid Hon. A W. Bishop, the Treasurer of your Board, the sum of Thirty Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars, leaving a balance of Seventy-Seven Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars in the fund. Of this amount I have invested the sum of Twenty-Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars in twenty (20) Bonds of the United States, upon which there is six months accrued interest due January 1st, 1874, leaving the sum of Fifty-Five Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, subject to your order, and also the sum of Six Hundred Dollars gold interest on the Bonds. I have not been able to comply further with your resolution of July 5th, 1873, owing to the limitation placed on the price to be paid for the Bonds. The last installment of Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars due on the contract for the sale of the scrip will be paid next month (February), and will be a further credit to your Board of that amount. Any instructions from your Board in relation thereto shall have my immediate attention. This report would have been presented to you upon your first assembling on Monday last, but for the fact that I had overlooked the latter clause in your resolution of July 5th, 1873, requiring such a report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY PAGE,
State Treasurer.

Said report was referred to the special committee appointed heretofore, on the investment of funds, etc.

The Special Committee on investment of funds made a report, and, after discussion, the same was recommitted to the same Committee, including the report of the financial agent.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock a.m. on tomorrow.

Little Rock, January 17th, 1874.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment:

Present—Hon. J. C. Corbin, President; Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

REPORT ON INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

Trustee Bennett, from Special Committee on investment of funds, submitted the following report, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

We, your Committee, appointed to make inquiry into what the Treasurer of the State as financial agent of this Board has done toward laying out the proceeds of the sale of the Agricultural College scrip, in United States Bonds, and report what, in their opinion, will be the best investment of funds now on hand and in prospect, beg leave to report:

On the fifth day of last July, the following resolution was adopted by this Board:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, as the financial agent of the State for the Arkansas Industrial University, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the Agricultural College scrip belonging to the said University, in bonds of the United States of the year 1865, bearing the highest rate of interest, and hold the same, with the interest accruing thereon, for the use of the said University, and subject to the order of its Board of Trustees, as hereinafter indicated, the said investment to be made whenever the said bonds can be purchased at one dollar and fourteen cents or less, using his discretion, in the purchase for the best interests of the said University, and converting the said bonds into United States currency, and paying it over to the Treasurer of the University when and as the said Treasurer shall call for the same, under the order of the Building Committee of the said Board, and report his action in the premises to this Board at its annual meeting, to be held in the city of Little Rock, on the second Monday of January, 1874.

In obedience to the above, the Treasurer of the State has purchased twenty (20) six per cent. United States bonds, at a trifle over $1.11, costing Twenty-Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars. On these bonds there has accrued Six Hundred Dollars in gold interest. As appears by the Treasurer's statement, now on file, with the Secretary, there is now on hand the sum of Fifty-Five Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars, which will be paid in February, making over Eighty-Two Thousand Dollars soon to be on hand, subject to the order of this Board.

As to the matter of its investment, your Committee would say that we have visited Messrs. Stoddard & Bros., Bankers, Col. Logan H. Roots, and Lucien W. Coy, President and Cashier of the Merchants National Bank, and E. W. Parker, Broker, all of Little Rock, and asked their advice as to what would be the best investment for these surplus funds, so the University could get a reasonable interest upon them until such times as they may be required for building purposes. They all agreed that United States government bonds were the only security that was at all times reliable and convertible on short notice. They, however, said the money could be used to more remunerative purposes, and the same could be placed in the hands of responsible bankers for six per cent. interest, payable every ninety days, and the whole amount subject to be drawn upon, as the necessities of the Board required. The Merchants National Bank proposed to change the funds into bonds for three-eighths per cent. brokerage and exchange. Messrs. Stoddard & Bros. proposed to do so free of charge.

The only risk to run in the purchase of Government securities, is their depreciation from present prices, but this cannot be much. The great fluctuation for the last five months, has been owing to the extreme stringency in the money market, an emergency that will not probably happen for some time to come. Your Committee are decidedly of the opinion that at least $60,000 of these funds could, to advantage, be invested in United States bonds. Say, such as are offered at the lowest price.

We would further report that the banking houses of Messrs. Stoddard & Bros., and the Merchants' National Bank, propose to take the balance in our hands, and give good and ample security of both real estate and personal, for it; and will allow this Board six per cent. interest on the whole amount in their hands, based upon daily or monthly averages, the interest payable each ninety days. The Board undoubtedly will realize more interest money from their propositions than to invest in Government bonds. The only question is as to the responsibility of these banking houses.

If the funds are to be placed other than in Government bonds, we would recommend that the balance on hand, and to be received, be equally divided between these two banking houses.

JOHN E. BENNETT,
P. H. YOUNG.

Trustee Clayton, from the same Committee, submitted the following minority report, to-wit:

I concur in the above report except as to its last recommendation, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all moneys in the hands of the State Treasurer, derived, or to be derived, from the sale of Agricultural College scrip, be deposited with the banking house of Stoddard Bros. & Co., of the City of Little Rock, on condition that said banking house pay for such deposit interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be based on daily and monthly averages, and on the further condition that said banking house, for the purpose of securing said deposit, give good first mortgages on the following described property: * * * * . Such State Treasurer shall not make such deposit until the Treasurer of this Board shall have first examined the securities offered, and shall find them to be first leins on such property.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

In addition to the above reports, Trustee Bennett submitted a list of property, real and personal, to be security for the loan of the money, either to the Merchants' National Bank, of Little Rock, or Stoddard Bros. & Co., of the same city, and which is as follows, to-wit:

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK SUBMITS:

Block 260, known as the Bowen	$25,000 00
A large block in front of Benjamin's	10,000 00
One-fourth of block No. 300	4,000 00
Ten acres adjoining Dr. Wright's	5,000 00
One-half interest in 43 acres adjoining the Blind Asylum	7,500 00
A $10,000 mortgage, explained to be on one of the fine residences on Lincoln avenue	10,000 00
Lein on U. S. Government bonds	35,000 00
Total	$96,500 00

STODDARD BROS. & CO., SUBMITS:

Mortgage on Republican Printing Co., including stock, machinery, etc., and insured for $30,000	$25,500 00
Lots 4, 5 and 6, block 240, city of Little Rock	1,000 00
Lots 1 and 2, block 83, city of Little Rock	9,150 00
Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 193, city of Little Rock	2,500 00
Lots 1 and 2 (undivided one-fourth), blk. 103, city of Little Rock	875 00
Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 70, city of Little Rock	5,000 00
All of block 216, city of Little Rock	4,500 00
Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 9, city of Little Rock	7,000 00
Undivided half of lot 7, block 121, city of Little Rock	1,825 00
Lot 5 and two feet of lot 6, block 33, city of Little Rock	5,000 00
74 acres adjoining the city and betw'n the city and fair grounds	22,000 00
40 acres adjoining the city on the east	4,000 00
Building on Main street, occupied by Express Co., and the Circuit Court room	20,000 00
In State scrip, face $50,000	25,000 00
In county bonds, face $60,000	15,000 00
Total	$148,350 00

All the buildings on the above described property are fully insured in good companies.

STODDARD BROS. & CO.

A motion was made, by Trustee Prather, to adopt the minority report and its recommendations.

The following substitute, by Trustee Bennett, was offered for the recommendation of the minority report, to-wit:

Resolved, That Fifty Thousand Dollars of the surplus funds be invested in United States six per cent. interest bearing bonds.

The ayes and nays being called for, said substitute was lost by the following vote, to-wit:

In the affirmative—Trustees Bennett and Young—2.

In the negative—Trustees Cohn, Prather, Bishop, Searle, Millen, and Clayton—6.

Absent—Trustees Botefuhr and Naylor—2.

So the substitute was lost.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the minority report of Trustee Clayton, and the recommendations therein contained, and the ayes and noes being called for, the same was adopted by the following vote, to-wit:

In the affirmative—Trustees Cohn, Prather, Searle, Millen and Clayton—5.

In the negative—Trustees Bennett, Young and Bishop—3.

Absent—Trustees Botefuhr and Naylor—2.

So the minority report was adopted.

On motion, Trustees Bennett and Young were associated with Trustee Bishop, the Treasurer, as a committee to examine carefully, the securities for the deposit above ordered, and to reject all except first-class.

STODDARD BROS. & CO. TO PAY FOR ABSTRACTS.

Trustee Clayton offered the following, viz:

Resolved, That an additional condition to the depositing of the moneys derived from the sale of Agricultural College scrip with the banking house of Stoddard & Bros., be that said banking house bear all expenses connected with examining securities offered and making such deposits.

Which was adopted.

Trustee Young introduced the following, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are merited and are hereby extended to the State Treasurer for the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties in compliance with a resolution of this Board, requiring the investment of certain of the University funds in United States Bonds.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The Board, on motion, took a recess till 4:30 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board resumed business.

Trustee Millen, from and in behalf of the Finance Committee, returned the Treasurer's report, which had been referred to them, and made the following report thereon, to-wit:

Mr. President: Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Treasurer of your honorable body, beg leave to report that they have had said report under consideration and find the same correct; vouchers to same report being complete with the exception for miscellaneous items, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $276.45, the vouchers to which will soon be supplied. Your Committee are satisfied that the duties of the office of Treasurer have been well and faithfully discharged, and we recommend the adoption of said report.

H. A. MILLEN,
P. H. YOUNG,
E. J. SEARLE,
Finance Committee.

A. W. BISHOP, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The Arkansas Industrial University.

1873.			Dr.
January	20.	To cash on hand, as per last report..................	$8,803 11
April	21.	To cash from State Treasurer, balance of amount due from proceeds of sale of Agricultural College land scrip, for current expenses:.	3,500 00
July	2.	To cash from Washington county, interest on bonds for year expiring Dec. 31, 1872............	8,000 00
	3.	To cash from the town of Fayetteville, interest on bonds for half year ending Dec. 31, 1872...	1,200 00
		Total..	$21,503 11

A. W. BISHOP, TREASURER

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The Arkansas Industrial University.

1873.			Cr.
January	21.	By cash paid J. T. Ham, for books, $178.70, expressage, 90c	$179 60
	28.	By cash paid A. S. Prather, services and expenses in attending annual meeting	122 00
	29.	By cash paid Geo. H. Gibbs, stationery	9 25
	29.	By cash paid Peter Van Winkle, lumber	67 98
	29.	By cash paid janitors at University	30 25
January	30.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, salary as Secretary for quarter ending Jan. 18, 1873	125 00
February	3.	By cash paid Simmons & Co., desk for Sec'y	25 00
	3.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, services and expenses in attending annual meeting Jan., '73	25 00
March	20.	By cash paid farm hands	25 25
	20.	By cash paid Janitors for February, 1873	30 15
	20.	By cash paid farm hands	25 25
	20.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, per diem, 37 days and expenses, at Washington, and in New York, Illinois, and Iowa, attending to endowment bill in Congress, and procuring a President, per diem $92.50, expenses $271.31	363 81
	27.	By cash paid insurance on University buildings for 3 years, in Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford	224 00
April	4.	By cash paid Henry L. Burnett, salary as professor and expenses	502 50
	4.	By cash paid C. H. Leverett, salary as professor and expenses.	670 00
	11.	By cash paid N. P. Gates, professor and exp'ns	884 40
	11.	By cash paid A. S. Prather, for preparing plans and specifications for wooden building	75 00
	12.	By cash paid current expenses for quarter ending March 28, 1873	271 49
	16.	By cash paid Miss Gorton, salary as teacher for quarter ending March 28th, 1873	668 32
	17.	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr, hardware	72 20
	17.	By cash paid farm hands	33 75
	17.	By cash paid James Risley, for labor	3 75
	17.	By cash paid for sharpening plow	1 25
	17.	By cash paid H. C. C. Botefuhr, expenses and per diem, for attending meetings of the Trustees in March and April	181 05
		Carried forward	$4,616 25

1873.		*Brought forward*	$4,616 25
April	18.	By cash paid Robert F. Naylor, expenses and per diem, for attending meetings of the Trustees in March and April	95 00
	19.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, salary as Secretary for quarter ending March 18th, 1873	125 00
	21.	By cash paid Miss Stanard, salary for term ending March 28, 1873, and expenses	502 50
	21.	By cash paid for copying records for executive committee	10 00
	21.	By cash paid E. J. Searle, for detailed copy of plans and specifications of the Illinois Industrial University	50 00
	26.	By cash paid Louis C. Bernays, for seal	13 50
	26.	By cash paid A. S. Prather, expenses and per diem, for attending April meeting Board of Trustees	124 50
May	1.	By cash paid E. J. Searle, for attending March and April meetings, 1873	50 00
	7.	By cash paid W. O. Lattimore, services in procuring sub. of J. H. Huckleberry and exp'ns.	20 15
	23.	By cash paid students for labor for April, 1873.	224 72
June	2.	By cash paid H. L. Burnett, bal. due on salary.	75 38
	7.	By cash paid students for labor for May, 1873	125 70
	10.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, per diem and expenses, for attending meetings of the Board of Trustees	161 60
	10.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, salary as Secretary to June, 1873.	125 00
	10.	By cash paid W. A. Britton, refunded taxes on lands donated to the University	10 25
	27.	By cash paid T. W. Bankes, for photograph of University building	26 00
	27.	By cash paid for frames for photographs for use of University	2 00
July	2.	By cash paid C. H. Leverett, salary for term ending July 3, 1873.	666 66
	2.	By cash paid Miss Gorton, salary for term ending July 3, 1873	666 66
	2.	By cash paid Miss Stanard, salary for term ending July 3, 1873	500 00
	2.	By cash paid H. L. Burnett, salary for term ending July 3, 1873	500 00
	2.	By cash paid J. T. Ham, stationery	60 00
	2.	By cash paid W. D. C. Botefuhr, music teacher	200 00
	3.	By cash paid C. H. Leverett, balance due for services rendered in Spring term, 1872	30 75
	5.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, services and expenses as trustee at July meeting	55 00
	5.	By cash paid A. S. Prather, services and expenses as trustee at July meeting	52 00
	5.	By cash paid J. C. Corbin, services and expenses as trustee at July meeting	13 50
	5.	By cash paid "News" office, printing	28 20
	5.	By cash paid E. J. Searle for per diem and expenses of trip to Urbana, Ill., to procure plans, etc	50 00
	5.	By cash paid H. A. Millen, trustee, on account expenses	50 00
		Carried forward	$9,230 32

1873.		*Brought forward*	$9,230 32
July	5.	By cash paid N. P. Gates, salary for term ending July 3, 1873	930 44
	7.	By cash paid board bill of trustees at Quarles House	54 00
	7.	By cash paid John E. Bennett, services as trustee at July and other meetings	89 50
	7.	By cash paid for board of trustees at Mountain House	53 20
	7.	By cash paid John M. Clayton, services as trustee at July and other meetings	92 00
	7.	By cash paid P. H. Young, services as trustee at July and other meetings	95 85
	7.	By cash paid E. J. Searle, services as trustee at July and other meetings	50 00
	7.	By cash paid H. C. C. Botefuhr, services as trustee at July and other meetings	12 50
	7.	By cash paid R. F. Naylor, services as trustee at July and other meetings	56 00
	9.	By cash paid expenses of the Board. by the Treasurer, (see statement)	285 25
	15.	By cash paid H. A. Millen, services and expenses as trustee	205 95
	21.	By cash paid balance of clerk's fees for recording contract	7 00
	24.	By cash paid J. C. Corbin, for photographs of building	4 50
	26.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, services and expenses in attending July and other meetings in 1873	89 00
	26.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, salary as Treasurer for half year ending July, 1873	250 00
	26.	By cash paid for copying acts relating to the University	5 00
August	4.	By cash paid Prof. Thruston, services in 1872	130 65
	4.	By cash paid for students' labor for July, 1873	182 30
	4.	By cash paid for electrotype plates of new building	51 00
	4.	By cash paid Oliver & Mayes, for removing old building	830 00
	4.	By cash paid for removing stone foundation of old building	18 00
September	1.	By cash paid "Gazette," for printing notice to contractors	7 00
	6.	By cash paid George H. Gibbs for stationery	11 10
	9.	By cash paid students' labor for August, 1873	252 32
October	2.	By cash paid Secretary's salary for quarter ending September 18th, 1873	125 00
	8.	By cash paid students' labor for September, 1873	201 48
	14.	By cash paid J. N. Sayer, plastering	76 70
	17.	By cash paid Samuel Bard, printing catalogue	196 80
	25.	By cash paid J. C. Corbin, President of Board, postage	10 00
November	1.	By cash paid students' labor for October, 1873	157 71
	1.	By cash paid T. L. Thompson, on account of salary	50 00
	1.	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr, hardware	52 30
	6.	By cash paid for expenses of E. J. Searle and A. W. Bishop, in looking after new building	100 00
		Carried forward	$13,962 87

1873.		*Brought forward*	$13,962 87
November	8.	By cash paid for telegraphing to Washington and West Point	4 70
	11.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, for postage on reports to Congress	50 00
	17.	By cash paid W. R. Burke, Helena, for printing	10 05
	24	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, Secretary, for postage	20 00
	25.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, postage on reports	5 00
December	2.	By cash paid A. W Bishop, postage on reports.	3 84
	5.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, postage on reports	5 00
	9.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, salary as Secretary for quarter ending December 18th, 1873, and postage on reports	149 30
	13.	By cash paid for telegraphing to West Point	1 85
	18.	By cash paid for preparing arms and ammunition for transportation to Fayetteville, and transfer across the Arkansas river	15 00
	20.	By cash paid as part payment of freight on arms from Little Rock to Clarksville	10 00
	24.	By cash paid C. H. Leverett as salary for term ending December 19, 1873	666 66
	26.	By cash paid Miss Gorton as salary for term ending December 19th, 1873	666 66
	26.	By cash paid Miss Stanard as salary for term ending December 19th, 1873	500 00
	27.	By cash paid S. K. Hallam as teacher	150 00
	27.	By cash paid students' labor for November, 1873	116 44
	27.	By cash paid Prof. Botefuhr for services for term ending December 19th, 1873	142 86
	27.	By cash paid Prof. Pearce for services for term ending December 19th, 1873	83 33
	30.	By cash paid Prof. Thompson for services for term ending December 19th, 1873	445 49
	31.	By cash paid subscription for University to Arkansas Grange	2 00
	31.	By cash paid for advertising in Fayetteville Democrat	30 00
1874.			
January	3.	By cash paid students' labor for December	82 54
	3.	By cash paid N. P. Gates as balance of salary for quarter ending December 19th, 1873	418 70
	7.	By cash paid freight on arms, etc., from Clarksville to Fayetteville	59 67
	7.	By cash paid J. T. Ham for stationery	51 35
	7.	By cash paid for handling freight	2 00
	9.	By cash paid Peter Van Winkle for lumber	7 00
	9.	By cash paid John Barnett for brooms	3 00
	14.	By cash paid H. C. C. Botefuhr for services and expenses attending January meeting Board of Trustees	60 50
	15.	By cash paid J. C. Corbin for postage	5 00
	16.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop as salary as Treasurer for half year ending January 18th, 1874	250 00
		Total	$17,980 81
		By cash to balance	3,522 30
		Grand total	$21,503 11
	16.	To cash to credit of University	$3,522 30

The foregoing reports were approved and ordered to be spread on the record.

On motion, the Secretary's salary was fixed at the same rate as heretofore.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair for the purpose of making suitable preparations for the formal inauguration of the President of the University.

Trustees Bennett, Prather, and Botefuhr, were appointed said Committee.

No further business appearing, on motion, the board adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

LITTLE ROCK, February 3d, 1874.

The Board of Trustees met this day in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under and by virtue of the following call, to-wit:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 27, 1874.

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

The undersigned, members of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, respectfully ask that a meeting of the said Board of Trustees be called for Tuesday, the third day of February, A. D. 1874, said meeting to be held at 3 o'clock p.m., of that day, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the city of Little Rock, and for the special purpose of reconsidering the action of the Board in disposing of its funds now on hand, received from the sale of Agricultural College Scrip.

A. W. BISHOP,
E. J. SEARLE,
M. A. COHN,
H. A. MILLEN,
JOHN E. BENNETT,
P. H. YOUNG.

Present—Hon. J. C. Corbin, President; Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Trustee Searle moved that the Board proceed to reconsider its action of January 17th, 1874, in relation to the matter of depositing the building fund, now on hand and to be received, on deposit with the banking house of Stoddard Bros. & Co., of this city.

Said motion was unanimously concurred in by the Board.

The Special Committee for the purpose of examining securities of Stoddard Bros. & Co., for the repayment of deposit ordered to be made with the banking house of Stoddard Bros. & Co., made the following report, to-wit:

LITTLE ROCK, February 3, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee, appointed to examine and decide upon the sufficiency of the securities offered by Messrs. Stoddard Bros. & Co., for the loan to them of certain moneys belonging to the Building-Fund of the said University, respectfully report: That upon the adjournment of the Board of Trustees, at the annual meeting thereof, in January last, they proceeded immediately to the discharge of the duty assigned to them, and that while so engaged, the question was raised whether the said moneys, coming to the University from the Government of the United States, but through the action of the State of Arkansas, and upon the performance of conditions precedent upon her part, could be loaned at all to a private individual, and if so, whether the said loan could not be liquidated in our State indebtedness.

Your Committee considered the question a grave one, and as it had not previously been mooted at any meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was deemed advisable, upon consultation with three other members, then in Little Rock, to call the Board together at the earliest possible moment, that this new phase of the subject of loaning the said money might be fully considered before a loan thereof should finally be made.

Your Committee, therefore, proceeded no further with the examination of the securities offered by Stoddard Bros. & Co., and they recommend, in view of the premises and the uncertainty that attends realizing upon any securities offered by a private individual, that the following resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, as the financial agent of this Board, be and he hereby is authorizid and directed to invest Forty-Five Thousand Dollars of the proceeds of the sale of the Agricultural

College Scrip allotted to the State of Arkansas, now in his possession, and the sum of Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars due upon the contract for the the sale of the said scrip, when he shall receive the said last mentioned sum of money, to-wit: Seventy-Two Thousand Dollars ($72,000) in all, in bonds of the Government of the United States, bearing at least six per cent. annual interest, paying for the said bonds the lowest market price at the time of purchase—the said purchase to be made with all reasonable dispatch.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of these resolutions to the said financial agent of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
A. W. BISHOP,
JOHN E. BENNETT,
P. H. YOUNG.

By Trustee Clayton, a motion was made to strike out of the resolution last read the words forty-five thousand and to insert in lieu thereof the words thirty thousand.

Trustee Bishop moved to amend the amendment last offered by inserting thirty-five thousand in lieu of forty-five thousand.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

The amendment to the amendment (by Bishop), was then concurred in by the following vote, to-wit:

In the affirmative—Trustees Bennett, Young, Botefuhr, Naylor and Bishop—5.

In the negative—Trustees Cohn, Prather, Millen, Searle and Clayton—5.

This being a tie vote, the President exercised his prerogative, and cast his vote in the affirmative.

Being affirmative, 6; negative, 5—total, 11.

The resolution as amended was next adopted by the following vote, to-wit:

In the affirmative—Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton—9.

In the negative—Trustee Prather—1.

And thereupon the resolution was declared duly adopted.

Dr. R. G. Jennings sent in a communication asking a loan upon certain terms.

Trustee Millen moved that the Secretary of this Board respectfully return said communication to Dr. Jennings, with the information that this Board has at present no funds under its control, which can be loaned out.

No further business appearing under the above call for the present meeting, on motion, the Board adjourned.

[NOTE.—The Legislature of this State having changed the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, the names of the new members of said Board will appear in the remainder of this report.—SECRETARY.]

REGULAR MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE, 4 o'clock, p.m., June 25th, 1874.

This being the day fixed by the Legislature for the convening of the new Board of Trustees, the following members of said Board reported themselves as present, to-wit:

Hon. L. Gregg, Hon. A. W. Bishop, President of the University; Messrs. M. F. Lake and A. W. Dinsmore.

No other members appearing, and there being no quorum present for the transaction of business, the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 26th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustees Gregg and Bishop.

No quorum being in attendance the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 27th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustees Gregg, Bishop and Lake.

There being no quorum present the Board adjourned till Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 29th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustees Gregg, Jones, Bishop, and Johnson.

No quorum appearing the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 30th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustees Gregg, Jones, Bishop, and Johnson.

There being no quorum, the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m. to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1st, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustees Lake, Bishop, Johnson, Jones, Dinsmore, and Gregg—6.

Absent—Thompson and Walker—2.

There being a quorum in attendance, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, Hon. Lafayette Gregg, administered the oath of office to the remaining five members of the Board in attendance, and Trustee Gregg in his turn was sworn in by A. J. Hale, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for the county of Washington, Arkansas.

Owing to the absence of Gov. E. Baxter, President ex-officio of the Board, Trustee James M. Johnson was chosen as President pro tem.

The minutes of January 17th, February 3d, June 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th, were read and approved.

Trustee Bishop, President of the University, made the following report, to-wit:

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., June 25th, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN—In the latter part of February last the following communication, addressed to the acting President of the said University, was received by me:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1874.

To N. P. Gates, A. M., Acting President of the Arkansas Industrial University:

SIR—On the second of the present month the House of Representatives unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved* That the Committee on Education and Labor is hereby instructed to inquire into the condition and management ot the Agricultural and other Colleges which have received grants from the United States under the act of July 2, 1862, and the acts in addition thereto; also to inquire in regard to the investment and security of the funds of these institutions, and whether their management is in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the conditions of the aforesaid grants."

In the discharge of the duty thus imposed upon the Committee, we respectfully address to you the accompanying inquiries, and shall hope to receive your reply as promptly as your convenience and the preparation of the necessary information will permit.

These inquiries are addressed to you in no unfriendly spirit, but in the hope and belief that the large majority of the institutions contemplated by them have been honestly managed, and a large portion of them both honestly and wisely. We trust that the replies received will be so full, thorough, and candid as to prevent the necessity of any further measures to obtain the desired information.

This letter and the accompanying schedules will be forwarded, not only to institutions organized under the act of July 2, 1862, but to others of similar character and object, in the belief that the officers of the latter class will take pleasure in replying to such of the inquiries as are pertinent to their circumstances and thus furnish the means of an instructive comparison. Yours respectfully,
JAMES MONROE,
Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

To this communication I made full and prompt reply, answering *seriatim* the questions propounded.

I further report that since that time I have had a personal interview at Washington, with the said Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the House of Representatives, who informed me that the report of the Committee would not be made during the present session of Congress.

I have reason to believe that my report is satisfactory, and that nothing will be done under the resolution referred to, unfavorable to this Institution. Respectfully submitted,
A. W. BISHOP,
President of Arkansas Industrial University.

The report was received and ordered to be spread on the record.

On motion of Trustee Bishop, the calendar for the ensuing academical year was submitted and adopted, and will appear in full in the catalogue for 1874-75 in another part of this report.

On motion of Trustee Dinsmore, President Johnson, Trustees Jones and Dinsmore, were constituted a committee to perfect the final arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect.

Trustees Jones and Dinsmore were appointed a committee to request Hon. E. H. English to act as proxy for Gov. Baxter, absent, as speaker in the exercises of the inauguration of the President elect. The committee reported that Hon. E. H. English had consented so to act.

The following Trustees were chosen the Executive Committee for the yet unexpired term of the retired Committee, to-wit: Bishop, Gregg, Walker, Dinsmore, and Johnson.

Trustees Gregg, Lake, and Dinsmore, were chosen to fill the unexpired term of the retired Building Committee.

Trustees Dinsmore, Jones, and Thompson, were chosen as Finance Committee to fill the unexpired term of the retired Committee.

Trustees Johnson, Walker, and Lake, were appointed the Committee on Rules and By-Laws in place of the retired Committee.

The resolution on pages 80 and 81, of report of 1873 of this Board, relating to the powers of the Excutive Committee, was referred to the said Committee for amendment, if thought necessary.

President Bishop presented the special report of the Farm Superintendent, which reads as follows, to-wit:

REPORT OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., June 27, 1874.

Gen. A. W. Bishop, President of the Arkansas Industrial University:

DEAR SIR: I herein submit my report as superintendent of the farm connected with our institution, to-wit:

I assumed charge of the farm about the middle of October, 1873. During the rest of the fall term my time was principally employed in harvesting the corn crop of the previous summer, in breaking up the meadow land at the west end of the farm, in cleaning away the rubbish in the immediate vicinity of our present buildings and in repairing the fences of the farm—making them "hog proof."

Late in November (I was unable to do so earlier) I put in about fifteen acres of rye. This rye (which has just been harvested), if the number of straws which grew on each square foot were only to be counted, could not be considered a brilliant success. The straws, however, are generally heavily headed out, and in this respect, in some measure, make up for the lightness of the crop. The thinness of the rye was principally owing to late sowing in the fall, and to the more or less damaged seed.

During the winter and the earlier part of the spring term, a force of young men was kept constantly engaged in thinning the trees and clearing the ground of the young grove that lies in the east central part of the farm.

All the small trees that were taken from this grove were, so far as was practicable, dug out by the roots, and all were removed under my personal direction, I having previously marked all those which could be taken out with the least injury to the remaining trees, always thinning, so as to leave the selected trees at a proper distance from each other. Going through the grove this time I took out only half the trees that will need ultimately to be removed. This was for two reasons: First—There was danger that the sudden and too great exposure which would result from thinning to too great an extent, would cause many of the remaining trees to be blighted; and, secondly, if the trees are allowed to grow in close contact for a year or two they will attain a greater hight and grow with more erect stems.

The grove is made up principally of oak trees, including the post oak, black oak and jack oak. The jack oak, although rather a pretty tree while small, as it grows older becomes more and more unsightly, and is very much disposed to rot at the heart. For these reasons the greater number of the jack oaks were dug up.

Besides the oaks, there is quite a number of hickories, and a few cherry, persimmon and sycamore trees, together with several fine grape vines. The grove, if properly cared for, can be made very beautiful, and will amply repay for all labor put upon it, being so situated as to admit of considerable embellishment.

In addition to thinning this young grove, the students also cut or grubbed out about two hundred large trees from the older grove, which surrounds our present school buildings—thus affording the remaining trees an opportunity to spread. Nearly all these large trees furnished one or more rail-cuts, so that from the whole number, there is made and piled away between one and two thousand good rails; besides, more than enough fuel to last the coming winter. This fuel is all cut into proper stove lengths, and piled away, convenient for use. All the brush, except what was used for filling in washes, has been burned or is piled out of the way.

While this work was going on, other students were employed in grading about the foundation of the new frame addition, in filling up and leveling the rifle pits in the rear of the buildings, and in removing the partition fences of the farm—piling away the good rails and sawing the worn-out ones into fire-wood. During the winter, the students also built the greater part of the board-walk which now connects the University with College avenue; though, because of unavoidable delay in furnishing the lumber, this work was not completed until some time in March.

This brings me to the spring work. About the first or middle of April, I received from Washington, D. C., together with several packages of garden seeds, some small sacks of wheat, oats, lucerne, clover and perennial rye-grass. All these last-named seeds I at once planted, for the purpose of experiment. I wished especially to try a crop of spring wheat, because, upon inquiry, I was unable to learn of its ever having been tried, and because, also, could the growing of spring wheat here be proven practicable, it might in very many cases be of great convenience to farmers who are overcrowded with work in the fall, and could therefore better plant their wheat in the spring. However, the success of my experiment with the wheat this year is a failure. But I do not consider this failure as sufficient to settle the question one way or the other—for, soon after sowing the wheat, the heavy spring rains came on and blasted the crop in the beginning of its growth; and then, too, some oats which were planted at the same time, and alongside the wheat, were likewise a total failure, and undoubtedly for the same reason. I should not be content with this trial.

The lucerne, clover and perennial rye-grass are well "set," and, unless killed by the drought, will come out all right.

There are now growing, in the garden, beets, peas, beans, onions, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, muskmelons, cucumbers, pumpkins and squashes. These are all doing as well as the season permits.

The corn ground, about ten acres in all, was made ready and most of it planted by the 2d of May, and the remainder a few days later. All this corn is now thinned to two stalks in a hill, and, notwithstanding the dry weather, looks vigorous, and promises a good yield.

A few words in general about our labor system and the students as laborers:

With the limited amount of tillable land and the inadequate supply of farm implements which we possess, it has not been possible for me in every case to supply the students with all the work they desired.

Concerning the quality of the work and the disposition of the workers we cannot always expect first-class work from students in school. It will often be found that those who are most in need of work, though ambitious of doing well, are yet, on account of inexperience, unable to come up to the required standard.

I have not been able, on account of my other duties, to give the farm-work the amount of personal attention that was desirable, though usually devoting from two to three hours, school days, besides the greater part of Saturdays.

I will offer the following suggestions about the work this fall: Assuming that it is the intention of the Board of Trustees to set apart the field in front of the new University building for ornamental grounds--as a cornfield or potato patch in contrast with the fine building would be rather incongruous—I would recommend that the said field be this fall sown in Kentucky blue grass, and that there be also from two to three hundred native forest trees planted upon the ground, together with a number of such varieties of evergreens as have proven themselves most hardy in this climate. Nothing will add more to the attractiveness, or more enhance the value of our University, everything considered, than highly and tastefully ornamented grounds. The moral and educational influence of a beautiful home, rendered attractive by its shrubbery, greensward and tasteful walks, is too often wholly ignored or greatly under-estimated.

Would it not be well to begin at once to beautify our grounds? I would also recommend that the young grove, before alluded to in this report, together with the greater part of the old grove (reserving what may be required as play ground for the students) be likewise sown in blue grass.

The following I believe to be nearly a correct statement of debits and credits for the months beginning with September, 1873, and ending with June, 1874:

University Farm,	Dr.
To students' labor for the month of September, 1873	$174 73
To students' labor for the month of October, 1873	130 96
To students' labor for the month of November, 1873	89 69
To students' labor for the month of December, 1873	55 78
To students' labor for the month of January, 1874	56 17
To students' labor for the month of February, 1874	69 97
To students' labor for the month of March, 1874	92 95
To students' labor for the month of April, 1874	118 72
To students' labor for the month of May, 1874	118 05
To students' labor for the month of June, 1874	59 91
Total	$966 93

University Farm,	Cr.
By cash for corn	$23 80
By cash for 20 cords of fire wood, at $3 per cord	60 00
By cash for 2,000 rails, at $3 per hundred	60 00
By cash for 60 bushels of Irish potatoes, at 50 cents per bushel	30 00
By cash for 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, at $1 per bushel	20 00
By cash for 40 bushels of rye, at $2 per bushel	80 00
By cash for 350 bushels of corn, at 45 cents per bushel	157 50
By cash for moving fences	8 00
Total	$439 30

Besides the above credit items, the following may be added, under the head of permanent improvements:

1. Seeding in clover 1¼ acres.
2. Grubbing out fence rows and repairing fences.
3. Thinning and cleaning out the old and young grove.
4. Certain repairs upon the farm and University building.

Total Debits	$966 93
Total Credits	439 30
Leaving a balance of	$527 63

to be accounted for under the head of permanent improvements and profits and loss.

I have no data which would enable me to give any fair estimate of the permanent improvements, and, accordingly, I have not attempted their valuation.

I very much regret that I am not able to give a more satisfactory exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the year.

I am, Mr. President, very respectfully yours, T. L. THOMPSON.

The foregoing report was tabled, subject to call.

Mr. McKay, Superintending Architect, sent in a communication relating to the stone quarried by McMeen in the Illinois bayou quarry, which was referred to the Building Committee.

The Secretary of the old Board presented his annual report, which was now read and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Trustees Bishop and Johnson, for the purpose of assisting in revising and publishing the said report.

Trustee Bishop, as President of the University, made the following report, to-wit:

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., July 1, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned respectfully reports that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees, he proceeded to Washington City in May last, to assist personally in procuring the passage, by Congress, of a bill introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, on the 15th day of December, 1873, to provide for the further endowment and support of National Colleges for the advancement of general scientific and industrial education, and a copy of which is hereto appended marked exhibit "A."

The third session of the National Agricultural Congress having been called to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the 13th day of May, 1874, and the Arkansas Industrial University being entitled to representation therein, the undersigned deemed it advisable to proceed to Washington via Atlanta, for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the endorsement of the said Congress of some measure in aid of the further endowment by the Congress of the United States of the said National College.

He therefore so proceeded, and by the said Agricultural Congress, a memorial to the National Congress was adopted.

As Chairman of the Committee appointed to present this memorial to Congress, the undersigned did so in the latter part of May, 1874, through Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, in the Senate, and Hon. James Monroe, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives. This memorial, practically in aid of the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Morrill, and hereinbefore referred to, is now before Congress, and the friends of the same are hopeful of its passage at the next session of Congress.

The effort to appropriate *all* the annual net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the Common School interest of the country has failed, and it is more probable if anything is done by Congress in the direction of Education, so far as the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are concerned, that some bill similar to Senator Morrill's will pass, which asks that half of these proceeds go to the Agricultural Colleges of the country.

Respectfully submitted, A. W. BISHOP.

The above report was read and ordered to be spread on the record.

Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

EXHIBIT "A."

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

December 15, 1873.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, asked, and by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To provide for the further endowment and support of National Colleges for the advancement of general scientific and industrial education, and to establish an educational fund and apply the proceeds of a portion of the public lands to the support of public education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the net proceeds of the portion of the public lands hereinafter specified are hereby set apart for the support of public education. These proceeds shall remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the interest accruing therefrom shall be appropriated as hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be held to limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain, or have any effect to repeal, impair, or suspend any law now authorizing the pre-emption of public lands, or the entry of public lands for homesteads, or granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors.

Section 2. That until the conditions of this act are fulfilled, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an account to be taken upon the close of each fiscal year, and ascertain the receipts from the sale or other disposition of the public lands of the United States, including all fees received at the general and district land-offices during such year, and the amount of expenditures incurred or occasioned by the survey, sale, location, entry, or other disposition of such lands, including appropriations for the expenses of the said offices for said year, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of the net cash proceeds from the sale, entry, location, or other disposition of such lands as aforesaid, after deducting such expenses and expenditures.

Sec. 3. That upon the receipt of such certificate the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the amount so certified to be invested in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which said amount so invested shall be held in trust as a perpetual fund in the Treasury of the United States, to be known as the educational fund; and the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior the amount so paid into the Treasury to the credit of said fund, the amount of said fund, and the amount of interest due thereon at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Sec. 4. That one-half of the income of the said fund is hereby appropriated to the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, for the support of free education in the public schools; and the remaining one-half of the said income is hereby appropriated, for such time and on such conditions as are hereinafter specified, to the more complete endowment and support of colleges established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts:" *Provided*, That after the annual income thus accruing to the said colleges, severally, shall have reached the amount hereinafter mentioned, then the said amount only shall be annually appropriated to the said colleges, and the whole remaining annual income of the aforementioned educational fund shall thereafter be appropriated to the several States and Territories for the support of free education in the public schools; and the said fund shall continue to accumulate until the said remaining annual income thereof shall have reached an amount equal to the income, at five per centum per annum, of the proceeds of one hundred million acres of public lands, estimated at the net price of one dollar per acre: *And provided further*, That the colleges already established, or which may hereafter be established, according to the provisions of the said act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or of this act, shall be known and designated as national colleges, and their objects shall be the same as are specified in the aforementioned act of Congress.

Sec. 5. That upon the receipt of the certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by section third of this act, the Commissioner of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall proceed to apportion to the several States and Territories, and to the District of Columbia, in proportion to population, one-half of the income of the said education fund so certified, such apportionment to be according to the last preceding general census of the United States: *Provided, however*, That for the first five years the distribution of the said one-half of the said income to and among the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, shall be made according to the ratio of the numbers of their respective populations who cannot read and write, as shown from time to time by the last preceding published census of the United States: *And provided further*, That each of the States and Territories and said District shall be entitled to receive its share of the first distribution under such apportionment, which shall, before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, or within two months of the first meeting of its Legislature thereafter, have engaged, by legislative enactment, certified by its Secretary of State, or other legally designated officer, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States that it will provide by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of six and sixteen, and will apply all moneys which it shall receive under this act in accordance with its conditions: *And provided further*, That a sum not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount received from the United States by any State or Territory or by the District of Columbia, the first year of such receipt by it, and not exceeding the amount of ten per centum in any year thereafter, may be applied, at the discretion of the Legislature thereof, to the maintenance of one or more normal schools; which sum, after the first year, shall be appropriated wholly to the payment of teachers of such schools.

SEC. 6. That each State and Territory and the said District shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first, which shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States by its Superintendent of Public Instruction, or other legally designated officer, that it has appropriated all moneys previously received under this act in accordance therewith: *Provided*, That if, within any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall not receive the said certificate from any State or Territory or said District, its share of the apportionment for that year shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next session of Congress; and if Congress shall not, at its next session, direct such share to be paid as apportioned, it shall be added to the income of the general educational fund for the fiscal year next ensuing.

SEC. 7. That upon the receipt of the certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in section third of this act, it shall further be the duty of the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to apportion to and among the several States in which the colleges designated as National Colleges in section four of this act have been, or hereafter may be, put into actual operation, and to the District of Columbia, one-half of the income of the aforementioned educational fund, to be distributed in such amounts and in such payments as are hereinafter provided for, and on such conditions as to the application and management of the sum hereby appropriated as are prescribed in the act hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided*, That the moneys appropriated to the said colleges under this act and the act heretofore mentioned shall be apportioned to such college or colleges as has or have been already established in any State; and where no such college has yet been established, said funds shall be appropriated to the endowment and support of one college only in any State: *Provided further*, That where any such college already established has received from any previous land-grant the proceeds of not less than five hundred thousand acres, the Legislature of the State where such college has been established may designate, at any time within two years from the date hereof, the college to be endowed and supported by the funds to be derived under this act.

SEC. 8. That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall have the certificate of the Governor of any State, or other satisfactory evidence, that such college or colleges has or have been duly established in such State or District as provided for in the act of Congress heretofore mentioned, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to certify the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, and also to the trustees or other board of managers having the lawful financial control of said college or colleges; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the application of said trustees or said board of managers, to issue to them a certificate setting forth that said trustees or managers are entitled to their proportionate share of the amount provided for in this act; or if more than one college has been heretofore established in any State, then to the trustees or managers of each of said colleges, that they are entitled to such part of said share as may be in proportion to the amount heretofore by them received under the provisions of the act of Congress mentioned in section one of this act.

SEC. 9. That the said one-half of the said income shall be apportioned to the several States and the District of Columbia, for the further endowment and support of the aforementioned national colleges, one-half of it in equal sums to each State and the said District, respectively, and the remaining one-half in the proportion of the number of their respective Senators and Representatives in Congress, the District of Columbia being reckoned for this purpose as having two Senators and one Representative and the apportionment of the said one-half of the said income shall continue to be made in this manner until such time as the sum annually received by each State and the District of Columbia, for the purposes herein specified, shall be equal to the income at five per centum per annum of four hundred thousand acres of public lands estimated at the net price of one dollar per acre and in addition thereto thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, estimated as aforesaid, reckoning for each State the number of its Senators and Representatives as fixed by law from time to time, and, in the case of any State in which one of the said colleges may be put into operation subsequent to the passage of this act, then the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress at the time when such college is actually put into operation.

SEC. 10. That after the apportionment annually received by each State and the District of Columbia, for the support of the said national colleges, shall reach the sum specified in section nine of this act, then and thereafter they shall receive annually the same fixed sum, and all other net income from the public lands shall be appropriated to the several States for the support of free education in the public schools: *Provided*, That for every two hundred dollars of annual income received by the college or colleges of each State and the said District under this act, one scholarship shall be established in which tuition shall be free: *And provided further*, That all such scholarships shall be open to free public competition, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the trustees or board of managers of the colleges respectively.

SEC. 11. That the amount apportioned to any State or Territory or to the District of Columbia for the support of free education in the public schools, and certified as herein provided, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Commissioner of Education, countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to receive the same; and the amount apportioned to any State or to the District of Columbia for the further endowment and support of the national college or colleges of science therein established, and certified as herein provided, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Commissioner of Education, countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the trustees or other board of managers of such college or colleges, or to such person as they shall designate to receive the same.

SEC. 12. That in case any State or Territory or national college shall misapply, or allow to be misapplied, or in any manner appropriated or used other than for the purposes herein required, the funds, or any part thereof, received under the provisions of this act, or shall fail to comply with the conditions herein prescribed, or to report, as herein provided, through its proper officers, the disposition thereof, such State or Territory or national college shall forfeit its right to any subsequent apportionment, by virtue hereof, until the full amount so misapplied, lost, or misappropriated shall have been replaced by such State or Territory or national college, and applied as herein required, and until such report shall have been made; and all apportionments so forfeited and withheld shall be added to, and become part of, the income of the educational fund hereby created; and the officer or officers, person or persons, so misapplying, misappropriating, squandering or embezzling such funds, or knowingly consenting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine in double the amount so misapplied, misappropriated, squandered or embezzled, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 2d, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustee Johnson, presiding; Trustees Gregg, Dinsmore, Bishop, Lake, and Jones.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of Prof. Thompson, Superintendent of the University Farm, was taken up for action, and after discussion was referred back to that gentleman with the request to add in said report itemized costs of crops, labor performed, and a general detailed account of items of expenditures incurred in carrying on the different branches of the farm.

The Board resolved unanimously that the inauguration exercises of the President elect, begin at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on to-morrow, instead of 10 o'clock a.m. as previously arranged.

The apportionment of beneficiaries heretofore adopted by the Board, was, on motion, ordered to be retained till otherwise provided for.

Board adjourned till 8:30 o'clock on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 3d, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustee Johnson, presiding; Trustees Bishop, Dinsmore, Gregg, Jones, and Lake.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following was introduced, to-wit:

Resolved, That all the counties of this State be divided into nine subdivisions, and that each one of said nine subdivisions be under the immediate supervision and control of one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, for the purpose of attending to the appointment of the full quota of beneficiaries to this institution as speedily as possible; and to enable them to do so, they are hereby empowered not only to make appointments themselves, but also to delegate such powers to County Superintendents of Public Instruction and others for a like purpose. The districts shall be constituted as follows, and shall be under the charge of the members as aforesaid, in the following order, to-wit:

FIRST DISTRICT—A. W. DINSMORE, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Arkansas	2	1
Ashley	3	2
Benton	6	None.
Baxter	2	2
Boone	2	2
Bradley	3	3
Calhoun	2	2
Carroll	2	2
Chicot	4	4
Total vacancies		18

SECOND DISTRICT—JOHN C. WALKER, M. D., Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Clark	5	5
Clayton	2	2
Columbia	4	2
Conway	3	None.
Crawford	4	2
Crittenden	2	2
Craighead	2	2
Cross	2	2
Dallas	2	None.
Desha	2	2
Total vacancies		19

THIRD DISTRICT—WOOD E. THOMPSON, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Drew	4	4
Dorsey	2	None.
Faulkner	2	2
Franklin	4	None.
Fulton	2	2
Garland	2	1
Grant	2	2
Green	3	3
Howard	2	2
Total vacancies		16

FOURTH DISTRICT—Gov. Elisha Baxter, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Hempstead	6	5
Hot Spring	3	3
Independence	6	5
Izard	3	2
Jackson	3	2
Total vacancies		17

FIFTH DISTRICT—Gen. A. W. Bishop, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Jefferson	7	5
Johnson	4	None.
Lafayette	4	4
Lawrence	3	3
Lincoln	3	3
Little River	2	2
Total vacancies		17

SIXTH DISTRICT—Hon. James M. Johnson, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Lonoke	2	2
Lee	2	None.
Madison	3	None.
Marion	2	2
Mississippi	2	2
Monroe	4	4
Montgomery	1	1
Nevada	2	2
Newton	2	1
Ouachita	6	2
Total vacancies		16

SEVENTH DISTRICT—HON. L. GREGG, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Perry	1	1
Phillips	6	5
Pike	2	2
Poinsett	1	1
Polk	2	1
Pope	4	4
Prairie	4	4
Total vacancies		18

EIGHTH DISTRICT—D. E. JONES, ESQ., Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Pulaski	14	2
Randolph	3	3
Sarber	2	2
St. Francis	3	2
Saline	2	2
Scott	3	None.
Stone	2	2
Searcy	2	2
Total vacancies		15

NINTH DISTRICT—HON. M. F. LAKE, Superintendent.

COUNTIES.	ENTITLED TO.	VACANCIES.
Sebastian	6	None.
Sevier	2	2
Sharp	3	3
Union	5	4
Van Buren	2	None.
Washington	8	None.
White	5	5
Woodruff	4	4
Yell	4	None.
Total vacancies		18

Resolved, further, That the aforementioned Superintendents take immediate steps to notify the County Superintendents of Public Instruction of the several counties where such vacancies exist, of such fact, with the request to have suitable students recommended to fill said vacancies, and that the Secretary of this Board is hereby directed to send circular notices to all counties where such vacancies now exist.

Which was adopted by the following vote. upon the ayes and nays being called, to-wit:

In the affirmative—Trustees Jones, Bishop, Lake, and Dinsmore—4.

In the negative—Trustees Gregg and Johnson—2.

Absent—Thompson and Walker—2.

The Board took a recess till 2 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustee Johnson, presiding; Trustees Bishop, Dinsmore, Gregg, Jones, and Lake.

The Secretary was instructed to request Hon. E. J. Searle, on behalf of this Board, to speak to the sentiment, "The Board of Trustees," in the programme of the inauguration exercises of the President elect, on this day.

The Board of Trustees resolved unanimously to add another Professorship to the Faculty, to be styled "History and English Literature."

The schedule of salaries for the ensuing year were fixed by the Board to be as follows, to-wit:

President of the University	$2,700 00
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature	1,700 00
Professor of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry	1,500 00
Professor of History and English Literature	1,500 00
Professor of Mathematics and Engineering	1,500 00
Principal of Normal Department	2,100 00
Preceptress of Normal Department	1,700 00
Instructress of Training School	600 00
Professor of Music	400 00

The filling of vacancies in the Faculty was, on motion, deferred till next meeting of the Board.

The following resolution was unanimously concurred in by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board respectfully request the State Geologist to present as many specimens of metals, ores, and other curiosities, to the cabinet of minerals and metallurgy of this University as he conveniently can.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay for depositions taken in the case of the Board against John A. McKay, not to exceed $10.00 in amount.

The Board adjourned till 8 o'clock on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 4th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustee Johnson, President pro tem; Trustees Bishop, Dinsmore, Gregg, Jones, and Lake.

A motion prevailed that Mr. John A. McKay, Supervising Architect of the Board, be notified to appear before this Board instanter, in the matter of charges pending against him as said officer.

Mr. McKay, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Walker, Jr., appeared presently.

Mr. McKay and his counsel having been listened to by the Board, and these gentlemen having retired from the room, the Board by the following vote unanimously adopted the following preambles and resolutions:

In the affirmative—Trustees Bishop, Dinsmore, Gregg, Jones, Johnson, and Lake—6.

Absent—Thompson and Walker—2.

Said preambles and resolutions read thus, to-wit:

WHEREAS, Mr. John A. McKay was elected Supervising Architect of the new University building, on the fifth day of July, 1873, at an ample compensation, and so accepted by him, as evidenced by his entering upon his official duties; and

WHEREAS, Said John A. McKay, as an employee of this Board, was entrusted with the supervision of said building in the interest and for the benefit of said Board of Trustees, as the agents of the State of Arkansas; and

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that the said John A McKay, in violation of the professions of faithfulness by him made, when notified of his election to said office; in violation of the great trust reposed in him by the Board, has willfully mismanaged and betrayed the said trust confided to him, and of which fact this Board of Trustees is well advised; therefore, be it

Resolved, That John A. McKay. heretofore Supervising Architect of the Arkansas Industrial University, be and he is hereby dismissed as an employee of this Board, in his said capacity of Supervising Architect; and

Resolved further, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the said John A. McKay, and also to Messrs. Oliver & Mayes, contractors, as a notice that said John A. McKay has no longer any authority to command, order or advise *officially* in any manner relating to the construction of the new University building of the Arkansas Industrial University.

The Board agreed unanimously to re-employ Prof. Thompson, B S., for the ensuing academical year, to fill the chair of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry, including the superintendence of the University Farm, at the rate heretofore fixed by this Board.

The filling of the chair of Mathematics and Engineering, was postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

The Board adjourned till 8 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 6th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustee Johnson, President pro tem; Trustees Bishop, Dinsmore, Gregg, Jones, and Lake.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Treasurer of the Board made a semi-annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the current fund.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Building Committee presented the following, to-wit:

The Building Committee would beg leave to report and recommend a change in the Corridor Joists from 3x10 to 2x10, with double row of Bridging.

Adopted.

The following was presented by the Building Committee, to-wit:

Mr. President: Inasmuch as it is made to appear to your Committee, that the change in the stone quarry was made at the instance and for the benefit of the Contractors, your Committee are of opinion that the Board is not liable for any damages that may have accrued to the Contractors, and we recommend that the request be rejected.

Concurred in by the Board.

The bill of Mr. John A. McKay, for $822.50, for alleged services rendered, was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, the following was adopted by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Contractors of the Arkansas Industrial University building be allowed to use first-class yellow pine instead of oak for the turned columns specified on the plans and specification, for the Mansard story of the building.

The Treasurer of the Board presented his report of the status of the Building Fund, which was referred to the Finance Committee. [This report includes the report of the financial agent (State Treasurer) of the Board.]

The Treasurer of the Board presented a report of the status of the Normal School fund, which was referred to the Finance Committee; also an estimate of resources and expenditures by the same, which was referred to the same committee.

The Secretary of the Board presented a report to the effect that Messrs. Oliver & Mayes, contractors, and Mr. John A. McKay, had been notified by him of the latter's dismissal as an employee, of the Board.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, That the filling of the two chairs in the Faculty be left with the Executive Committee, with authority to increase the salary of one thereof to $1,700.00, if necessary.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously concurred in, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Principal of the Normal College be authorized to act in concert with the Executive Committee in the filling of the place of Instructress of Training School.

A motion prevailed that the salary of the Professor of Music be restored to the same amount as last year.

The following was introduced and passed unanimously by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, That Trustee A. W. Bishop be retained as Treasurer of the Board, at the compensation of per diem fixed by law and not to exceed the sum total of Two Hundred Dollars per annum.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Faculty of the University, be authorized to organize a Commercial Course of two years, to be announced in the forthcoming report of the Board of Trustees, and go into operation with the beginning of the ensuing University Year.

The following resolution was introduced and lost by the following vote:

In the affirmative—Trustees Bishop and Johnson—2.

In the negative—Trustees Gregg, Jones, Dinsmore, and Lake—4.

Resolved, That the Building Committee be authorized to employ an Architect to superintend the completion of the University building.

The Board took a recess till 2 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The Committee on Rules and By-Laws reported the following amendments to the By-Laws of the Board, which were adopted *seriatum*, and so that the rules and by-laws for the government of the Board of Trustees of the University should read as follows:

RULES AND BY-LAWS

FOR THE

Government of the Board of Trustees

OF THE

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

WITH A NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN.

ARTICLE I.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. All meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the seat of the University, in Washington county, Arkansas.

SEC. 2. The regular annual meeting of the Board shall be held on Monday of commencement week of each year.

SEC. 3. Special meetings, when necessary, may be called by the President or any three (3) members of the Board petitioning the President, who shall mail to each member of the Board or personally serve him with a copy of such call at least twenty (20) days before the day of meeting: *Provided*, That the business to be attended to at such meeting shall be specified in such call or notice.

ARTICLE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. *First.* Calling roll of members.
Second. Reading of minutes of previous meetings.
Third. Receiving reports of standing committees.
Fourth. Consideration of communications.
Fifth. Reports of officers.
Sixth. Reports of special committees.
Seventh. Consideration of unfinished and new business.

ARTICLE III.

RULES OF DEBATE.

SECTION 1. In discussions and the disposition of business, the Board shall be governed by the parliamentary rules and usages governing deliberative bodies.

SEC. 2. Every resolution offered shall be reduced to writing and sent to the Secretary's table.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND APPOINTEES OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Board shall consist of its President, Treasurer and Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Board may, from time to time, appoint such subordinate officers and employees as they may deem necessary to carry on the institution.

ARTICLE V.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected biennially at the regular annual meeting hereinafter provided for that purpose, and hold their offices until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 2. All other officers and employees shall be appointed at such time, in such manner and for such term as the Board shall by resolution in each case direct, and be subject to removal for cause, at the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall cast his vote in case of a tie on all questions or propositions submitted to the Board, and—upon calling any member to the chair—may participate in debate.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys from the hands of the Secretary, and such other funds as may be turned over to him by the State Treasurer, as financial agent.

Sec. 2. He shall pay out money only on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Board and approved by the President or by the chairman of the appropriate committees of the Board.

Sec. 3. He shall make a semi-annual report to the Board of all financial transactions since his last report.

Sec. 4. He shall give good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Board or the Executive Committee, in the sum of ($20,000) Twenty Thousand Dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

Section 1. The Secretary shall open an office at Fayetteville and be present at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and perform such duties as appertain to his office; to keep all books and papers belonging to his office in good order and subject to inspection at the pleasure of the members of the Board and others interested.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to receive all moneys, from every source due this institution, and receipt for the same, and turn the same over to the Treasurer of the Board at the expiration of each and every month, taking his receipt therefor.

Sec. 3. He shall collect all tuition and matriculation fees, giving his receipt therefor in duplicate.

Sec. 4. He shall immediately make an inventory of all property belonging to the University, of whatsoever kind it may be, and its apparent value, and make proper entries thereof in his book, dividing it under as many appropriate headings as is necessary to distinguish and keep properly the accounts of separate branches of the institution, and include in his next report and each report thereafter the amount, nature, value, enhancement or depreciation in value, etc., of such property, also include all property added or diminished since his last report.

Sec. 5. He shall be custodian of all and every kind of property belonging to the Arkansas Industrial University, and in no event shall he part with any of said property to any person whatever, unless he first obtain said person's receipt therefor, which shall be his voucher.

Sec. 6. He shall purchase stationery by the quantity and as low as possible, and upon the requisition of the President, Faculty and other officers entitled thereto, he shall furnish sufficient stationery to said persons for their use as such officers, filing their requisitions as his vouchers.

Sec. 7. All papers taken by the Secretary shall be in duplicate, but all papers given out shall be but single.

Sec. 8. He shall also procure the necessary blanks for all departments of the University and furnish them to the officers requiring them upon their application.

SEC. 9. He shall keep his accounts and make out his reports as is the manner adopted in the Quartermaster's Department, United States army (except as to time of making such reports). All reports of property shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the Secretary and one turned over to the Board and by them to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for safe keeping.

SEC. 10. He shall, in his annual report in June in each and every year, submit estimates to the Board for the ensuing year.

SEC. 11. He shall keep separate accounts of the following items, to-wit: Farm account; Improvement account; Furniture account; Stationery account; Library account; Apparatus account; Permanent Building account; Cabinet and Museum account; Chemical account; Labor account; Fuel account; Temporary Building account (which shall cease when the new building is accepted and the present school buildings put to other and permanent uses); Educational account, and a Miscellaneous account.

SEC. 12. He shall attend promptly to all orders made by the Board and report thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

SEC. 13. He shall enter into good and sufficient security for the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, to be approved by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SEC. 14. He shall countersign every warrant drawn for the payment of money, and no warrant paid shall be valid unless so countersigned and approved by him, and proper entry made thereof under its proper account. If the estimate to be drawn against is exhausted, then he shall refuse to countersign until such time as there may be funds to pay said warrant with.

ARTICLE IX.

DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. No trustee, supervisor of work or agent of this Board shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made by or on behalf of the Board.

ARTICLE X.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. This Board shall elect the following Standing Committees:
First—An Executive Committee, of five members;
Second—A Finance Committee, of three members;
Third—A Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of three members;
Fourth—A Committee on Rules and By-laws, of three members; and
Fifth—A Committee of two on Printing.

ARTICLE XI.

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall—for the purpose for which they were appointed—possess all the power of the Board; *provided*, that they shall not alter or amend the acts of the Board, nor act upon any matter referred to any committee of the Board that may be intrusted with any special business, and shall be strictly confined to such business as cannot be left until the annual meeting of the Board.

SEC. 2. The members of this committee shall hold their office for one year from the time of their election, and they shall submit the minutes of their proceedings, or make a report through their chairman to the regular meeting of the Board at Fayetteville of all their transactions since the last meeting of the Board.

SEC. 3. The committee shall have power, from time to time, to employ suitable persons for positions in the Faculty of the University in its various departments, and to make the necessary changes or modifications in the course of study and to adopt suitable text-books

ARTICLE XII.

DUTIES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall have general supervision of the financial affairs of the University, subject to the rules and control of the Board. They shall report at all meetings of the Board, when required, and shall recommend such measures for the management of the resources as they may think best.

ARTICLE XIII.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

SECTION 1. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall consider and report upon all plans, specifications or proposals for the sale or exchange, repairs or improvements of the buildings or grounds belonging to the University, or for the erection of buildings or fences on the same, and for their convenient subdivisions, and all orders of the board for the improvement on buildings and grounds (except the farm to be under the control of the Executive Committee) shall be under the control and charge of this committee.

SEC. 2. Bids for buildings and improvements exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) shall be submitted to the Board for their approval or disapproval.

ARTICLE XIV.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Committee on Rules and By-laws shall perform and recommend, from time to time, by-laws for the government of the Board in its own business.

ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. These by-laws may be amended, altered or repealed at regular annual meetings of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

President Bishop made the following report, to-wit:

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., July 6th, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

The undersigned respectfully reports that on or about the first day of May, 1874, he received the following order, to-wit:

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, April 27, 1874.

[EXTRACT.]

Special Order No. 52.

III. General A. W. Bishop, President of the Arkansas State Industrial University, at Fayetteville, is hereby authorized and directed to turn over the one hundred and sixty stands of arms belonging to the State and heretofore loaned by Governor Baxter to the University, to Lieut.-Col. A. S. Fowler, A.S.M., who is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same. By order of the Commander in Chief,

D. P. UPHAM,
Adjutant General.

To GENERAL A. W. BISHOP,
President A. I. U., Fayetteville, Ark.

That on the same day Lieut.-Col. A. S. Fowler, A.S.M., demanded of him the possession of the arms in the said order referred to, which the undersigned refused to give at the time, declaring that if he gave them up at all he should do so under protest, asking likewise for a reasonable time to consider of the matter, but that after a specific time was consented to, the said arms were surreptitiously seized by the said Fowler and his associates, and taken away from Fayetteville against the will of the undersigned, who appealed to the civil law to aid him in their recovery, notwithstanding which the said arms were taken as above and have ever since been beyond the control of the undersigned. The said arms were seized as aforesaid in the interest of Joseph Brooks, who claimed to be the Governor of the State of Arkansas.

A. W. BISHOP,
President Arkansas Industrial University.

Said report was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The Finance Committee made the following report, to-wit:

Your Financial Committee would respectfully report upon the account presented by Mr. J. A. McKay, for $822.50, (herewith filed, marked Exhibit A), and would suggest that the item for traveling expenses for four trips (for one year), in their estimation, is in excess of that which is justly due, as we believe only one trip being necessary, since he obligated himself to be here in person all the time or furnish a first-class architect in his place, which he failed to do; and would further recommend that nothing be paid thereon until it is ascertained what damages have accrued to the State of Arkansas in consequence of the partnership entered into between said McKay and the contractors, contrary to law, he having acknowledged the same.

EXHIBIT A.

Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University,
To John A. McKay, Dr.

For one quarter's salary, from April 5th to July 5th, 1874............	$562 50
Traveling expenses for one year, ending July 5th, 1874, four trips..	260 00
Total	$822 50

Received and ordered to be spread on the record.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the occupants of the several chairs of the Faculty be required to make a report annually to the President of the University, of everything appertaining to their several departments, which can be of interest to the Board, and to make such suggestions and recommendations for the future as they may see fit, and that such reports be part of the report of the President of the University by him annually submitted.

The Board unanimously adopted the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That hereafter, and until otherwise ordered, the compensation paid to students for labor, shall not exceed ten cents per hour, according to ability, and no labor on the farm shall be authorized for the ensuing year beyond the appropriation that may be made for operating the farm.

Bill of expenses of Trustee Jones, amounting to $35 State scrip and $41.50 currency, was allowed.

The Finance Committee reported as follows, to-wit:

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Your Finance Committee would respectfully report and recommend the within estimates for the ensuing fiscal year:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present the following exhibit of the assets of the said University, and statement of the appropriations, which, as a *minimum*, should be made for the ensuing year:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$971 01
Collectable accounts for tuition, now due	350 00
Tuition and matriculation fees for the years 1874–5	2,000 00
Interest on Washington county bonds for 1874	8,000 00
Interest on the bonds of the town of Fayetteville	2,400 00
State scrip—balance of appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874, $11,357.80 at 25 cents	2,839 45
State scrip—appropriation due July 1, 1874, for the year ending June 30, 1875—$15,000 at 25 cents	3,750 00
Total	$20,310 46

Add to this the following lands:

160 acres in Washington county, deeded to the University by David Walker.

120 acres in Johnson county, deeded to the University by David Walker.

120 acres in Washington county, deeded to the University by Lafayette Gregg.

40 acres in Washington county, deeded to the University by William A. Britton.

Promissory note of J. H. Huckleberry for $200, due February 13, 1873.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of members of the Faculty, as fixed by Board of Trustees	$14,500 00
Expense of operating farm	800 00
Furniture	50 00
Improvement account, nothing.	
For janitor's and other expenses about building, including small repairing	350 00
Library	250 00
Apparatus for chair of Mathematics	500 00
Philosophical apparatus	500 00
Chemicals	500 00
Maps and charts	100 00
Salary of treasurer	500 00
Salary of secretary	500 00
Expenses of meetings of Board of Trustees	1,000 00
Stationery	250 00
Incidentals—postage, etc., on reports	100 00
Total	$19,900 00

Said report was adopted and ordered to go on record.

The following was introduced, viz:

Resolved, That Trustee Dinsmore be elected Secretary of this Board for the unexpired term of the retiring Secretary, and that he is hereby authorized to appoint an assistant Secretary, if he chooses so to do.

Upon the vote being taken, Trustee Dinsmore was declared duly elected Secretary of the Board, having received all the votes but one—his own.

The following was next unanimously adopted by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three, to consist of Trustees Jones, Johnson and Thompson, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the purpose of carrying out, without any unnecessary delay, the objects of the act of the Legislature of the State for the organization of the Branch Normal College, in so far as the funds appropriated for this purpose will permit, the said committee to have and exercise all the powers conferred by the said act upon the Board of Trustees of the said University, and the Treasurer thereof shall pay out the said fund upon the order of the chairman of the said committee, approved by the President of the Board of Trustees.

The following being presented to the Board was adopted by them, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board, under the direction of the Executive Committee, sell so much of the State scrip now held by the Board as will meet the necessary expenses of the Arkansas Industrial University, under the appropriations made by this Board.

The following resolution to designate proper inscription on tablet was next adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore adopted, prescribing the lettering to be placed upon the tablets at the front entrance of the main building be, and the same is rescinded, and in lieu thereof that the following be inscribed upon said tablets to-wit: On that one south of the entrance, in large, plain Roman letters: " The Arkansas Industrial University, founded in 1871;" and upon the one north of said entrance as follows: "This University is established under the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and of the State Legislature of March 27, 1871; appropriation by Washington county $100,000, and by the town of Fayetteville $30,000."

The Board took a recess till 7½ o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

Executive session.

Open session being resumed the Finance Committee reported as follows, to-wit:

Mr. President: Your Finance Committee would report on the bill of Charles L. McClung (a letter in reference to which is hereto appended, marked Exhibit A), that said bill is not now on file, but is in the hands of our predecessors and we cannot, at present, pass on its merits.

EXHIBIT A.

Fayetteville, Ark., July 6th, 1874.

Mr. President and the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Gentlemen. At a meeting, I think in January last, I presented a bill for engineering and establishing meridian, which was by the order of the Board. The bill was indorsed as correct by Messrs. Oliver and Mayes, and I swore to the account before the clerk as correct. I would like to have the money which is due me for the work so performed, as it has run so long. The account is, I think, in the hands of the Secretary or the Building Committee; which, gentlemen, you will confer a favor to pass upon at your earliest opportunity, as I need the funds. Be so kind as to attend to it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Charles L. McClung.

Which was concurred in by the Board.

A motion to allow Mr. M. A. Cohn the sum of two hundred dollars for services rendered in preparing the annual report of 1874 and acting Secretary of the Board during the present session, prevailed.

A resolution was adopted that Trustee Jones be authorized to receive all property from officers of the Board and transmit the same to Fayetteville; or, at his option, dispose of the same otherwise, and to report his action in full.

The Finance Committee reported as follows, to-wit:

Your Finance Committee would respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's reports, viz: The Normal School Fund, Building Fund, and Current Expense Account, and find them correct and verified by vouchers, except some small amounts paid for exchange, and would recommend their approval.

Concurred in by the Board and ordered to be spread on the record.

A. W. BISHOP, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The Arkansas Industrial University.

BUILDING FUND.

1874.			Dr.
January	20.	To bal. on hand from last report, Jan., 1874...	$1,281 65
	20.	To cash from State Treasurer........................	5,000 00
March	6.	To cash from State Treasurer........................	2,000 00
June	2.	To cash from State Treasurer.................	5,000 00
	20.	To cash from State Treasuerr........................	500 00
		Total........................	$13,781 65

1874.				Cr.
January	15.	By cash paid salary of Superintending Architect for the quar. ending January 5, 1874, voucher No. 1.........	$562 50	
		Exchange on New York....................	2 81—	$565 31
	24.	By cash paid December estimate of 1873, voucher No. 2........................	1,036 74	
		Exchange on St. Louis......................	2 59—	1,039 33
February	3.	By exchange on $2,000 remitted to the Third National Bank, St. Louis, to be drawn against from Fayetteville..		5 00
	28.	By cash paid estimate for January, 1874, voucher No. 3...		1,018 62
March	6.	By exchange on $2,000 remitted to the Third National Bank, St. Louis, voucher No. 4......		5 00
April	9.	By paid salary of Superintending Architect for quarter ending April 5, 1874, voucher No 4...		562 50
	15.	By cash paid estimate for February and March, 1874, voucher No. 5.........................		1,299 88
	24.	By exchange on $1,172 07 remitted to Third National Bank, St. Louis..........................		5 87
May	7.	By cash paid estimate for April, 1874, voucher No. 6......................		2,304 74
	11.	By cash paid J. A. McKay for drain tile, voucher No. 7.....................		23 50
June	2.	By cash paid estimate for May, 1874, voucher No. 8..		4,320 67
		Total..		$11,150 42
		Total Debits..		$13.781 65
		Total Credits..		11,150 42
		Balance on hand......................		$2,631 13

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

1874.			Dr.
January	18.	To Normal School Fund of the Arkansas Industrial University, received from the State Treasurer in State scrip	$25,000 00
1874.			
January	18.	Sold at 60c. $1,400.00—$ 840.00	$1,400 00
	18.	Sold at 55c. 2,588.25— 1,423 53—$2,263.53	2,588 25
	19.	Deposited with Stoddard Bros. & Co., Little Rock	8,000 00
	19.	Deposited with Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock	8,000 00
July	1.	Deposited with D. D. Stark & Co., Fayetteville	5,011 75
		Total scrip	$25,000 00
		Cash on hand, drawing interest at 6 per cent	$2,263 53
		Scrip on hand	21,011 75

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1874.			Dr.
January	16.	To cash on hand from former report	$3,522 30
May	2.	To cash from sale of $2,642 20 scrip of January, 1874, at 58¾c	1,552 28
	2.	To part of interest due on bonds of Washington county	6,860 00
	2.	To cash from sale $1,000 in State scrip, part of current appropriation, at 58¾c	587 50
January	30.	To cash balance of interest due on bonds of Washington county, January 1, 1874	1,140 00
	30.	To cash interest due on bonds of town of Fayetteville	2,400 00
July	1.	To cash from tuition and matriculation fees	762 25
		Total	$16,824 33
1874.			Cr.
January	17.	By cash paid A. S. Prather for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 1	$98 00
	17.	By cash paid John M. Clayton for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 2	65 50
	17.	By cash paid H. A. Millen for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 3	92 30
	17.	By cash paid John E. Bennett for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 4	39 00
	17.	By cash paid E. J. Searle for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 5	21 00
	17.	By cash paid C. C. Farrelly for copying legal papers for Board, voucher No 6	5 00
	19.	By cash paid expenses of J. C. Corbin, President, for attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 7	20 00
	19.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop for attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 8	82 00
		Carried forward	$422 80

1874.		*Brought forward*	$422 80
January	19.	By cash paid freight on arms from Little Rock to Fayetteville, voucher No. 9	50 63
	22.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees in January, 1874, and expenses as Secretary for 1873, rent, furniture, stationery, etc., voucher No. 10	172 00
February	3.	By cash paid P H. Young for services and expenses attending annual meeting of Board of Trustees in January, 1874, voucher No. 11	67 00
	3.	By cash paid A. S. Prather for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 12	50 50
	3.	By cash paid P. H. Young for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 13	4 50
	3.	By cash paid H. A. Millen for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 14	82 50
	3.	By cash paid H. C. C. Botefuhr for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 15	54 40
	3.	By cash paid John M. Clayton for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 16	30 50
	3.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 17	50 00
	3.	By cash paid R. F. Naylor for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 18	18 75
	3.	By cash paid J. C. Corbin for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 19	2 00
	3.	By cash paid John E. Bennett for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 20	4 50
	3.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn for services and expenses attending a called meeting of Board of Trustees in February, 1874, voucher No. 21	5 50
	3.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn for services as Secretary, voucher No. 22	25 00
	10.	By cash paid Prof. T. L. Thompson for chemicals, voucher No. 23	427 90
	11.	By cash paid students' labor for January, 1874, voucher No. 24	82 92
	13.	By cash paid John M. Clayton for expenses to Fayetteville and return under order of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 25	54 90
	16.	By cash paid E. J. Searle and John E. Bennett for expenses to Fayetteville and return under order of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 26	121 20
	18.	By cash paid J. Davis Wilder for slating, voucher No. 27	34 25
	18.	By cash paid S. K. Hallum for teaching, voucher No. 28	67 50
	19.	By cash paid Clarksville Enterprise for advertising, voucher No 29	30 00
		Carried forward	$1,858 25

1874.		*Brought forward*	$1,858 25
February	19.	By cash paid transportation for books, voucher No. 30	6 00
	21.	By cash paid Samuel Bard for printing, voucher No. 31	66 00
	21.	By cash paid J. N. Sager for work at University, voucher No. 32	125 57
	21.	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr for hardware, voucher No. 33	142 40
	21.	By cash paid A. S. Prather per diem and expenses for attending meeting of Inauguration Committee at Fayetteville, voucher No. 34	26 50
	28.	By cash paid Secretary of Board of Trustees on account, voucher No. 35	9 00
	28.	By cash paid Prof. T. L. Thompson for chemicals, voucher No. 36	18 05
March	2.	By cash paid H. W. Fick for transportation of arms, etc., voucher No. 37	20 00
	2.	By cash paid Gen. N. B. Pearce to apply on salary, voucher No. 38	100 00
	5.	By cash paid M. D. Wright for filing and setting saws, voucher No. 39	2 00
	6.	By cash paid J. R. Hargis for work, voucher No. 40	2 80
	11.	By cash paid Prof. N. B. Pearce to apply on salary, voucher 41	130 00
	11.	By cash paid students' labor for February, 1874, voucher No. 42	96 72
	18.	By cash paid Botefuhr & Springer for furniture case for Prof. Thompson, (chemical), voucher No. 43	146 66
	27.	By cash paid Miss Davis and Mrs. Rich for teaching, voucher No. 44	30 00
	27.	By cash paid M. L. Adams for labor, voucher No. 45	6 50
	28.	By cash paid N. P. Gates balance due on salary for term ending March 27, 1874, voucher No. 46	859 15
	28.	By cash paid J. T. Ham for stationery, voucher No. 47	62 09
	28.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn salary as Secretary to March 18, 1874, office rent, stationery, etc., voucher No. 48	152 05
	28.	By cash paid C. C. Neal for labor, voucher No. 49	4 70
	28.	By cash paid W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary for term ending March 27, 1874, voucher No. 50	166 66
	28.	By cash paid Prof. N. B. Pearce balance on salary for term ending March 28, 1874, voucher No. 51	270 00
	30.	By cash paid Miss Gorton salary for term ending March 28, 1874, voucher No. 52	666 66
	30.	By cash paid Miss L. J. Stanard salary for term ending March 28, 1874, voucher No. 53	500 00
	30.	By cash paid W. J. Waggener for labor, voucher No. 54	15 00
	30.	By cash paid C. H. Leverett salary for term ending March 27, 1874, voucher No. 55	666 66
		Carried forward	$6,149 42

1874.		*Brought forward*..........................	$6.149 42
April	1.	By cash paid Prof. Thompson salary and expenses for term ending March 27, 1874, voucher No. 56....................................	569 76
	1.	By cash paid students' labor for March, voucher No. 57.................	119 70
	1.	By cash paid Lieut. E. S. Curtis for teaching, voucher No. 58....................................	12 50
	4.	By cash paid for Anderson's United States Reader, voucher No. 59..................	1 00
	6.	By cash paid H. C. Barnett for labor, voucher No. 60..	1 35
	8.	By cash paid for violoncello and freight, voucher No. 61....................................	14 25
	9.	By cash paid express charges on package via Little Rock, voucher No. 62.........................	1 00
	9.	By cash paid for books from Scribner W. and Armstrong, voucher No. 63........................	2 25
	11.	By cash paid P. Van Winkle for lumber, voucher No. 64....................................	15 86
	18.	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr for furniture, voucher No. 65............................	127 35
	18.	By cash paid Botefuhr & Springer for furniture on account, voucher 66..........................	75 00
	18.	By cash paid J. R. Hargis for labor, voucher No. 67..	3 50
	20.	By cash paid H. C. Barnett for brooms, voucher No. 68........	2 00
	22.	By cash paid Miss Stanard for flower pots, etc., voucher No. 69......................................	3 20
	25.	By cash paid N. W. Cox, clerk Supreme Court of Arkansas, fees in two cases against Washington county and the town of Fayetteville, voucher No. 70..............................	28 00
	25.	By cash paid Botefuhr & Springer for furniture on account, voucher No. 66........................	100 00
	25.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn on account of salary for quarter ending June 18, 1874, voucher No. 71	43 00
	28.	By cash paid Appleton & Co. for tactics, voucher No. 72....................................	8 40
	28.	By cash paid Osgood & Co. for drawing material, voucher No. 73..............................	37 30
May	2.	By cash paid Prof. Thruston for two lectures, voucher No. 74......................................	150 00
	2.	By cash paid Horstmann Bros. & Altien for military equipments, voucher No. 75..........	178 20
	2.	By cash paid Miller, Allen & Co. for freight on military equipments, voucher No 76............	10 00
	2.	By cash paid M. D. Wright for filing saws, voucher No. 77..	75
	4.	By cash paid Prof. N. B. Pearce on account of salary for term ending July 3, 1874, voucher No. 78..	100 00
	4.	By cash paid H. G. Coors for labor, voucher No. 79..	5 00
	4.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, Secretary, on account, voucher No. 80....................................	26 00
		Carried forward............................	$7,784 79

1874.		*Brought forward*	$7,784 79
May	4.	By cash paid C. L. Jernigan for drum slings, voucher No. 81	2 00
	5.	By cash paid students' labor for April, 1874, voucher No. 82	145 47
	5.	By cash paid Dickinson, Wallis and Waggoner, janitors, voucher No. 83	42 00
	5.	By cash paid for chemicals for Prof. Thompson, voucher No. 84	263 29
	6.	By cash paid E. C. Absalom for labor, voucher No. 85	7 70
	7.	By cash paid Weekly Advance for advertising, voucher No. 86	20 00
	7.	By cash paid Miss Davis for teaching, voucher No. 87	20 00
	8	By cash paid Botefuhr & Springer for furniture, voucher No. 66	50 00
	8.	By cash paid Miss Jennie Rich for teaching, voucher No. 88	20 00
	8.	By cash paid Oliver & Mayes for labor on shed, voucher No. 89	228 67
June	6.	By cash paid Samuel Bard for printing, voucher No. 90	33 75
	6.	By cash paid Prof. Botefuhr on account of salary, voucher No. 91	25 00
	6.	By cash paid Springfield Southwest for advertising, voucher No. 92	20 00
	6.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop for expenses to Atlanta and Washington, under order of Board of Trustees, voucher No. 93	245 80
	8.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn on account of salary as Secretary and other expenses, voucher No. 94	152 00
	9.	By cash paid H. A. Millen for postage, voucher No. 95	16 65
	9.	By cash paid Miss Davis for teaching, voucher No. 96	20 00
	11.	By cash paid E. C. Absalom for labor, voucher No. 97	15 00
	11.	By cash paid Waggoner, Millette and Wallis, janitors, No. 98	33 50
	12.	By cash paid Miss L. J. Stanard salary for term ending July 3, 1874, voucher No. 99	446 57
	12.	By cash paid Maurice Coffey for blacksmithing, voucher 100	22 30
	12.	By cash paid J. T. Ham for stationery, voucher No. 101	41 90
	12.	By cash paid W. D. C. Botefuhr on account of salary, voucher No. 102	20 00
	17.	By cash paid P. Van Winkle for lumber, voucher No. 103	22 50
	18.	By cash paid Prof. Thompson on account of salary for term ending July 3, 1874, voucher No. 104	450 00
	20.	By cash paid College Courant, New Haven, for advertising, voucher No. 105	40 00
	20.	By cash paid Prof. Thruston for lectures, voucher No. 106	150 00
		Carried forward	$10,339 89

1874.		*Brought forward*	$10,339 89
June	20.	By cash paid Prof. Botefuhr, on account of salary, voucher No. 104	15 00
	27.	By cash paid Botefuhr & Springer, furniture, voucher No. 66	23 70
	27.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, Secretary, on account, voucher No. 108	25 00
	30.	By cash paid for students' labor, June, 1874, voucher No. 109	86 66
July	1.	By cash paid Adams & Bro., drugs, voucher No. 110	2 25
	2.	By cash paid Janitors and for students' labor, voucher No. 111	35 00
	3.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, salary as President and Treasurer, from December 19, 1873, to July 3, 1874, voucher No. 112	2,177 77
	4.	By cash paid Lizzie Davis, teaching, voucher No. 113	40 00
	4.	By cash paid Mrs. Jennie Rich, teaching, voucher No. 114	45 00
	4.	By cash paid M. A. Cohn, Secretary, on account, voucher No. 115	10 00
	4.	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, postage for last six months on reports and in correspondence, voucher No. 116	25 00
	4.	By cash paid for students' labor for May, 1874, voucher No. 117	144 80
	4.	By cash paid N. P. Gates, balance due on salary for term ending July 3, 1874, voucher No. 118	818 65
	4.	By cash paid Prof. N. B. Pearce, balance due on salary for term ending July 3, 1874, voucher No. 119	400 00
	4.	By cash paid Miss M. R. Gorton, for salary, voucher No. 119	666 66
	4.	By cash paid Prof. C H. Leverett, for salary, voucher No. 120	666 66
	4.	By cash paid Prof. T. A. Thompson, for salary, voucher No. 121	148 91
	4.	By cash paid Lieut. E. S Curtis, voucher No. 122	182 37
		Total	$15,853 32
		To balance on hand	$971 01

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER.

State Treasurer's Office,
Little Rock, June 20, 1874.

The Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, in account with the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, on account of the Industrial University Fund:

1873.			
January	7.	To cash to A. W. Bishop	$10,000 00
	7.	To cash to A. W. Bishop	3,500 00
	7.	To cash to A. W. Bishop	2,000 00
	7.	To cash to A. W. Bishop	4,000 00
		Carried forward	$19,500 00

1873.		*Brought forward*	$19,500 00
January	7.	To cash to A. W. Bishop	6.000 00
December	1.	Amount invested in 20 U. S. 5 per cent bonds of 1862	22,350 00
1874.			
January	2.	Cash to A. W. Bishop	5,000 00
	20.	Cash to A. W. Bishop	5,000 00
	20.	Expressage on 20 5-20 U. S. bonds	85 30
March	6.	Cash to A. W. Bishop	2,000 00
May	18.	Cash to A. W. Bishop	5,000 00
		Cash to A. W. Bishop, paid him Dec. 11, 1873	500 00
June	18.	Amount invested in 40 U. S. 5-20 bonds of '67	49,006 71
		Balance down	21,145 99
		Total	$135,588 00
1873.			
		By amount received from G. F. Lewis on account of sale of College scrip	134,928 00
May	1.	By interest on 20 5-20 U. S. bonds, to date	660 00
		Total	$135,588 00
		By balance, June 20, 1874	$21,145 99

The Board adjourned until 7½ o'clock to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 7th, 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Trustee Johnson, President pro tem; Trustees Bishop, Dinsmore, Gregg and Lake.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

Prof. Thompson presented additional farm report, which was received and ordered to go on file.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That vouchers number one to nine inclusive, in reference to payments made upon building in the year 1873, and on the building account, be placed in the hands of the Building Committee for future reference in settlements, the chairman of the said Building Committee to receipt to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees therefor, and return the same to him on demand.

The Board adopted the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be hereby instructed to make application to all committees and agents of the former Board, not now employed, for all books and papers and other property belonging to the University.

The following was also adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That tuition hereafter be required strictly in advance, and no name be entered on the University rolls until the receipt of the Secretary for the same be presented.

Also the following was adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That the Building Committee, before indorsing any monthly estimate for payment, require of the contractors that they present all bills from saw-mills and sub-contractors for all materials furnished and for work on cut stone, carpenter work, etc., and that estimates for material furnished be made at their *actual* value.

The Board adopted the following unanimously, to-wit :

Resolved, That the Building Committee be authorized to employ Alexander Hendry as a Supervising Architect and Superintendent of the Arkansas Industrial University building, at a salary of not over one hundred and fifty dollars per month ; and if from any cause said Hendry ceases to act as such Superintendent, or said committee see fit to discharge him, they are authorized to select and employ such other Superintendent as in their discretion may be deemed best to carry out the building contract as the same now exists.

The Board next adopted the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved, That the contractors on the main Arkansas Industrial University building be allowed to leave out the bond timbers intended for fastening wainscoting, etc., provided they use the most substantial plugging for such fastenings, at no greater cost than now agreed to be paid.

The following resolution passed the Board unanimously, to-wit :

Resolved, That, for the ensuing University year, the cap will be the only portion of the military uniform prescribed for male students, which they shall be required to wear, the rest of the uniform being worn or not, as they shall be able to purchase the same.

Also the following was adopted :

Resolved, That Professor Thompson, Superintendent of the the Farm be requested to keep an accurate journal of all outlays on the farm, all actual improvements made with just and definite estimates for the same; all grain and products actually raised and sold with the market rate per bushel or pound (and not of the crop now growing), with balance-sheet showing outlays and income, with difference, and report annually, or as much oftener as the Board may require.

Also the following was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That all of the appropriation for the salary of the Treasurer above the sum of two hundred dollars, be applied to the payment of the expenses of the University, under the order of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

And further, the following was unanimously concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and it is hereby authorized, acting in conjunction with the Faculty of the University, to make such changes as may be considered necessary or advisable in the several courses of study as heretofore prescribed in the institution.

The following was also adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That Col. J. M. Johnson, President pro tem. of the Board, and Gen. A. W. Bishop. Chairman of the Executive Committee, be hereby empowered to correct and approve any minutes not yet approved by the Board.

The following bills were approved, viz:

	State Scrip.	Currency.
L. Gregg	$20 00	....
James M. Johnson	60 00	$60 00
M. F. Lake	20 00	10 25
A. W. Bishop	17 50	7 00
A. W. Bishop	....	5 55
A. W. Dinsmore	27 50	27 00

The motion to reconsider the resolution of dismissal of John A. McKay, prevailed.

The motion to strike out of said resolution as follows, to-wit: "*and in violation of decency and honor*," also "*corruptly*," prevailed.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be authorized to pay any sum not exceeding seven thousand and fifty dollars, for extra work done and to be done by adding to the thickness of the brick walls, by placing quoins in the corners on the front of the building and adding extra strength of glass, and placing pressed brick on the entire front and end walls of the buildings, as such work progresses and upon estimates made by the superintendent and approved by said committee; this sum to cover any payments that may heretofore have been made on such extra work.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

Inaugural Ceremonies.

On the 25th of January, 1873, Gen. A. W. Bishop was authorized by the Board of Trustees to visit other States for the purpose of engaging a competent and suitable person as President of this University. In the discharge of that duty he conditionally engaged Hon. A. S. Welch, President of the Iowa State Agricultural College, who delivered the annual address at the commencement of this institution in July, 1873.

President Welch was also unanimously elected President of the University, but at his request was given two months time before determining whether he would accept or not. He subsequently resigned his presidency in Iowa to accept that tendered by the Trustees of this University, but under extraordinary circumstances—the people of Iowa being very much averse to his leaving the State—accepted a re-election.

In this condition of affairs, the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University was tendered to Gen. Bishop, who had hitherto steadily declined it, and was accepted by him. Gen. Bishop entered upon the discharge of his duties at the commencement of the winter term of 1873, and in January, 1874, the action of the Executive Committee in electing him was formally ratified by the full Board of Trustees, and his inauguration fixed for the closing day of commencement week, July 3d, 1874.

A Committee of the old Board of Trustees, consisting of Hon. John E. Bennett, Hon. A. S. Prather and Major H. C.

C. Botefuhr, were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of Gen. Bishop, and promptly set about the discharge of their duty.

An elaborate programme, in which the various interests centering in the University were represented, was agreed upon, printed, and invitations to prominent citizens throughout the State, to attend the exercises, were about to be extended, when the troubles in the State arose, resulting, among other things, in the appointment of a new Board of Trustees for the University. By the new Board, however, the programme of exercises for inauguration day, as already agreed upon, was carried out with no more changes than were necessary, and on the evening of July 3d, 1874, at half past seven o'clock, the exercises began. They were conducted out of doors, on the grounds belonging to the University, and there was an attendance of the citizens of Fayetteville and Washington county, and of distinguished guests from other portions of the State, far beyond the capacity of any hall to seat them. A large stage was erected for the accommodation of the speakers and invited guests, the air was still and the weather delightfully cool; the grounds were lit up with lanterns scattered here and there, and the University Band with its stirring strains gave additional enchantment to the scene, as the crowds surged up the walks and grouped themselves around the stage.

Dr. P. M. Cox, of Fayetteville, presided, and choice music was furnished for the occasion by the University Band, led by Capt. Albert Pearson, and by the Euterpean and Philharmonic Societies, under the direction of Prof. Botefuhr.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. S. K. Hallum, of Fayetteville. Music from the band followed. Hon. Lafayette Gregg, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was then to have delivered an address in behalf of the town of Fayetteville, but owing to an enfeebled state of health this gentleman was unable to be present, and the following letter from him was read by Prof. C. H. Leverett:

HOME, 7 o'clock, July 3d, 1874.

GENERAL:

I regret to say that in my feeble health and owing to the long session of the Board of Trustees to-day, I am unable to be out to-night

I would have taken great pleasure in speaking of the praise justly due the people of our town for their commendable efforts in the interests of education.

The efforts of the town in this behalf date back to her early history, they have always been continued, and although the war swept away valuable property and fine institutions of learning, peace brought renewed energies in the same direction, and for the devotion and labor of the people of our town and county we are now blessed with the location of the Arkansas Industrial University.

And while this institution is and will be an honor and blessing to our town, I am sorry I cannot be present to say that the people of the town will always be found a stay—a support to the institution, and its greatness will always be fostered by the liberality and kindness of the citizens of the town.

Truly yours, L. GREGG.

To GEN. A. W. BISHOP.

In addition to what the town of Fayetteville had done, the County of Washington had voted $100,000 in thirty year eight per cent. bonds to aid the University, and it was likewise deemed especially fitting that the county should be represented on this occasion. It was accordingly done by Prof. James Mitchell, of Cane Hill College, who delivered the following address:

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Comparing our educational advantages with those of other counties in Arkansas, we can but feel an honest pride in the success of our institutions of learning, and the consequent diffusion of knowledge among our people. It is not our fertile fields waving with luxuriant havests—not our wild glens and variegated landscapes—not our sublime mountain scenery rivaling that of the Alps—not our sparkling fountains and bright rivulets—not any nor all of these have given to Washington county its chief charm at home and abroad. But we are to look for it in the enterprise and public spirit of her people, in their morality, virtue and intelligence, in their devotion to the cause of education.

The first regularly chartered institution of learning in Arkansas was the "Far West Seminary," afterwards the Ozark Institute, presided over by Robert W. Mecklin. This in time became the germ of the Arkansas College so well and favorably known throughout the State. In the long list of our educators, when we recall the names of Cephas Washburn, Robert Graham, Lucretia Foster, Doak Lowry, Mary Daniels, King, VanHorn, Buchanan, and others, living and dead—men and women of broad and generous culture, of high purpose and noble aims, who gave to the cause of education that impetus which is now displayed in such grand results—we may well be proud of our past record. It was my good fortune in my boyhood to sit at the feet of some of these—a poor scholar before great masters—to know them nearly all in private life, and I hesitate not to affirm that in natural ability joined with liberal culture, in earnestness and zeal, in entire devotion to the duties of their calling, few communities have seen their equals. But it is not my purpose to dwell upon the character of the educators, or upon the achievements of the past, so much as upon the wants of the present and of the future. However much we may have done hitherto, whatever services may have been rendered by the pioneers in the cause of education, there is yet a work to be done grander and nobler in its results than anything we have known in the past. But what is the condition our schools at the present time? While it is lamentably true that our public school system has proven almost a failure from the effects of bad legislation, general mismanagement, and from other causes not necessary or proper to discuss on this occasion, many private schools of a high order of excellence are in successful operation in different parts of the county. Of the four chartered colleges in Arkansas, Washington county has two, this University and Cane Hill College. In addition, there are seven other schools, which may be regarded as permanent, in which the common school branches and nearly all the higher branches are taught. These schools employ thirty-six teachers, nearly all of them well qualified by education and experience for their profession. The attendance last year reached nearly nine hundred. Yet when we realize the fact that our population is nearly or quite twenty thousand, and that much of our patronage, more than one-half in the school with which I am connected, comes from other counties, from the Indian Territory and elsewhere, it is evident that we have ample room for more good schools. And, while it is true that no other county can boast of so many excellent schools, it is unfortunately true that there are localities in this county where very little interest is manifested in the cause of education. While it is true that we have favored spots with all their advantages and facilities, it is yet too true that we have our "waste places," where many a soul is "perishing for lack of knowledge," which Carlyle described as the greatest tragedy that earth can witness.

We feel deeply the want of an efficient system of public instruction. I know that I am now treading dangerous ground; for so unproductive of good results have our public schools shown themselves—so great a failure—that many of our people, if not an actual majority, are clamorous for the abolition of the system. But grant the fact that in many and most instances these schools have been in a great degree barren of results, that they have been failures, that the taxation to support them has been a burden grievous and heavy to be borne, that a horde of unnecessary officials have diverted the funds from legitimate purposes, what is the remedy? Shall we burn the house that shelters us, imperfect though it be, from the rude and chilling blasts of winter, merely because we are unable to have the luxuries and splendors of a palace? Would it be an act of wisdom to cut down the tree which is to shelter us in our declining days with its wealth of foliage and bless us with its wealth of golden fruitage, because, in the present, it promises little growth?

Shall we not rather correct the abuses, remedy the wrongs of our present system, and make it what it is to other States, a perennial fountain of blessedness, running onward and outward in every direction, giving vitality, strength and vigor to our young commonwealth?

No State can afford to encourage ignorance, and the government which refuses to provide for the instruction of its youth saps the very foundations of its liberties and imperils its own existence. But it is beyond question a truth that in a government of the people like ours, where the people are the source of all power, that it becomes the duty of the State to provide for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes. Vice and crime go hand in hand with ignorance; morality, virtue, and the blessings of a free and stable government depend upon and flow from the diffusion of knowledge; I know that these things have been said a thousand times before, and will be said a thousand times again; that they are old, trite, commonplace; but they are old truths that must be repeated again and again, that must be kept fresh and green in the minds of the people if we would preserve the heritage bequeathed us, if we would escape the rock upon which others have been wrecked. Our only safety as a people consists in the correct education of each generation before it comes on the stage of action; our only hope is in the full development of the mental, moral, and physical powers of those who are to take our places as citizens And herein, in this full development of the mental, moral, and physical powers, is the whole of a true education. Any other training, any other education, is but partial, narrow, imperfect, incomplete.

Within the last quarter of a century there have been marked and wonderful changes in the training of our higher schools. The tendency of our education is more and more in the direction of the practical, and less and less in the direction of the theoretical and speculative. Great changes have been made in the course of study in our leading colleges and universities. The curriculum at Yale, Harvard, University of Virginia, and other leading schools has been modified to meet the demands of a more practical education. Hence, too, the great number of commercial colleges, business schools, schools of mines, agricultural and mechanical colleges, and others of like character looking to the practical as opposed to an almost exclusively classical culture. But what are some of the advantages of this training over the old? Without the time, inclination, or ability to discuss this question in all its bearings, it is very generally conceded that far too much of our training is for the purpose of mental discipline, when it is believed that discipline may be obtained in connection with that which in itself is practical and useful. What avails the most splendid culture, the most finished education so called, if it cannot be applied to the practical wants and purposes of life? It is like gold and gems in the hands of the weary traveler dying of thirst in the desert of Sahara. I would not be understood as opposed to a thorough classical and literary training when time and means will permit, but that training should never be allowed to conflict with what is more practical in its nature. While it is true that a general acquaintance with the ancient languages is necessary, nay, indispensable, in order that we may explore the literature of past ages, still life is too short, and the wants of the present are too pressing to make these and kindred topics the all engrossing subjects of our education. The "dead past" must not be allowed to absorb all the realities of the "living present."

Agesilaus, a very wise old king of Sparta, was once asked this question: "What shall teach our youth?" Reflecting a moment, he made this reply: "Those things which they will need to practice when they become men." We, with the accumulated wisdom of nearly three thousand years, too frequently crowd the mind with what they will *never* need to practice, and with what, oftentimes, by the time they reach the meridian of life is recalled only as the faint recollections of a confused dream. We do worse: We fill the mind with vague abstractions, with dull and tedious metaphysical abstractions, with tedious formulas, with light and useless accomplishments to the exclusion of a thorough and critical knowledge of our own language, the Queen's pure English.

Again: We educate the mind at the expense of the body, or rather we make the futile attempt, forgetful of the great fact, as I have stated it, that true education consists in the full and harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral powers. What is muscle against mind? Mind rules the universe. But, I ask, what is mind without muscle? Nay, what are mind and heart without physical power? What would have availed the mere brute power of Goths and Vandals against the Romans in the days of Augustus, when temperance, justice, and the manly arts were inculcated at home and abroad? The barbarians were types of the highest physical power without intellectual or moral culture, the Roman in his fall, the type of enervation produced by luxury and the decline of intellectual and physical culture. This is a lesson from history, and we would do well as a people to heed its import.

We immure our sons and daughters within college and seminary walls term after term, year after year, forgetful of the fact that this exclusive training of mind is often sapping the physical system, and thus destroying the happiness and usefulness of those, whom we had hoped to see a light to our firesides and a blessing to society. How many of our young men leave home at seventeen, fresh and vigorous, with the roses of health upon their cheeks—enter college—graduate at twenty-two, but with shattered health, pale dyspeptics or languid consumptives, and sink into the grave unknown, at thirty! It is a consideration of no small weight in favor of institutions of learning having for their object the advancement of agricultural pursuits, that they encourage manual labor, that they dignify and exalt it, while at the same time they afford instruction in the ordinary branches of science and literature, thus blending intellectual and physical culture.

But the encouragement of labor, with instruction in practical agriculture and the mechanic arts was the leading feature with the projectors of these schools; and the more closely this idea is adhered to, the greater will be the results. Nor is it an argument to be admitted, that because some of these schools, from bad management, seem to languish, that the agricultural feature is a failure. While many schools have had equal and even greater advantages, there is not to-day, within the limits of the United States, an institution producing grander results or holding a higher place in the minds of the American people, than Cornell University, presided over by a class-mate of the President elect of this University.

In a country like ours, with the agricultural class largely in the ascendancy, what more laudable object, more beneficial in its results, could have been devised than a system of instruction combining theory with practice, having as its object the elevation of the leading pursuit of our people?

The diffusion of such knowledge is certainly an improvement on the old system of instruction. And if these schools fail in any instance, the cause must be looked for in mismanagement, and not in the impracticability of the idea upon which they are established.

In spite of the assertions of visionary theorists to the contrary, the old, old struggle between mind and muscle goes on. The workers are still far removed, both in sympathy and in action, from the thinkers. The chasm is not bridged. Very fatal, indeed, not only to themselves, but to society, and the world is this unnatural estrangement. What we need and what we must have is a closer union of these two classes. What we need in America and what we must have is more mind among the workers, and more muscle among the thinkers.

It has been a favorite idea with our youth that the great object to be obtained from scholarship—the one grand result of a finished education—is a total exemption from labor, especially manual labor. I regret that this idea has not yet been exploded. It is a good thing to be an accomplished scholar—to be able to explore the dead past by a critical knowledge of the classics—to be familiar with the exact sciences—to be thoroughly conversant with polite literature; but it is equally the duty of every young American to see that his physical powers are fully developed by manual labor, not alone for the strength and vigor which labor gives although this is good—not as example to others, however important this may be, but for the attitude of manly independence which it gives to the worker. The ability, and not only the ability but the *will* to work should be held by every youth as a reserved power for the reason that Burns advised his young friend to "gather gear,"

> "Not for to hide it in a hedge—not for a train attendant,
> But for the glorious privilege of *being independent.*"

In a country like ours, with its mutations in business, its panics, its upheavals in all our avocations and professions, no young man, entering a given profession, can predict with any certainty his business or employment within twenty years. Did I not say well then, that it is of primary importance that, whatever may be the calling, he should be so educated as to adapt himself to the changing conditions of human life, and that he be able to work with his hands, when other resources fail.

What do we need in Arkansas? Do we not need more trained and cultivated intellects, more trained workers, in all classes and ranks of society? Do we not need them in our courts, in our Legislatures, at the bar, at the bedside of the sick, in the school room, in the pulpit, in private life, in public life—everywhere? Looking back at the dark past of Arkansas, and forward to our future by no means bright, we are constrained to say that we need a better, higher and purer culture among all our people. It is said of Themistocles that when he was laughed at on account of his ignorance of certain accomplishments held in much esteem by many of the Athenians, he replied: "It is true that I never learned to tune a harp, or play upon a lute; but I know how to raise a small and obscure State to greatness and renown." Oh, that from the multitude of her public servants—that from the horde of politicians that now afflict the body politic, there would arise, in the near future, but one Themistocles to lead Arkansas to glory and renown!

In conclusion, speaking in the name of the people of Washington county, let me say: We expect from the President and Faculty of this University, from its Trustees, a faithful performance of all the high trusts confided to them. Great institutions do not spring up in a day or in a year. They are the growth of centuries. Those which spring up like the gourd of the prophet usually decline and die as suddenly. This institution is but in its infancy. It has begun life under favorable auspices. Whatever reputation it has made has been acquired mainly by the ability, fidelity and unflagging energy of its Faculty. See to it that by a patient continuance in well doing—by unremitting labor—by an entire consecration to your profession, you make the Arkansas Industrial University realize the highest expectations of its friends in the country and throughout the State.

A chorus, " O, Happy Day," from Lucia Di Lammermoor, was then sung by the Euterpean Society, after which the following address in behalf of the State of Arkansas was delivered by Hon. E. H. English, of Little Rock, Chief Justice.

Mr. President: It is the custom of the courts, to appoint some young attorney, whose docket is barren of cases, to defend a hopeless criminal, who has no money to employ counsel. I used to get such appointments in my early practice, but always found that no matter how bad the reputation of the friendless accused was, however general the outcry against him, he had something good about him—some redeeming traits of character, and upon the whole was not as bad a sinner as reported. Indeed, I sometimes found that he was really an innocent and a persecuted man—an unfortunate martyr to public prejudice.

I have had the honor to be selected by the Board of Trustees of this University to speak for Arkansas on this inaugural occasion; and though many hard things have been said about my young client, both at home and abroad, she--for my client is a female--is not as bad by half, as the world accuse her of being. It has been the custom of newspapers and story-tellers to locate in Arkansas many ludicrous and ugly things that have happened elsewhere, and, indeed, to manufacture stories to amuse the public, and lay them on Arkansas. She has been made a kind of scape-goat to pack the sins of other people. The truth is that she has been wofully traduced and persecuted.

In her natural endowments she surpasses many foreign countries, and outranks most of her older sisters united with her under the same flag. She has about fifty-two thousand square miles of territory, and is as large as England proper, who is the boasted mistress of the seas, and at whose frown nations have been in the habit of trembling. She can put into the pocket of her homespun dress--where she carries her cob-pipe—Maine and Rhode Island, and take under her arms two or three others of her little old grandmothers, who live among the rocks and snows of New England. Her forests are inexhaustible, abounding in every variety of valuable timber, and some day she will fill her pockets with money, by selling timber to her northwestern sisters, who shiver on their great prairies, during their long winters, for the want of forests to protect them from drifting snow-storms and cold, sweeping winds.

Her mountains and hills are full of minerals and building-stones. She can furnish iron to belt the globe with rails; lead to carry on the wars of battling nations; granite, sandstone and marble to build palaces for the living and monuments for the dead. Her climate is mild and sunny—neither extremely hot nor cold. Beautiful creeks, smaller and greater rivers, water all her fertile valleys as they wind gracefully and majestically onward to the Father of Waters, hastening to the sea; and her soils produce every variety of crops and fruits. If Arkansas were an island in the sea, and cut off from all intercourse and commerce with other people and countries, she has the means of living within herself, if developed, and she could educate her own children and a large number of those right here; and she could put her young flock under a good Bishop whom we have the pleasure of inaugurating this evening. Her mountain scenery is grand and sublime, and her firmament sparkles with the gems of night as beautifully as the calm blue skies of Italy.

Traversing one of the Ozark ridges a few mornings since, I saw Aurora blushing above the blue line of another ridge as charmingly as Homer ever saw her blush from Mount Parnassus.

Arkansas was born in the wilderness about half a century ago, and now she has five hundred thousand children, but I hardly know who to put down as the father of all these children, unless it be Poland of Vermont, the chairman of the Congressional Committee, who is coming down here, shod in copper-colored boots, to look at this wild flower of the wilderness. She should wash her face, put on her best suit of clothes, fix up her hair in the latest style, taking the Convention as her dressing-maid, and prepare to receive her distinguished visitor. Perhaps the old gentleman will fall in love with her and take her in his arms, and kiss her. But this may make Mr. Grant jealous, for he took a fancy to kiss her not long ago, and we children were right glad to see our distressed mother affectionately kissed when she was in trouble, by a man that could help her so much. Her children are all about as moral as they are down in York State or Boston, though they have not as many railroads to ride to meeting on.

They are the soberest people in the world, taking Fayetteville to be a fair specimen, for here the Trustees could not procure a glass of wine or lager-beer to drink the health of the learned President elect of this University at his inauguration.

In behalf of the educational interests of the State the following address was delivered by Rev. W. H. Gillam, of Little Rock.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Divine Providence makes no mistakes, no vain preparations. The end is never less sublime than we were authorized to expect from the indications at the beginning. It is impossible for an intelligent mind to contemplate the vast resources of the States of this Union, together with the singular events of American history, without regarding the discovery and settlement of this country as one of those unexpected and leading acts of Divine Providence for the extension of those great principles of freedom and of knowledge that underlie the superstructure of all good governments. It was doubtless in America that Providence designed to enlarge the theater for the display of his own glory, in those great political and commercial results, more ample and sublime than could have been conceived—than are even now understood by us.

Another and a different race of men *might* have been our fathers, and given us a very different nationality. But God had high designs and important purposes to accomplish in the coming years; he therefore employed men who possessed the ability and were furnished with all the requisite materials and elements of character to lay the deep and broad foundations of a nation destined to be unexampled and glorious.

Had they been Mohammedans or idolaters, their country now, after the lapse of years, would not have presented such a sublime aspect to an admiring world. Had the laws by which they were governed been less rigid, and their morals more pliable, it is a question whether their children would have so long retained those principles, customs and manners which constitute the basis of a great, intelligent and progressive community.

It was well for us that the deep, black soil of this western country was unknown at the period when our fathers pitched their tents upon the seashore, where the thin soil and stinted forest trees rendered industry and economy cardinal virtues. And it is well, too, that their children who come after them, as the pioneers of civilization have a richer soil than their fathers tilled, to repay them for the loss of cherished privileges and home associations, and to indemnify them for the dangers and sacrifices incident to the settlement of a new country.

A few years ago, and the foot of civilized man had never trod this soil; darkness reigned over all the land, the spirit of civilization hovered over it, and that darkness has broken up into ten thousand forms of light, attractiveness and beauty.

A European writer of great credit has asserted that the resources of the American continent, if fully developed, would afford adequate sustenance for three billions six hundred millions of people. Nor is this merely what *may be.* The rapid increase in the population of these United States is actually swelling into such vast proportions that the imagination is lost and the mind becomes bewildered when we endeavor to calculate the great and important changes in the condition of this world, that must result from the united industry of such a vast population as this country will afford within a century from to-day, provided they are what they ought to be, and what God, in his infinite goodness, intended they should be. Suppose our own State of Arkansas to reach the present ratio of population in Europe, as it is destined soon to do—say one hundred and twenty to the square mile—and your hills, valleys and prairies would teem with six millions two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants. Nor can there be any doubt of the capacity of our soil and the extent of our resources to afford happy homes for that number. Indeed, when we think of our great variety of soils, so admirably adapted to a diversified agriculture, our millions of acres of land awaiting the hand of the skillful laborer; vast resources of minerals, coal, lead, iron and silver, and our eminently salubrious climate, what is needed but an educated, industrious population to make Arkansas one of the grandest States in the world?

With this view, present and prospective, may I ask what are we doing here this evening, and what are the responsibilities of the present hour—responsibilities growing out of the relations which we sustain to the present and future generations? This is a momentous question, fraught with interests commensurate with the destiny of unborn millions, who are to be the living actors on the stage of life—to make our laws, to govern our states, and fill our pulpits. when your speaker and his audience shall have passed away. This question cannot be fully answered in the light of to-day. The results of the great free school system recently inaugurated in this State, together with the glorious benefits which this University, so ample in the range of its plans, is to confer upon the present and coming generations, must be known, felt and acknowledged before the magnitude and importance of such a work can be appreciated.

The most solemn and important duty which can be imposed upon man in life's relations, is that which relates to the cultivation and development of the human mind. The mind governs and controls all things. A well governed life is impossible without at least *liberal* mental culture.

To an unlettered mind, science, with all its modern miracles of light and fire—the art of printing—the power of steam—the earth with its boundless treasures, and the glittering jewelry of the heavens above, are meaningless symbols, affording no happy medium of communication between man and his fellows, and no satisfactory guaranty of immortal blessedness after death. Ignorance after all, is the chief cause of all our woes. Those classes of society which possesses the least knowledge, enjoy least of the rational pleasures of life, and those nations who are the most ignorant are invariably the most barbarous. It is chiefly through the agency of free schools, affording to every child, rich and poor alike, the opportunity of obtaining at least a useful education, as well as by the inauguration of those greater institutions—*universities* and *colleges*—extending to the outer verge of knowledge, that the friends of education, humanity and religion hope to solve the great problem of civilization and universal suffrage, in this Republic. I said of *universal suffrage*, which will prove a *blessing* or *curse* to any people according to circumstances. It will prove a blessing to any people who exercise it with intelligence. It will prove a curse to any people who allow themselves to be used as ignorant and irresponsible agents in the hands of ambitious demagogues. We will do well to understand the unalterable verdict of history and experience in this connection. Those nations of men which have achieved the greatest moral and political victories in all time, and have left their impress indelibly upon the progress of the world, have shown the highest appreciation of letters; for it is by letters that the glory of a nation is perpetuated, and in letters is the memory of its greatness and glory embalmed.

I am happy to know, Mr. President, that the best minds in our State have taken hold of this problem, involving not only the perpetuity of our liberties, but the happiness of immortal millions as the years go marching on through the eternal ages. Those minds have determined to solve this problem, and thus to lift us up into the highest possible civilization, and to relieve us from the crushing pressure of whatever may now exist in society of ignorance, superstition, bad government and bad theology. The night of ignorance and the sacrifies of guilt must pass away; and every man and woman shall come to the altar of patriotism and religion, with no guide other than an enlightened reason and the dictates of eternal truth, and in the exercise of the high dignity and priesthood of their own humanity, shall offer their own sacrifices of love and faith. It is the chief glory of this country that the lamp of science and fame may shine as brightly in our common homes, as in the brilliant halls of wealth and power. The poor man who possesses the Bible and the Constitution of the United States, possesses with them an inviolable charter, sealed by the blood of our fathers and by the decrees of God, to all the scholarship that belongs to the pulpit, and the bar, and all the tender humanities that light up the homes of the wretched and the abodes of misery. Standing here this evening upon this lofty eminence over-looking your far-famed city, and in sight of the deep broad foundations of the Arkansas Industrial University, I must be permitted to congratulate the citizens of Fayetteville and Washington county—upon the age—the government—the climate—the patronage and the magnitude of the enterprise, which renders the success of this Institution practicable and certain. For ages it will stand to preserve our common schools from stagnation—to augment and develop our industrial powers—to develop our hidden resources of soils and minerals, and by all the inspirations and possibilities, extending out from its spacious halls into every county and corner of the State, to quicken and restore the populous masses to new life and vigor. One of the most interesting features connected with this institution is the "Industrial" department; for it cannot be denied that the dignity of labor in many of these States has formerly been reduced to a very low standard. Many a young man and woman has yet to learn that it is the *spirit* that a man carries into his profession that renders it honorable or dishonorable. The plowman may be a Washington or a Franklin, or he may be a brother to the dark clod he turns. It is in every way creditable to handle the yard-stick and to measure tape, but there is a degree of humiliation in having a mind whose views, plans and motives are as short as the stick, and narrow as the tape.

I must be permitted, also, in conclusion, to congratulate the President elect, that *you, sir*, by your learning and efficiency, have been counted worthy to hold the keys of an institution so nobly begun, and so full of promise—and that, as you enter into this Presidency, the University admits the claims of *woman* to all the benefits and liberal culture to which she is so justly entitled, and which, in some countries, *has* been and *is now* so shamefully denied.

The "Soldier's Chorus" from Faust was now rendered by the Euterpean Society, when the following address, in behalf of the students, was delivered by Henry G. Coors, of Fort Smith, a member of the Sophomore class:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Through the courtesy of the Committee, I have been honored with the invitation to welcome our President elect; and congratulate the students on the completed organization of our University, made so by the inauguration of its President this evening.

I feel, however, that some one of my fellow-students could have been selected better qualified and more competent to discharge the duty confided to me, than I am.

I esteem it, nevertheless, a favor and high privilege that I am permitted in behalf of my associates to participate in the proceedings, in which we all have a profound interest; and I will, to the best of my ability, attempt to meet the responsibility devolved upon me and express the true sentiments of my fellow-students.

I am proud to say that I entered the institution, with others who are present, at its founding, willing to cast my lot with a new institution promising to be one of great importance and large influence. At that time, under the superintendence of our excellent professor, N. P. Gates, whose natural abilities well qualified him for the position he temporarily held, and whose indomitable courage and incessant labor increased its reputation and prosperity to its present status. His noble and deserving qualities have characterized this institution, made him many friends and have won him the esteem and love of his sympathizing students.

But, while the progressive tendency of our University reached far towards maturity, there still remained an earnest desire among us to ascertain who would be our President, for we were convinced that upon his proficiency and dexterity greatly depended the honor and future prosperity of our University. And this evening our desires are fully gratified, and we come to make manifest our gratitude, and cordially welcome General A. W. Bishop, our President elect, by no means a stranger to us, but whom we all know either personally or by reputation. We have seen his persistence, energy and fidelity to the institution evinced, both by the short connection he has had directly with the University, and by the high position he has from the beginning so creditably filled in our honorable Board of Trustees.

And highly do we congratulate ourselves in securing a President, who we are confident will maintain the reputation of the institution in the future, which it pleases me to assert has characterized it in the past, and one who has the sincere respect of every student in this University which his dignified position and standing most nobly deserve. Thus entering upon his engrossing duties, we welcome him with general satisfaction, and confide our trusts in him; knowing that he fully apprehends the great responsibility devolved upon him, and that upon him will depend, to a great extent, the moulding and elevating of characters that shall constitute a large proportion of the future citizens of our State. And, fellow-students, I congratulate you and myself that the beginnings of our University have been intrusted to a Faculty which has so far exercised such skill, energy and forbearance, and which realizes the good influence it can dispense to the students.

Suffice it then to say, that while we should be grateful for obtaining a Faculty with an energetic head, in which we have entire confidence, and while thus a great responsibility rests upon them in insuring our future success, let it not be forgotten that there remains a duty to be performed on our part. Let us willingly discharge every duty assigned that we may build ourselves up to the full STATURE of manhood and womanhood. Let it be our ambition to accomplish some noble purpose. Let us show to our instructors by our manly and womanly courtesies that we deserve the treatment of gentlemen and ladies, and that we are worthy of their confidence. Impressed with these sentiments, we will not only greatly benefit ourselves but be examples for the superior numbers promising, from our present prosperity, soon to come into our midst.

And, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to you, the friends of education, and especially the students of this University, will look forward as ardent sympathizers and zealous co-workers in the completing and maturing of our University. We are thankful to you for what has already been effectually accomplished; for the cordiality and hearty co-operation you have extended to us; for the liberal course you have adopted to be pursued; for the accommodations and facilities you have so beneficently provided, in order that the most humble may obtain an education, and for the great judgment you have exercised in the selection of a President and Faculty, whom we so highly esteem and honor, and which they deserve for the professional talent they have displayed. We truly appreciate what has already been done by the vigorous efforts of the officers of this University, in putting it in successful operation, that many may now reap the benefits of intellectual culture, which otherwise, on account of pecuniary embarrassments and other disadvantages, they would have been unable to enjoy.

What has already been done in the prosecution of our enterprise and the assurance of what is yet to be accomplished by our Trustees toward the completion of our University, truly demonstrate their interest in the institution. And when that stately structure, now under their supervision, shall have been completed, and shall adorn this hill with architectural beauty and splendor, and be entrusted to the array of professional talent which our worthy Faculty possess, then may Arkansas boast of an educational institution adequate to compete with that of any of her sister States, and one that will take front rank with the best educational institutions of a similar kind in the country. Then may the young men and women find an institution within our borders where they may receive instruction in most any department of knowledge, according to the plan suggested by their natures or inclinations, and where all advantages and means are afforded that are promised by older institutions of learning. We will no longer be compelled to leave parents and friends hundreds of miles away in order to obtain an education, but may pride ourselves that we have obtained one in our own State fully as creditable to high scholarship as could be acquired in any other University. And further, may not only those be benefitted by this institution who are permitted to go from it as graduates, but may good influences radiate generally therefrom; may the treasures of this institution stimulate the cause of education, bring out the energies of young brains and make a thorough revival throughout the State, and redeem it from the curse of ignorance with which it has so long been afflicted.

In conclusion, we feel that we are under many obligations for being blessed with an able Faculty, and a President, whom we know to be a substantial worker, a devoted friend to our common interests, and a wise self-sacrificing leader. We trust his administration may be long, happy and prosperous.

Prof. N. P. Gates briefly but appropriately responded in behalf of the Faculty of the University, when the Euterpean and Philharmonic Societies jointly sang: "How Good is He the Giver," from the Haymakers.

The Board of Trustees were represented, upon the formal invitation thereof, by Hon. E. J. Searle, of the old Board, who delivered the following address:

Mr. President Bishop:

It has been assigned me the duty of appearing for the Board of Trustees, for the purpose of communicating to you some of their conceptions of your duties and responsibilities arising from the relations you have assumed to the University, as well as some of their conceptions of their own duties and the duties of the people of the State, in co-operation with you, in building up and making successful this most important enterprise. And in the performance of this duty I need not tell you I feel no little honor and responsibility. The field of thought is a broad and diversified one, and I hardly know what to say, in the short space of time allotted to me, that will be most appropriate to the occasion and that will most subserve the interests of the University, in the history of which such an occasion as this must be a most important epoch. You have been unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University as the President thereof. Shall I speak of the duties and responsibilities of the office of the public instructor, which office you have assumed as a part of your work in your acceptance of this exalted trust? A volume would not suffice in portraying their nature, bearing, and far reaching objects. I shall only glance at one or two matters that are usually lost sight of in the consideration of this subject. In this age of utility the idea prevails that instruction should embrace only such branches of learning and be so conducted as to directly subserve some practical object. This, I think, is carrying the doctrine of utility too far. Education should no doubt have for its object the practical education of the young, but this is not the whole, nor even the most important part of its function. It should also be so conducted and embrace such branches of learning as will best unfold discipline and harmonize all the intellectual powers of the mind. In his endeavors to subserve these purposes, and especially the latter, the instructor should remember that the subject upon which he acts is itself an agent, self acting —that it is mind, not nature; spirit, not matter—that it is not like clay to be moulded at the will of the potter—that it is not developed by accretion, but by assimilation. He must also remember that his own direct influence is not the only instrumentality which is active and potent in the mind's formation. Thousands of other influences are conjoined with his own agency in this work. Shall I give examples of some of these influences? I will mention the laws and customs of the community, the passing events of the day, early associates, early educational opportunities, and even the physical features of the place he inhabits. These influences are legion, and an attempt to enumerate them would be vain. These influences he cannot neutralize, but it is his duty to subsidize them with all the energy and sagacity he is master of, to his great work of properly unfolding, harmonizing and directing the mental energies.

Shall I speak of the influence and dignity that attend the character of the instructor? In these respects it is surpassed by no other profession, office or occupation, indeed, in its influence it excels them all.

In reference to their influence and responsibility the various occupations of mankind may be divided into two general classes. The first class embraces all those industrial employments where we act by mind upon matter; the mechanic, the farmer, etc., exemplify this class. The second class comprises those who act by mind upon mind, as the statesman, the jurist, the historian, the minister of the gospel, the poet, etc. As belonging to the latter class and paramount among its occupations, as paramount indeed among all the occupations of both classes, not in honor or respectability—for in these regards I hold that all legitimate occupations are upon a par—but for the power that it wields directly and indirectly over humanity, is the business of the public instructor.

The occupation of the statesman relates to the political relations of communities, and its influence is limited to place and time. The business of the jurist is the same, except that it is removed to a somewhat different sphere of action. That of the minister of the Gospel has to do simply with religious matters, or the relations that exist between man and his Maker. But it is the province and duty of the teacher to unfold the principle of thought, which is forever after to be self-propagative; to discipline the will, that executive force which is the central principle of character; to elicit and direct the social and moral sensibilities of man's nature. In this the instructor contributes powerfully to the *making* of statesmen, jurists, orators, poets, etc. In this he exerts an influence that gives direction *to* thought and action among mankind—an influence that cannot be circumscribed by time or locality. Herein we have a general view of the awful responsibility of the educator.

Such, sir, in brief, is the dignity and honor, the influence and responsibility that pertain to your office of instructor. But to the character of the college instructor there is superadded in you that of the head of the Faculty and President of the University. This greatly multiplies your influence and responsibility. In this exalted capacity your influence will have its measure not alone in the many minds you shall, under your supervision, skillfully form, but in the minds of others, and through all the ages those minds shall improvingly influence. The few thousands that may personally feel your agency will not make the circumference of that agency. It will stream like morning light along every tie of society and every ligament that shall bind ages together; and not until the number shall be computed which shall be influenced by those upon whom you act, not until the centuries shall be counted which are within the grasp of man's history, can the vast aggregate of your agency be measured.

May I remind you that you are the first President of the University? This further increases your responsibilities. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined," is an old adage, and generally applicable to things in their infancy. It is especially applicable to corporate institutions of learning, in their infancy. This University, though its prosperity has been almost unprecedented, both in its Faculty and in its instruction, and in the number who have sought instruction in its halls, is but in its infancy as yet; and the adage forcibly applies to her. It is expected that you will give her the right direction; that you will properly develop her; that you will build her up; that you will make her a great University, worthy the general government, that first endowed her, worthy the State whose name she bears, worthy the good people in whose midst and by whose munificence she has been planted here; in fine, that you will make her the honored Alma Mater of thousands of the noble youths of the great west, who shall go out from her halls richly endowed for the various duties of life, and who shall feel proud to own and honor her as their Alma Mater. The Board expects this of you; the people of this commonwealth expect this of you; the people of this county and town expect this of you; and, feeling and appreciating your great and peculiar responsibilities they will in every appropriate way join their labors with yours in the furtherance of this great enterprise. Shall I comment upon the practical aims and objects of the University and the Normal Department therein, as showing you more explicitly some of your duties?

These you already know or may know better than I can tell you by consulting the various acts of Congress and the General Assembly of this State, and the various Executive Committee reports adopted by the Board and found especially in its first annual report. The aims and objects, with the exception of the minor details, are especially stated in these. Any further remarks of mine, therefore, would be quite superfluous unless I should say that these practical aims and objects contemplate the practical education of young men and women for certain industrial professions and occupations. These aims and objects *must* be subserved. The law makes this inauditory.

Shall I indicate to you the more general objects of the University? These, also, were permissively contemplated by the law. These objects have also been provided for. But neither by the acts of Congress nor by the Executive Committee reports are they explicitly designated. I may be justified, therefore, in dwelling a short time upon this important subject.

To be more explicit, the Congressional enactments provide mandatorily for instruction in

1. "Military tactics."

2. "Such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," and permissively for instruction in "other scientific and classical studies." The act of the General Assembly, in addition to the foregoing, provides for a normal department for the education of teachers for the public schools of the State. Accordingly the Board in the organization of the University have embraced in the courses of instruction to be given, not only the mandatory purposes of the Congressional acts, which, together with the normal instruction, relate to practical education, but they have also included the means for a general education as permitted by said acts. This institution, then, is not merely a college of agriculture, not merely a college of the mechanic arts, not merely a college for normal instruction; but a college for general instruction as well. Another ultimate design is, that it shall be a University in the fullest sense of that term, providing the means for a general education and also the means for the practical instruction necessary to fit young men and women for almost every occupation and profession of life. Though the practical aims and objects of the University are, with the exception of the minor details, which are left to the Faculty, explicitly marked out and defined, the general education is left, both by the law and the Board, in a great measure to the Faculty to be developed and enlarged as circumstances and the wants of the country shall justify and require. But, though thus left to the Faculty, its importance ought not to be underrated. For it contemplates all of education that has not in view some particular occupation or profession as farming, the law, etc. In other words it contemplates instruction rather than the simple imparting of information, and the development and strengthening of the intellectual faculties. The great object of education thus limited and

understood is to teach us rather how to think than what to think, rather to improve our minds so as to enable us to think for ourselves than to load the mind with the thoughts of others. The importance of this as to those preparing for the learned professions has never been denied. Otherwise as to the citizen, farmer, etc. But now in this age of general improvement, in this age of invention and discovery, in this age of the practical application of the sciences to the most ordinary occupations of life, I think it will be conceded that such an education must be valuable, nay, even necessary to the recipient, whatever might be the pursuit in which he should be engaged. In support of this, however, I will say nothing further, but make reference to pages 158 and 159 Report of the Arkansas Industrial University for 1873, where the reasons in support of this view are presented in the report of the Executive Committee briefly, but forcibly and clearly.

Shall I give you something of the history and successes of this class of colleges and universities? A knowledge of these is essential, to the end that ours may emulate her sisters in the great work of education, and that she may not diverge from the path marked out for her by the law. But this you will find in the annual reports of the various institutions of this character, required by the law to be sent to each, and which of course are to be found in your archives here. It is sufficient for me to say on this occasion that never was there so wholesome an emulation among colleges as among these, and that their success has been beyond the most sanguine expectations of the true friends of popular education. In conclusion, under this head, let me enjoin it upon all officially connected with this institution, including Trustees and Faculty, that they carefully and critically study the reports of her sister institutions, for they afford a valuable fund of information, and such information will enable her to more successfully emulate her sisters in every good work and improvement.

Shall I speak of the history of this University in particular? The facts and events thereof you substantially know. And yet I will ask your indulgence while I mention one or two facts of peculiar interest. And first, let me mention a fact not generally known to the people; and this I would do, that honor may be done to one to whom honor is most certainly due, as the first in this State to earnestly move in this important enterprise. I have reference to Hon. Thomas Smith, late Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State. His services were most efficient and valuable, both in his official and private character. He it was who drafted article nine of the constitution of the State, which contains the section making the first provision for this University. He it was, I think, who first induced the General Assembly in 1868 to accept the Congressional donation for its endowment. He it was, who first suggested the idea of combining the department of practical instruction for the industrial pursuits as comtemplated, by the acts of Congress, in a general State and Normal University. He it was who recommended and urged the action of the General Assembly held in 1871, by and under which action this institution was finally provided for and inaugurated. For some of the evidences of his activity in these matters, see his official report of 1870, and also of 1872. I mention thus explicitly Dr. Smith's services, that they may be known and appreciated, which is a matter of justice to him; but, chiefly, that such disinterested and I may say patriotic labors for a great State enterprise that will do more to elevate the masses of the people of the State than any other one thing that could be devised, may be imitated and emulated by all who love the cause of popular education, and who have the interests of this University at heart.

Permit me next to say a word about the location of the University. You doubtless know that there were several places besides this in the State, which competed by their bids for the location. Each place had its advantages and disadvantages. And as to this place some things made very much against it and some were much in its favor. The Board after carefully canvassing the advantages and disadvantages of each competing locality, were induced by two or three important considerations, wherein this place seemed to surpass all others, to locate the University here. These considerations were, first, the large and substantial character of the bids voted by the people of this county and town, and second, the health and beauty of the locality. A word in relation to the first consideration. The bids for the location were made in response to a proposition of the Board, made and published according to law, for such offers. Now it is unnecessary for me to say that the bids of this county and town were the chief inducements for the location of the University here. This is a fact well known. In this transaction I think we perceive the elements of a contract between the State, or her agent, the Board, on the one part, and this county and town on the other. Now I understand that in a contract the obligations of the contracting parties are mutual; that is, there must be a consideration on each side, and this consideration is the moving inducement to the act to be performed or omitted by the other. Here, by the party of the one part, bids were tendered to induce the location. By the party of the other part the bids were accepted and the location made. By the party of the one part bonds were issued in evidence of their obligations on account of the accepted bids. The bonds have been used by the Board in a manner the most beneficial to the State, the University, and this community They have been converted into the endowment fund of the University, and must remain permanent and sacred to that purpose. That, therefore, the bonds have been used in a way the most beneficial there can be no doubt. The Board, then, has conscientiously performed the State's part of the contract under the law, so that the contract on her part is substantially executed. But on the part of the other party, that is, this county and town, the contract is still executory in this, that this party must make good their bonds by the payment of the principal and interest thereof according to the tenor of the agreement; and this they must do willingly and with alacrity, without compulsion or litigation; otherwise they will act in bad faith both towards the State and the United States. But we will touch upon this matter again further on; and will now turn our attention to the second consideration for the location here. In view of the beauty and health of this county no better place in the State, or indeed, in the West, could be found for the location and site of a great university. In this whole country up here north of the Boston mountains, how salubrious, how vitalizing to the human system the atmosphere! How pure and health-giving the waters! And from this spot, how enchantingly beautiful the surrounding scenery! How handsomely these plains and valleys spread out and extend before us in every direction! How grandly picturesque do those hills and mountains, clothed with verdure, rise up in the distance! How like, in fancy's eye, the classic groves and forests we read of in ancient Greece, are those that dot your valleys and cover your mountains. I have been in almost every part of the West and have visited many seats of learning; but never have I seen a place, that for the vitalizing qualities of air and water, for temperateness of the seasons; for those æsthetic elements seen in the beauty and grandeur of material nature, is so fitting for the seat of a great university as this. These also will be the students' educators here—his educators physically and mentally. These will be some of the potent voices that will speak to him with improving effect from the material world during his academical sojourn here. These are some of the many instrumentalities which you must employ in his proper training and development.

These things of course were carefully considered when the Board located the institution here. But there were other things in connection with this location we did not certainly know of and did not think much about at that time. Permit me to mention one to the people here without laying myself liable to the charge of flattery. It is this: We have discovered since its inauguration that the people here appreciate the University. Of course the people would appreciate it. Anybody but barbarians would. We knew that before its location here. They would appreciate it because it would turn emigration hither. They would appreciate it because it would induce a more intelligent and law-abiding people to settle in and improve this country. They would appreciate it because it would increase in many ways the value of their property. The munificent bids of this county and town indicate an appreciation at least upon such grounds. But upon higher and nobler grounds, as well as upon these, do the people here appreciate this school. They appreciate it because it brings the means of education and of higher education into their midst, and affords facilities for the thorough education of their children, which they could not otherwise have. They appreciate it because they are the friends of popular education. And this appreciation they have manifested from the beginning by their friendship, encouragement and countenance of and toward students, faculty and trustees, in their labors. By such appreciation they have shown themselves to be an intelligent and enlightened people and worthy the location in their midst of such an institution. This is the appreciation I meant when I said that we had discovered that the people appreciated the University. The members of the Board feel gratified at this. The people abroad over the State feel gratified at this. For they know all must know, that in the building up and success of an institution of learning these characteristics in the people of the vicinity of the location are indispensable. Possessed of these qualities the people here will encourage you as the head of the University in the discharge of your arduous duties. They will strengthen your arms and lighten your burdens. By their countenance, they will as they have heretofore done, inspire the young men and women, who shall throng the halls of this University, with energy and resolution in their great work of self-culture, and with manly aspirations for thorough qualifications for useful and nobler lives.

Permit me again to remind you that the relations you have assumed connect you with a *great State University.* It is a State University in character as well as in *name.* It is built and supported by the people, by *all* the people of the State, for the people and for *all* the people of the State. It is, therefore, in the first place not to be localized to any particular part of the State. The scope of its operation is not to be confined to lines narrower than the broad boundaries of the commonwealth. Though located here in the northwestern part of the State, it is as much the property of Chicot or of Phillips, or of Pulaski county, as much for the use of the people there as it is yours and for your use. No improper influence, therefore, emanating from this town or this county or these counties in the northwest, should be exerted upon the Faculty or the Board of Trustees for the purpose of influencing or controlling their action. Such an influence thus exerted would be intermeddling. It would tend rapidly to circumscribe the operation of the school to the locality which gave rise to such influence and could not be otherwise than highly injurious to its interests. No one of course would desire this.

It is in the second place not to be bent in the direction of any particular church or religious sect. When I say this, do not understand me to mean that it is to be without the Bible and morality, and that its inmates should be without the Christian religion. No institution, no human enterprise can exist long or be successful without these; and least of all perhaps an institution of learning. Therefore it is incumbent upon you, incumbent upon all who may in any manner have charge of the interests of the University to inculcate morality among the students, making it an *important* part of their education. More than that. It is incumbent upon you to require of them a manly bearing and a spirit of self-sacrifice in their associations with their fellows. This, too, is an important part of their training, calculated to fit them for lives of usefulness and noble deeds. More than that. It is incumbent upon you to foster among them in every proper way a wholesome religious sentiment, a religious sentiment unadulterated by superstition and fanaticism—to place the Bible at the head of all literature as the book of books, and to make it the great objective guide to the human race in morals and religion. All this may be done without sectarianism, and should be. And all this must be done if the University is to find and keep its place in the confidence and in the affections of the people.

Nor, in the third place, should it be bent to any political party or warped to any political or partisan purpose. And here, in these times of political excitement, I beg leave to be emphatic. Here let me reiterate that the University was established by the whole people and for all the people, and not by or for any particular party or portion thereof. In this connection allow me to speak of the conduct of the old Board, of which I was an humble member; and not in the spirit of boasting, though with not a little pride, do I make this mention, but that their conduct may be an example to those who have succeeded them in the trusteeship of this institution. In all their action, for the period of three years, they never allowed themselves for a moment to be influenced either by sectarian or political considerations. In their location of the University, was it not made in the most thorougly Democratic part of the State? In their selection of teachers and professors, has it not been made from almost every church and from each political party? In every instance has not the selection of instructors been made on account of their fitness for their several chairs? Did they not elect you to the exalted place in which you are being installed to-day because they knew you well, knew your fitness for the position, knew that you would be acceptable to all the people without regard to party or sect, "race or previous condition," and because they knew you would faithfully guard the sacred precincts of the University from the intrusion and invasion of partisanship and sectarianism?

The University has been most fortunate thus far in these respects. In all the partisan strifes, and turmoils, and bitterness that have agitated and vexed the State and country from time to time, nothing of a political nature has disturbed the harmony of these halls. They have been sacred against such intrusions, and that they may ever be, in all time to come, is my most earnest wish, hope and prayer.

May it always be remembered, through all the political and other vicisitudes through which the State and country may pass; may it be remembered by you and your successors, whoever they may be; may it be remembered by the Faculties; may it be remembered by the Board of Trustees through what changes soever that may pass; may it be remembered by the people and their Legislatures, that this University was not established for Republicans alone, not established for Democrats alone, not established for Methodists, nor for any other religious sect alone, not established for this county, nor for any other county or portion of the State alone, not made for the farmer, nor for any other calling or occupation alone, not made for the rich alone, not made for the poor alone, not made for the white alone, not made for the colored alone, but made for Republicans, made for Democrats, made for Methodists and every other religious sect and denomination, made for Washington county and every other county in the State, made for the farmer and every other calling and profession, made for the rich, made for the poor, made for the white, made for the colored, *made for all*, made to educate their children, made to strike from the masses of the people of this State the fetters of ignorance that have too long and too strongly bound them, and thereby *to make them* free indeed, made to take the sons and daughters of this State, noble in all that nature has done for them, and place their feet upon that proud eminence of enlightenment, where God and nature designed we should all stand. These were the sentiments of the old Board individually and as a Board. These were their purposes. They are not present with the exception of one or two of them; and I volunteer to speak for them to-day in this behalf. I speak for Dr. Smith and Mr. Corbin. I speak for Bennett, for Clayton, for Young, for Cohn, for Millen, for Bishop, for Botefuhr, and for Naylor. Inspired by these sentiments and for these purposes, they planned, managed and toiled for laying deep and broad the foundations of this institution. Think not that I propose to take advantage of my appearance before you on this occasion to deliver a eulogy upon the character and services of the members of the old Board. This would indeed be a superfluous and vain task. Their works speak for them, and louder than my poor utterances. They speak trumpet-tongued to their honor and glory in their participation in this enterprise. The unprecedented prosperity of the University speaks for them. Its four hundred students from every part of the State speak for them. Its endowment speaks for them. Yonder walls and towers, as they are being lifted toward the skies from this beautiful eminence, speak for them. Not, therefore, in praise of them do I mention these things. But that their good works may live after them as examples and that their successors upon the Board, emulous of such examples and moved by the same disinterested devotion, shall push forward to completion the enterprise so faithfully begun. And if the members of the old Board could be heard before you this evening, this would be their valedictory.

In conclusion, permit me to say that perhaps there is no State in the west, or indeed in the Union, that more needs an institution, such as this was intended to be—such as it ought to be—practical, popular and subserving the many and varied educational interests of the State. May the purposes for which it was founded be fully met. May it enlarge until it shall accommodate its many hundreds. May it finally be so endowed that all within the State, who may desire a liberal education, shall be entitled to enter and go through, tuition free. May its halls be thronged with noble youth from every part of the State and southwest, who shall, having been educated here to the full stature of true man and womanhood, intellectually, morally and physically, go forth annually to every part of the country to disseminate their knowledge and to help the people in building up every interest and industry.

And now this noble enterprise, with all its interests and its unfolding future, is with you chiefly as president. And may God help you in the faithful discharge of your manifold and arduous duties in connection therewith. It is also with you, the Faculty of the various chairs and departments of instructions; and may you faithfully and earnestly assist your chief. With you the new Trustees, comprising the board to whom has been transferred by the General Assembly, with how much justice will I will not say, the mantle of the old Board. And may you sustain and encourage him by your earnest co-operation with him, and by the faithful discharge of all your difficult duties as Trustees and as a Board. And here let me add, these duties will be more difficult and embarrassing than you are aware of. But I feel that you will be equal to them, and that you will acquit yourselves to the satisfaction of the people, whose servants you are. It rests also with the people of the State, whose duty it will be to render all the substantial aid necessary to its prosperity and complete success of the University. And finally, it is with you, the people of Washington county and the town of Fayetteville, who can in a thousand ways encourage the head of the institution, the Faculty and the Trustees. One of the ways to which I would call your attention especially, is the very substantial one of promptly paying the interest on the bonds already mentioned, which is now the only endowment of the University, and this without litigation. These bonds, as you all know, were substituted in the place of the proceeds of the sale of the college land scrip, the Congressional endowment donation; and thus, in the place of said proceeds, they became the endowment fund. Now, a failure to pay the interest upon them as it falls due, or even expensive litigation to compel its payment, would be productive of consequences most injurious, if not absolutely disastrous to the University. And how? First—An inquiry would be instituted by the general government into the use made of the Congressional donation, and the consequence of such inquiry might be very unfavorable and damaging. Second—The University cannot be run without this endowment or the payment of the interest upon these bonds. Third—You cannot expect assistance from the State unless the endowment is kept available by the payment of the interest, and the University thereby kept in a flourishing condition. Fourth—The magnificent building now in process of construction cannot be finished without assistance from the State; and this cannot be obtained unless the best of faith is observed by the citizens of this county and town in the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds.

But the citizens here are too much the friends of education; too wise, in view of the great advantages to be derived to this part of the State from the location and successful operation of the University here, and too honest in the faithful discharge of their sacred obligations, to fail in the payment of the interest upon these bonds, or even to put themselves in the attitude of being compelled to pay it by litigation.

I remember well my visit here in the fall of 1871. I came with General Bishop and Judge Bennett, and our duty was, as a committee of the Board, to examine the bids, the locality here, etc., with a view to the location of the University. I remember well the enthusiasm with which the people, headed by the Hon. David Walker, received us (they gave us a public reception), and the arguments and other inducements with which they endeavored to persuade us to report favorably upon their bids and recommend the location here. No one can now persuade me that the good people here thus acted to induce the making of a contract which they were ready to repudiate as soon as the State had performed her obligations fully and completely. They will not thus act. They will scorn even the hint at bad faith and repudiation, come from what source it may.

And now, with such aids and encouragements, may the University stand—the People's University; may it stand the proudest monument in the State of the wisdom of the General Assembly, and of the wisdom of the people of this county and town, and of their agents, who have laid its foundations; may it stand as long as yonder mountains, that overlook these plains, soon to be made classic by the influences emanating here; may it rise until it becomes the intellectual Pharos of the State, and not only of the State, but of the great southwest, whose light shall be for the illumination of all the inhabitants thereof.

The investiture of the President elect was now made by Hon. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State, and a member of the Board of Trustees, who spoke as follows:

By the authority of the Honorable Board of Trustees, I announce that Albert W. Bishop, A.M., having been duly elected to the Presidency of this University, and having signified his acceptance of the same, is hereby invested with all the powers and dignities of that office, and publicly recognized and declared President of the Arkansas Industrial University. And now, President Bishop, in behalf of the Board and Faculty, in behalf of the students, in behalf of all the members of the University, I most heartily welcome you to this new field of labor, having entire confidence in your ability to meet all the requirements of this high position. We are sure that you possess all the gifts of heart and head, all the breadth of scholarship, requirement of culture, and all the experience which we desire in the chief officer of this University. To this work of high promise we have called you—leader in this grand educational enterprise we have made you. We pledge you our hearty support and willing co-operation in all your earnest efforts to build up and make this a first-class institution of learning in our State. This institution, though still young, has achieved much and real good, and earnestly will we hope, fervently will we pray, that the blessing of Almighty God will rest upon the administration upon which you now enter.

The oath of office was thereupon administered by the Chief Justice of the State, and President Bishop then delivered the following inaugural address :

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BISHOP.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

In the address of Mr. Ezra Cornell, at the inauguration of the President of Cornell University, in October, 1868, the following language occurs: "Finally, I trust we have laid the foundation of a University—an institution, where any person can find instruction in any study." Thus clear-sighted and catholic were the views of that man, who upon the banks of Cayuga Lake, in New York, has been largely instrumental in rearing one of the first institutions in the country. And the wisdom of his plan of instruction is well worth our attention here. It will be years before we can possibly grow to its stature or comeliness, but every enterprise must have its beginning, and that of this University, it is hoped, is far from being void of stability or promise.

The germ for Arkansas, of the "New Education," about which we now hear so much, has been planted here, and with the judicious nurture of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty and friends of the institution, it can but reach the full stature of the perfected plant, which, flowering as it grows, and blown upon by the life-giving and diffusive air, will scatter its pollen to the breezes, and these taking root again, will renew in other fields, what, through the fostering care of Congress, it has been possible to establish here.

But what is this "New Education?" I answer, the emancipation of learning from the thrall of classical servitude—the eager reaching for and grasping of knowledge that can be applied from day to day in the diversified callings of life; the power to carry science into the fallow land and make it glorious with superior production; the conscious mastery of the mechanic arts, and so close a communion with nature that no secrets remain which the human intelligence is capable of grasping. Let me do no injustice. We owe much to the Greek and Latin languages as sources of discipline and culture. The classics have by no means been taught in vain, and they are essential to certain pursuits. Law, medicine and theology are defective without them, and scientific nomenclature would go wool gathering, if Latinity, with its copious and facile terminology could not be drawn upon.

Homer, Virgil and Horace are still glorious in verse, and the orators, philosophers and historians of the classic ages are wealthy yet in those monuments of intellectual strength and symmetry, that defying the wear and tear of centuries, have come grandly down the files of time. So much, indeed and more can truthfully be said, but nevertheless the classics do not bring an adequate return for the time given to them by American students. This is particularly true of the Greek, which if not made a specialty after graduation, vanishes with the most astonishing rapidity, and taxes memory to the uttermost to reproduce it.

The alumnus who does not engage in teaching, or enter upon a more extended course of philological study, will forget this mellifluous language with strange facility, and when he has been ten years a graduate—his non-user of the language spanning the decade—he will be an exception to the rule if he can accurately translate ten consecutive words arranged as a sentence of no more than even ordinary complexity. With Latin time does not deal so savagely. We see more of this language from day to day. It enters more generally into the woof of our own. Words are transmuted with easy modification from the one language to the other, and in detached phrases, sentences and maxims, the former tongue is tossed about, until a multitude of expressions have become the serviceable property of the unlearned as well as the learned. And so when an exigency compels a resort, after the lapse of years to the study and training of a classical course, in the rendition of a Latin sentence or paragraph, the task is far easier than what would be presented if the Greek should thus be brought under review.

In all this there is profit, culture, power, but beyond it lie other sources of training, the treatment of which is my special object to-night, not, indeed, in detail, for the time and the hour will not admit of that, but with such grasp as I may take of them in a general resumé.

Utility is the crucial test in popular education. The nineteenth century is merciless. It is alike impatient of mere adornment and shams. There must underlie all else the faculty of adaptation, the absolute power to do, the genius to create and the industry to perfect; the ready assimilation with the tangible, and the great art of the adjustment of means to ends.

This the age demands, and nothing else will satisfy it. Science has passed beyond its boyhood. Alchemy has stepped aside for chemistry. The world is round, not flat, and men traverse its watery wastes with no thought of bewilderment. The stars alone may light them, but with chronometer and compass they go their way, over the stormy deep as easily as the petrel and with the assured confidence that scientific truth alone can give.

Morse, following where Franklin led, played most profoundly with the subtle element that has revolutionized the world, and Cyrus W. Field, catching his thought, as money and nerve alone can do it, never rested until he made the ocean as a little child—speaking to London or Berlin as rapidly and quickly as thought can pass from man to man. Mechanism has made marvelous strides toward perfection. The diversified callings of business life are the theatre of its operations, and the hum of busy wheels is the presiding genius of the century.

Agriculture is not now the simple faith of Cincinnatus. Tree and plant, seed and soil have an intelligence of their own, and as each year goes into the past, it swells the record of what the earth can say.

And religion, too, has caught the enthusiasm of the age. Time was when this was otherwise, but oblivion is slowly though surely doing its work. There is no antagonism between God and his material agencies. The last analysis of conflict here, is the incompleteness of our own knowledge, and the "new education," when brought to its full development, will verify the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." And yet we are told that this modern effort to popularize science and dignify agriculture is "Godless." Says President White, in an address before the New York State Agricultural Society, in February last, "There is nothing new in this charge. It has been made against every great step in the progress of science and education. And yet it has certainly been found that although ideas of religion are changed from age to age, the change has tended constantly to make these religious ideas purer and nobler. The majority of the fathers of the church held the new idea of the rotundity of the earth incompatible with salvation. Martin Luther thought Copernicus a blasphemer, for his new idea that the earth revolves about the sun, and not the sun about the earth. Dean Cockburn declared the new study of geology a study invented by the devil, and unlawful for Christians. When John Reuchlin and his compeers urged the substitution of studies in the classics, for studies in the mediæval scholastic philosophy, their books were burned and they themselves narrowly escaped the same fate."

Such is the furnace through which science has come to its last developments, and now no mere corner in a curriculum of study will meet its demands. It must receive full and fair encouragement. Its facts take hold of the life of individuals and nations, and its principles must be thoroughly taught in our Universities. They cannot be the special possession of the few. The old colleges cannot deal them out in unsatisfactory doses. They must be popularized, and to that end more generally taught. Of the American people this is one of the great needs. Their population is forty million of human beings, instinct with the life of a young nation, and full of the energy and power that build high the world's dome of achievement, and shape the enduring thought of the age.

Europe, from year to year, pours in her living tide to swell the general increase. From the field and factory they come, from closet and study, war and peace, and catching rapidly the spirit of our new nationality, are soon identical in aim and purpose with those to the "manner born."

Agassiz, so lately gone to his final account,

"On the isle of Penikese,
Ringed about by Sapphire seas,
Fanned by breezes soft and cool,
Stood, the MASTER, with his school,"

and not Harvard, not Massachusetts alone join in lamentation over the grave of this greatest of naturalists. The sorrow for his loss is as wide as the nation, and none who knew him—none especially who were taught and trained by him, will ever forget this great hearted and scholarly man.

And other men of eminence from abroad have contributed and are still contributing to our intellectual life.

Goldwin Smith, a non-resident Professor in Cornell, sends these wholesome words across the Atlantic: "What I would say is, adapt your practical education, which must be the basis of the whole, to the practical needs of American life, and for the general culture, take those subjects which are most important and interesting to the citizen and the man."

Thus spake England to America--monarchy to republicanism—an advanced idea of the purpose of education, and which happily is sending with constant energy its roots deeper and deeper into the sub-soil of American civilization. And from within as well as without this pressure is coming. The activities of mechanical and agricultural life, of mercantile and manufacturing, are now so strong, so persistent, that to render the education of the American masses symmetrical, these must largely be taken into account. Processes in the arts and operations in nature must be understood, to the end that they may be repeated wherever there are eager minds to grasp and willing hands to apply them.

The facilities for communication should be as broad as the land itself. Every State should bring them home to her children, and furnish within her own borders the instruction that is too often sought elsewhere, and the occasion for this, I may add, is grand beyond comparison, with what any prior age is able to present.

Wendell Phillips may indeed lecture upon the "Lost Arts." China may hold up a beautifully pictured porcelain vase, and say: "You cannot duplicate that." Pericles risen from the grave may point to the Parthenon, and tell us as it stood in its fresh glory under the sky of Attica, that it was the noblest monument in the world, and the Elgin marbles may mournfully corroborate him, but yet the general skill, execution—nay, genius of the past, can bear no comparison with the present. What Fulton, in the adaptation of steam to navigation, began on the Hudson river sixty-seven years ago, giant streams converting the ocean into ready highways, have carried to a magnificent consummation. General mechanism, too, seems almost inspired, the great mills and factories of the country, moving to their productions, with the steady progress of intellectual power, and agriculture, the complement of the mechanic arts, in the grand scheme of material development, and enabled by science to grasp more readily the occult qualities of soil and plant, is attracting an attention hitherto unknown. And all this has come at last within the scope and practice of our more advanced institutions of learning.

Men see now the necessity for a wider training than that of the old courses of study. The farmer and the mechanic have figured but slightly in Yale, Princeton and Harvard, and through them the dominant interests in this nation are demanding a more generous culture, and a wider application of the great principles that underlie the sciences and the arts. Scientific studies must now run parallel with philological, and so much so is this the fact, that schools for technical instruction have become an imperative necessity; schools wherein a young man commencing with rudimentary free-hand drawing, can pass from that to mechanical, and then to the work-shop, where, first making his patterns, he next gives them the form of the completed working machine, and thus fits himself for remunerative and permanent employment when he shall have graduated; schools again where is secured professional preparation for the location, construction and superintendence of railways, canals and other works, where it is taught how trigonometrical and topographical surveys of States and counties are made; how the survey of rivers, lakes and harbors is conducted, and how, through a competent knowledge of mining and metallurgy, the great mineral resources of the country can be turned to profitable personal account; schools again where agriculture is taught in connection with the farm, where pupils can move upward in agricultural knowledge, until they become familiar with the general features of farm economy; the succession and cultivation of crops; the management of grass lands; the care and fattening of animals, and the principles of feeding them; the methods of seeding and harvesting crops; the connection of heat, light and electricity with the growth of plants; the methods of improving soils by chemical means; the chemistry of the various processes of the farm, planting, fallowing, draining; the chemical composition of the various crops and the chemistry of the dairy—in short, the numerous features in a general system of agricultural operations.

Such are the schools, complementary to those already in operation, that the nation demands, and such in part it is the province of the "New Education" to give. The birth of this positive movement is recent. While the subject of industrial education has, to some extent, been agitated for years, it took no decided form until the 14th day of December, 1857, when the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, then a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, introduced a bill appropriating to the several States a portion of the public lands for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Not to enter here into the details that preceded the positive enactment, let it suffice to say, that after nearly five years of toil, this great measure passed both houses of Congress, and on the second day of July, 1862, amid the throes and depression of a civil war, Abraham Lincoln, as the chief executive of the nation, gave the finishing stroke to this, the most beneficent legislative act of the country—the consecration of nine millions of acres of the public domain to the cause of industrial education. This was much to do, when the very life of the nation was imperilled, and the public debt was rapidly approaching the billions, and we cannot too highly commend those legislators, who, amid the absorbing demands of war, could look beyond calamity, beyond devastation, to the peaceful pursuits of life, to the development of a great scheme of education that must know no war, no rapine, no blood. Such was the time and such the hour when this beneficence took its place on the statute books. The act is entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and it provides for the endowment support and maintenance of at least one college in a State, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and peaceful education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The endowment was thirty thousand acres of land, or their equivalent in land scrip, for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States were respectively entitled, by the apportionment made under the census of 1860, and within five years from the time when any particular State claimed the provisions of the law, it was to have a college in operation, as elsewhere prescribed in this act.

So much for the nation. What now has Arkansas done? What acknowledgment has come from her of this munificence? What recognition has she made of the proffered boon? Back in January, 1867, the offer was accepted by the Legislature, and within five years from the filing of the acceptance in the appropriate office at Washington, the University, whose young life is our inspiration to-day, was organized. But there was an intermediate step. The acceptance alone of the grant would create nothing—build nothing. Further legislation was necessary, and on the 27th of March, 1871, a bill entitled "An act for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein," became a law.

The honored gentleman who was to have spoken to-day in behalf of the town of Fayetteville, was one of the earliest and most earnest friends of the bill, if not indeed its framer, and to him, let me take this occasion to say, the county of Washington is largely indebted for its successful seizure of the opportunity to locate here and permanently establish a State University.

It was gratifying, also, to see the western portion of the county bid high for the prize. The farmers of Viney and Prairie Grove were in earnest to secure the location. They offered of their lands and money in no stinted aggregate, but though the location was ultimately made where it now is, this was the victory of superior advantage, and the public spirit and zeal of the unsuccessful contestants for the honor and profit of the location, both in Washington county and elsewhere in the State, will be held in praiseworthy remembrance.

On the 22d day of February, 1872, this University was opened for the reception of pupils. Professor N. P. Gates, late Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Little Rock, was placed in charge, and right manfully did he go to his work.

There was nothing to start from but a farm house and one hundred and sixty acres of land, a hill side surpassingly beautiful indeed, a location the finest in the State, but the soil alone to build upon. There was no ante-bellum university to gather up as a nucleus, no relic of the war to inspire with new life. Upon the old Arkansas College had been laid the heavy hand of civil strife, and following the waste and devastation of armed men, came the abandonment of all hope of collegiate resurrection, upon the site or under the auspices made so dear to the older inhabitants of Fayetteville. With the destruction of buildings and the general gloom that overcast the town came the lamented departure of Dr. Graham, the president of that institution, and then followed a long collegiate interregnum, not to be broken until the McIlroy Hill brightened up with a new verdure; when the old farm house silently stole into the past, and gave place to that stately edifice, that will be, whose comely proportions are from day to day assuming their permanent form, and where, for Arkansas, through the industry and zeal of the Trustees of this University, the old Board as well as the new, and its friends throughout the State, are being demonstrated the wisdom and beneficence of the act of 1862.

From a small and weak beginning—from nothing in fact—has grown an institution that within the short space of two years and five months, has had connected with it four hundred and twenty-eight students, and which, even yet, is imperfectly known to many of the citizens of the State. This condition of things, however, is being removed.

The University, through its friends and its first report, under the act of Congress aiding it, is steadily widening its reach upon the people, and the objection of its inaccessibility raised to some extent when the present location was made, is becoming less and less pertinent.

Washington county is indeed in the northwestern portion of the State, but the climate here is remarkably salubrious; the altitude is great, the air invigorating, and, as a healthy home for students, Fayetteville cannot be excelled in the State. It is now, moreover, but thirty hours from Little Rock by stage and rail, and students are passed at half fare to the Capital.

The people of Washington county again, are, as a class, alive to the value of education. Years ago this was a conspicuous fact in State history, and here in ante-bellum days mainly centered the higher education of the

Commonwealth. Cane Hill College is still near at hand, with its power to confer degrees. The Ozark Institute was not even so far away, while in Fayetteville were two Seminaries and the Arkansas College.

Into such an atmosphere has this young University been thrown, and it now remains to maintain it in accordance with the designs of the National government and the State.

A difficulty that at one time threatened serious embarrassment has been removed. I refer to the withholding by the Secretary of the Interior of the Agricultural College scrip, to which the University was entitled—withheld ostensibly as security for the payment of an old debt due from the State of Arkansas to the national fund of the Chickasaw Indians—a debt contracted shortly after the admission of the State into the Union, and amounting, principal and interest, when this University was organized, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Whether real or apparent—for there are some facts connected with this matter which, though very significant, it is not worth while now to rehearse—this incumbrance was at length removed, and without receiving any further security for the indebtedness due it from the State of Arkansas, the general government issued in September, 1872, our Agricultural College scrip, representative of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, which was promptly sold at ninety cents an acre. The funds thus realized, less ten per cent. otherwise applied, in accordance with the act of 1872, have been so converted into the endowment of the University, that their sum is also available for building purposes—a result accomplished by the Board of Trustees, in voting, as was done under similar circumstances in the State of Illinois, the proceeds of the sale of said scrip, less the ten per cent. alluded to, into the bonds of the county of Washington and town of Fayetteville, donated to the University as an inducement to locate it where it now is. And thus, while there is no possibility of these local bonds being squandered, we have likewise the means to meet the building now in progress, and the truth of the case, so far as the people of Washington county are concerned, is simply this, that twenty-eight years before the maturity of the bonds, both of the county and the town, their substantial face value will be put into the permanent building of the University, thus positively enriching the county in even more than double the value of this building. And yet we hear that some of the citizens of the county are openly advocating the repudiation of these bonds. For the honor of the county, I trust that this sentiment is not prevalent, and I do not believe that it is. Upon the faith and credit of these bonds I, for one, as a Trustee of this University (and a majority of the then existing Board was similarly actuated), voted to locate it in Washington county. Here, then, it is in the best of faith on the part of the State, and students from forty counties have already attended it. The State is interested to see it grow. It gives of its money to support it. It appoints trustees to govern it, and it cannot suffer the obligations of the town and county to be disregarded—obligations which, in my judgment, the courts of the country will not permit to be disturbed.

The effort is being made to establish here a *State University*—not a high school, or even a single college, but a University where ultimately, to use the language of Mr. Cornell, as applied to the institution that bears his name, "any student can find instruction in any study."

In the admirable report of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the last Board of Trustees, this great purpose is fully set forth. Four colleges are contemplated, with thirteen subordinate schools, to-wit:

FIRST—The College of Agriculture, including, First—The School of Agriculture; Second—The School of Horticulture.

SECOND—The College of Engineering, including, First—The School of Mechanical Engineering; Second—The School of Mining Engineering; Third—The School of Civil Engineering; Fourth—The School of Architecture.

THIRD—The College of Natural Science, including, First—The School of Chemistry; Second—The School of Natural History.

FOURTH—The College of General Science and Literature, including, First—The School of English and Modern Languages and Literature; Second—The School of Ancient Languages and Literature; Third—The School of Mathematics, this College also including a course in Chemistry, History and Social Science, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

The scope of the institution embraces still further a school of military science and one of Commerce, and in addition to all these, a normal department with its special head and appropriate chairs; a department inferior to no other in general importance, and one that is most especially needed to instruct and train teachers for the common schools of the State, thus contributing, in a very essential degree, to the full development and efficiency of our common school system—a system that should be made here, as it is elsewhere in the country—the pride and the glory of Republican government.

This, then, is the general plan of the University. It is comprehensive, but time and hard work will breathe into it the full life of the great conception. Nor is this plan too comprehensive for a STATE UNIVERSITY. An institution of this character should ultimately be prepared to give "any student instruction in any study." This cannot be done at once. It cannot be done in a decade, but in the progress of years it may be. The State moreover must support its child—respond to the liberality of Congress by a generous maintenance, and it would be great short-sightedness on its part ever to fail to give its principal assistance to some one particular institution of this character.

In some of our American States the opposite course has been pursued, but with positive detriment to the cause of advanced education. This is particularly true of the otherwise great State of New York, where twenty-two colleges are in operation, the consequence of which is, that *none* of them, with the exception of Cornell, have attained a reputation that will compare with that of Yale or Harvard, and that none of them, with the same exception, can present the advantages of these latter two. A large number of colleges in a State cannot do even ineffectively what one can do well. In all Scotland there are but four Universities, and Dr. Tullock Rector, of St. Andrews, says these are too many. And so the warning comes from the old world as well as the new. While, therefore, primary education should be as broad as men and women are numerous; the foundations of knowledge as widely laid as there are minds to receive them, and the great heart of humanity should throb everywhere with the impulses and feelings that lift growing intelligences into a wise activity, the buildings that you erect on these foundations for the indwelling of the advanced thought of a people, should be complete both in strength and adornment; no infirm columns here with entablatures weak and inelegant in architrave, frieze and cornice; no isolated towers there pointing their ineffective heads to the sun; no contracted corridors, gloomy with the hesitating step of inefficiency, but buildings complete from basement to roof, symmetrical in detail, with high over all the wide-spreading domes that give conspicuity without and harmony within.

Such is the idea that a State should realize, and happily the foundation for it is provided in the act of Congress to which I have referred. Under that act the duty now of our own State is plain. We must build to the statute. The specifications are nominated in the text, and as means can be brought to bear upon ends, the work must go on. So far, this University has but made a beginning. It does not pretend to have fully complied with the law. It cannot yet educate farmers as it will. It cannot turn out master mechanics as it will. It has not been in life long enough to graduate a single class even in general science and literature, but with clear vision its Board of Trustees are pushing forward, and while the conduct of other institutions in the country, similarly endowed, has rendered it necessary that Congress should investigate the condition and management of all these colleges, our responses promptly made in February last, to the questions put by the committee, have been followed by no further inquiries, or requests for information explanatory or otherwise, and we have reason to believe that the statement made of our condition, not only to this committee, but to the department of agriculture, is, under all the circumstances satisfactory, though we have yet been unable to organize the technical instruction which must fully be given, as soon as we shall be able to do so. That further aid is necessary to that end, throughout the country, is also recognized by the friends of the system in Congress, and on the 15th day of last December, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to provide for the further endowment and support of the national colleges. That bill provided for the appropriation of half of the annual net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the maintenance of these institutions, until such time as the sum annually received by each State and the District of Columbia, for the purposes therein specified, should be equal to the income at five per centum per annum of four hundred thousand acres of public lands, estimated at the net price of one dollar per ace, and in addition thereto, thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, estimated as aforesaid, reckoning for each State the number of its Senators and Representatives, as fixed by law from time to time, and that then and thereafter this sum should annually be received by the several States operating these colleges. This bill is still in committee, and though Congress has adjourned, the friends of the measure are hopeful of its passage at the next session. At the meeting of the National Agricultural Congress at Atlanta, Georgia, in May last, the question of obtaining this further aid from Congress was raised, and a memorial adopted asking Congress to give it. Should this request be acceded to, our income will be very largely enhanced, and this University can then come fully up to the endowment of the law that has made it possible for us to have the University at all. It can then not only graduate students, as it is now preparing to do, in general science and literature, but also in the other colleges of which mention has been made, sending back into the State young men versed in the knowledge that a farmer needs, and skilled in the application of the principles that underlie the mechanic arts. And of these special requirements, one is as much needed as the other. Agriculture and the mechanic arts are complementary. A State or nation that specially encourages one and not the other commits a most serious error. A division of industry is the power of a Commonwealth, and not even agriculture with all its resources, should be the absorbing occupation of a people. Wealth comes from interchange. The non-producer is essential to remunerative prices. Farmers cannot find proper purchasers in farmers. They must look without—to consumers, and so when a State is to be ballasted up, that she may run on an even keel, and general education is to stand at the helm, there must be diversity of employment, a wide range of occupation, taking in alike the useful and the ornamental. The farmer makes a great mistake who ignores this, and does nothing to encourage manufacturing around him. Some call him independent, but he is not. To thrive he must have a market, and that market is secured by the non-producer.

His calling can be too generally pursued, and in some portions of the country it is. Wise management is needed then, and to balance up such communities, political economy must come in with its remedy. That remedy is diversity of employment, the introduction of non-producers—not, indeed, idlers, drones, the vagabondish element in society, but those who contribute otherwise than in tilling the soil, to the aggregate wealth of a country. Statistics are potent here. They carry with them the inexorable logic of fact, and show beyond controversy how unwise it is for the people of a State so to order its internal economy, that one line of pursuit is developed at the expense of all others, and to their own very serious loss.

"Iowa," said Mr. Dodge, of the statistical bureau of the Department of Agriculture, at the recent session of the Agricultural Congress, at Atlanta, Georgia, "Iowa, vigorous and ambitious, too young for despondency, is in a spasm of indignation against monopoly and an excess of middlemen, and yet in trade and transportation she has but eight per cent., or little more than half the proportion of the middle States. She may have too many and too greedy go-betweens, and she needs justice in the transportation of her products; but these evils remedied, the burden of her troubles would still remain. The great difficulty is, her corps of industry has sixty-one per cent. of farmers instead of twenty-five. Double-track railroads, canals, vexed with steam-propellers, grange associations, free trade, and every other fancied boon obtained, she will still remain in comparative poverty and positive discontent, while she continues to have less than fourteen per cent. of her people engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industry. History does not point to a permanently prosperous people having such preponderance of population in agricultural pursuits." History, again, is but "philosophy teaching by examples," and the great thought inculcated above by the experience of the people of Iowa, has its pertinent application in the efforts made so to modify the education of the youth of the country that manufacturing and mechanical, as well as agricultural industry, shall be stimulated. While it is all important to bring the farmer up to the full level of his pursuit, telling him what is the atomic constitution of his farm, and to what it is best suited, it is of equal gravity to educate in the mechanic arts, commencing with free-hand drawing, passing from that to perspective and mechanical drawing, and then into the work-shop, where is thrown into form and quickened into life the counterfeit presentments of pencil and pen. In engineering, also, will the full hight of the vocation be attained, and architecture—all its graces displayed—will give a cheering aspect to thousands of homes that hitherto have slumbered in the cheerless level of a poor and weary monotony. The co-education of the sexes is likewise a prominent feature in the general plan, and one, moreover, that is already in successful operation. Young men and women are pursuing their studies together. The *morale* of the institution can be maintained, and while courses of study should be adapted somewhat to their different spheres in life, the general problem of their co-education is not difficult of solution.

Thus much for the salient features of the education that it is sought here to organize. I might say more, much more, but time forbids, and I pass now finally and briefly to myself.

It has been my lot to be a trustee in this University from the beginning. I voted to locate it here. I was somewhat familiar with the generous air of Northwestern Arkansas, and knew something of the educating tendencies of the people.

In the progress of time the duty was entrusted to me of engaging a permanent president for the University. In the discharge of that duty I visited some of the principal colleges of the country, and at length succeeded in conditionally engaging the Hon. A. S. Welch, President of the Iowa State Agricultural College. A year ago he came here, delivered an address before the Trustees, Faculty, and students of the University, and permitted to hold his election as President under advisement, returned for a time to Iowa, where he resigned his Presidency in that State, but under extraordinary circumstances, accepted a re-election. In this condition of affairs the Presidency of this University was tendered to me. I accepted it as I do to-day more formally, conscious of its great possibilities and requirements, and shall endeavor, sustained by the encouragement of the Board of Trustees, so generously spoken just now by the honorable gentleman charged with my investiture, to carry out as best I may the intendment of Congress co-operating to that end also, as I cordially can, with the other members of the Faculty.

When that intendment is fully carried out, this University will take proud rank with the older and wealthier States, and Arkansas rising to the full height of this education of modern time, will point to an institution the peer of any in the West; the spot where we now stand will echo to the daily tread of multitudinous footsteps, and yonder building will gloriously crown this beautiful hill with the completed work, which, under the auspices of the nation, has now been begun by the State.

The Euterpean and Philharmonic Societies now sung "Joy! Joy! Freedom to-day" from the "Gipsey's Warning;" the benediction was pronounced by Rev. T. B. Ford, of Fayetteville, and the large audience dispersed.

Laws of Congress and the State

RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

OF CONGRESS.

AN ACT

DONATING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there be granted to the several States for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided,* That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or sub-divisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled, shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State, to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the Treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States, to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five per centum, upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided, in fifth section of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shal! be signified by legislative acts :

First, If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any act or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished ; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second, No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third, Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth, An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful ; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each to all the other colleges, which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth, When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth, No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh, No State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express the acceptance thereof by the legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as are now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws; *Provided,* That maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE FIFTH SECTION OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT DONATING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS," APPROVED JULY 2, 1862, SO AS TO EXTEND THE TIME WITHIN WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF SAID ACT SHALL BE ACCEPTED AND SUCH COLLEGES ESTABLISHED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended, so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office; *Provided,* That when any Territory shall become a State, and be admitted into the Union, such new State shall be entitled to the benefit of said act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act; *Provided, further,* That any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved July 23, 1866.

OF THE STATE.

GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION.

1. Assent of State to.
2. State to perform conditions of.
3. Transmission of act to Washington.
4. When grant considered accepted
5. Lands and land scrip, how applied.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

6. Who shall be.
7. Duties of.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

8. Buildings, how erected.
9. Lands donated to University, how deeded.
10. Property donated or bid, how disposed of.
11. Value of buildings.
12. Duties of Board.
13. Expenses, how paid.
14. Right of action in behalf of University, how provided for.
15. General business of University, how to be conducted.
16. Salary and wages.
17. Trusteeships vacated.
18. Board of Trustees. of whom to consist.

SECTION.

19. Trustees, duties of.
20. Trustees to turn property over, how.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

21. Election of, how provided for.
22. Treasurer to give bond.
    Removal of Secretary and Treasurer.
    Compensation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

23. How prescribed.

BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC.

24. Powers of and how formed.

REMOVAL OF MEMBER FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

25 How done.
26. Charges against, proceedings on.
27. Examinations and process.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

28 How to be located.
29. Care and management of.
30. Property of.
31. Aid to, how protected.
32. General provision for protection of.

GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The State of Arkansas hereby signifies and declares her assent to the grant of land and land scrip authorized and contained in the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and altogether on the terms and conditions in said act provided, and also to the act of Congress entitled " An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled ' An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted, and such colleges established," approved July 23, 1866.

Sec. 2. The State of Arkansas shall observe and perform the conditions in said enactment of July 2, 1862, contained and provided, that is to say:

First, The State of Arkansas will replace any portion of the fund provided by section four of said act, or any portion of the interest thereon, which shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, so that the capital fund shall remain forever undiminished, and will apply the annual interest thereon regularly without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the said act of Congress, subject only to the exception contained in section five of the act last referred to.

Second, The State of Arkansas further assenting, agrees that no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third, The State of Arkansas further agrees to provide at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of said act of Congress, and in accordance with the act amendatory of said act, and also to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold to which title of puchasers was valid.

Fourth, The State of Arkansas further agrees that an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college in accordance with paragraph four of section five of said act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and cause to be filed in the office of said Commissioner, a duly authenticated copy of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from the date of its passage, as an act of acceptance of the grant of Congress before referred to, and from the date of the same with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as to the time for the providing of the colleges, as required by said act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

Act of January 31, 1867. (*a.*)

SEC. 5. Such lands and land scrip as may accrue to this State by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall, together with the avails thereof, be devoted and forever applied to the endowment and maintenance, under such laws or articles of incorporation as may be by the General Assembly hereafter provided, of an institution of learning to be styled the "Arkansas Industrial University," wherein shall be taught, in addition to the usual course of study prescribed in universities, the science and practice of agriculture, the mechanic arts, engineering, and military science and tactics; tuition in such university to be as near as may be without charge, and pupils to be apportioned to the several counties as the Legislature may prescribe; *Provided,* There shall be established honorary scholarships without charge for the benefit of descendants of soldiers and seamen who served in the armies and navy of the United States during the late rebellion, preference being given to the descendants of such as died or were disabled in said service; and also one honorary scholarship to each county, to be selected for superior merit and proficiency from the public schools of such county.

Act July 23, 1868, section two.

(*a*) A duly authenticated copy of this act was filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., February 12, 1867.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of State shall be a financial agent and trustee of said State, to apply for and receive of the United States Government all the land scrip to which this State may be entitled by reason of her acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof.

Act March 27, 1871, section one.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer of State is hereby fully empowered to offer and sell said land scrip in whatever market he can dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to the best advantage for said State, and with the proceeds of such sale to purchase interest-bearing bonds of the United States, such scrip to be sold at the highest market rates, and such bonds to be purchased at the lowest prices for which they can be had in any market; or, if more advantageous, the Treasurer of State, as financial agent, may, upon the best practical terms, buy the bonds of Washington county, Arkansas, and the bonds of the town of Fayetteville, Arkansas, issued for the purpose of securing the location of said Arkansas Industrial University at said town and county; *Provided,* Such financial agent shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Trustees hereinafter mentioned, and he shall not pay for said bonds a greater sum per dollar than may be sanctioned by resolution of said Board.

Act March 13, 1873.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 8. Upon the location of the Arkansas Industrial University as herein provided for, the Board of Trustees may employ such architects and mechanics as may be thought best, and the general plan and specifications of such buildings as are to be erected before the regular meeting of the next General Assembly shall be agreed upon; and the said Board shall give public notice and receive bids for the furnishing of material and erection of such buildings as a whole or in parts, as to them shall seem best; and they are empowered to appoint a committee or committees of their own number, or of other discreet citizens, to receive bids and enter into contract or contracts for such mate rials and work, with power to reject bids deemed too high or of parties not solvent or sufficiently secured, and such further discretionary powers as may be deemed advisable; and also to appoint such commissioners, architect or other superintendent of the buildings as may be necessary from time to time to inspect the same, and see that payments are not made upon the work unless the same comes fully up to the plan and specifications agreed upon by said Board; payments to be made upon material and work according to contract, upon the certificate of the architect or inspector and the Building Committee, approved by the President of the Board, and out of the funds hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 9. Upon the assent of said Board to accept lands or other property upon the terms and for the purposes herein specified, the same shall be deeded by the subscribers or donors to the State of Arkansas for the use and benefit of said Industrial University.

SEC. 10. All property or bonds donated or bid as herein provided for, and accepted by said Board of Trustees as aforesaid, shall constitute a part of the funds of said Industrial University, and such bonds shall be held by said financial agent, to be by him sold or deposited under the direction of said Board: *Provided,* That, if said bonds are offered for sale, they shall be first advertised in the county where issued, and there offered for sale at such price as may be fixed by said Board, and they shall not thereafter be sold in any other market for a less sum than that at which they were offered in said county until they are again offered in the county at such reduced rates as are agreed upon, said bonds to be issued in equal numbers of five hundred and one thousand dollars each, with coupons for the amount of the accruing interest thereto attached, which bonds and coupons shall be procured by the said financial agent, and each bond shall be presented to and signed by the presiding judge of such County Court, or the presiding officer of such town or City Council, and said bonds and the coupons thereto attached shall be signed by the clerk of such county or the recording officer of such town or city, and the overdue coupons of such bonds shall always be receivable for all taxes of the county or corporation by which they were issued.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of said Board to cause to be erected, upon such location as they may select, with all practicable speed, suitable buildings of a value fully equal to the donations, bids and subscriptions made by the county corporation and individuals where such subscription is made, and said county or corporation shall not be required to pay interest on the bonds that may be issued by it more than one year, until said buildings are erected and a school organized therein; and should such county or corporation be required to pay more than one year's interest on such bonds before such school is organized, the amount so paid shall be refunded to it by the State. And it is hereby made the absolute duty of the Board of Supervisors of the county or corporation council issuing such bonds to annually levy a tax and collect in currency or over-due coupons of such bonds a sum fully sufficient to pay all accruing interest on such bonds and incidental expenses connected therewith, and, upon failure to do so, it shall be the duty of any court of competent jurisdiction, upon the application of any one or more holders of such bonds to compel such Board of Supervisors or Council forthwith to levy and collect such sums as will fully pay all such interest as herein provided for (*b*).

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees to have provided suitable furniture for said University, and to

---

(*b*) The Arkansas Industrial University was located under this act, at Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, in the latter part of the year 1871, the county of Washington voting one hundred thousand dollars and the town of Fayetteville thirty thousand dollars, in thirty year eight per cent. bonds, to the University, upon condition that it should be located where it now is. The University was formally opened for the reception of pupils January 22, 1872.

employ all necessary supervisors, professors and teachers, agents or servants required to organize and carry on such University according to the true spirit and intent of the acts of Congress in reference thereto, with a normal department therein, as in this act provided; but they shall observe strict economy, and incur no incidental expenses and fill no professorships not absolutely required in the earlier sessions of said University, but they may from time to time, as the finances will allow, and the advancement and necessities of the institution require, fill other chairs, and add to the buildings, furniture, libraries, apparatus and other things proper to the full operation and well being of a first-class university.

Sec. 13. The President of the Board and the financial agent herein named shall attend at the times and places herein named and required, and shall perform all such duties as are herein required or may be directed by said Board, without salary or fees, or any compensation whatsoever except such as they now receive for other services for the State; but their own and the Trustees' necessary traveling expenses and board bills, and other necessary incidental expenses in carrying this act into effect, shall be paid by the State, upon the official certificate of the person incurring such expense being approved by the President of the Board, which shall be a voucher in the office of the Auditor of State. Said Trustees shall each receive two dollars and fifty cents for each day necessarily consumed on duty as such Trustees, payable as above provided for.

Sec. 14. The State of Arkansas, for the use of said University, shall have a right of action against any and all persons who may commit trespass against or upon any of the property or effects of said University, or upon the breach of any covenant, contract or promise made with said School Board, or any sub-committee or agent appointed by such Board, proceedings may be prosecuted by the Prosecuting Attorney of the district, or such counsel as may be employed under the direction of said Board; and if sued all the law officers of the State shall, free of charge, defend said Board, their committees or agents, in all matters growing out of acts done in connection with the business of said University.

Sec. 15. All things necessary to be had or done to carry this act into full force and effect, and to completely organize and put in full operation the University herein provided for, and not specially named herein, shall be done by or under the direction of said Board of Trustees, and they and their committees and agents shall keep full accounts of all expenditures; and the President of said Board, in his biennial report to the Governor, shall fully set forth the advancement and condition of the University, the extent of the real estate, improvements, and other property owned by it, and a detailed account of all expenditures made by such Board, or under its direction, in reference to any and all business connected with said University, and shall recommend such further legislation as the interests of the institution may require.

Sec. 16. Said Board of Trustees shall fix, and from time to time regulate the fees, allowances and salaries and wages to be paid architects, inspectors, professors, teachers, agents, committees, servants, or other necessary employees; and they shall observe rigid economy in such expenditures, and each of said Trustees shall take an oath, before entering upon duty to faithfully and diligently discharge his duties according to law.

Act March 27, 1871.

Sec. 17. All Trusteeships created by or under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "An act for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein," approved March 27, 1871, are hereby vacated, and all the authority and powers of said University, Trustees and Committeemen appointed or elected by or under them, are revoked.

Sec. 18. Until further provided by law, the Board of Trustees of said University shall consist of Dudley E. Jones, L. Gregg, A. W. Dinsmore, James M. Johnson, M. F. Lake,

J. C. Walker and Wood E. Thompson, and the Governor of the State for the time being, and the President of said University, and they shall have all authority and necessary powers to carry out the provisions of said act, and all subsequent acts supplemental to or amendatory thereof. The Governor shall *ex officio* be President of said Board, and in his absence the members of the Board shall elect one of their number President. In case of a tie, the President of the Board, the President of the University, and Secretary of the Board by majority, shall cast the deciding vote; in all other cases they shall each have one vote as other members of the Board. A majority of said Trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time and send for absent members; *Provided,* If said Trustees shall fail to accept the positions herein tendered them, or if a vacancy should otherwise occur, when the Legislature is not in session, the same shall be filled by the Governor by appointment.

Sec. 19. It is made the duty of each of said Trustees herein designated to attend a board meeting at the University buildings, near Fayetteville, on the last Thursday in June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874), and they shall meet at said place annually thereafter; and they shall have power to hold adjourned meetings, when the business of the University actually requires it, or the President of the Board may call a meeting of the Board when he is satisfied the interests of the University require it, or when five members of the Board petition him so to do.

Sec. 20. Each of the Trustees whose office is vacated by this act is required forthwith to turn over to the Treasurer of the State, or the President of said University, all moneys, title papers, books, stationery, and other property or effects of every kind whatever, in his possession and belonging to said University, and it shall be the duty of said President and Treasurer of State to give a receipt for said property, etc., and they shall severally thereafter be responsible for all they may respectively receipt for, and the same shall be held subject to the order of the Board or the President thereof.

Act May 30, 1874, sections 1, 2, 4 and 5.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SEC. 21. At the annual meetings of said Board they shall elect one of their number Secretary and another Treasurer, and such committees as to them may appear necessary to carry out the provisions of the act aforesaid, and, until such elections are held, Dudley E. Jones shall act as Secretary of said Board, and the President of said University shall act as Treasurer, and he shall be responsible upon his official bond heretofore given for his acts as such Treasurer, and for all funds that may come into his hands belonging to said University, and A. W. Dinsmore, L. Gregg and James M. Johnson shall act as a building committee, and shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as the former building committee of said Board.

Ibid, section 3.

SEC. 22. Such Treasurer shall give bond to the State of Arkansas, with approved security, in such sum as the Board shall adjudge amply sufficient to secure the funds of the institution from loss, which bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State. The Board shall have power to remove the Secretary and Treasurer, and they may allow them a reasonable compensation for their services, not to exceed the sum allowed herein to Trustees for the time actually employed. Said Treasurer, under the direction of the Board, may draw from the Treasurer of the State such sums as may be deemed necessary for the ready payment for building and other accruing expenses: *Provided,* He shall at no time draw or have on hand more than ten thousand dollars, and the same shall be paid out as the Board shall direct.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEC. 23. Said Board of Trustees shall have power to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the government and discipline of said University, and prescribe the grade and number of honorary scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State, subject to such changes as the legislature may hereafter make.

BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC.

SEC. 24. Said Board of Trustees are authorized and empowered to form themselves into a body corporate and politic, under the general laws of this State now existing, or hereafter to be put in force; and upon the complete formation and organization of such corporation, they shall have and exercise all the powers and privileges allowed by the Constitution and laws of the State to any like corporation, in all matters and things pertaining to the location, organization, maintenance, and regulation or support of said University.

Act March 27, 1871.

REMOVAL OF MEMBER FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 25. Hereafter the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, for any cause by them deemed sufficient, shall have power, by a majority vote, taken at any regular meeting, to remove any member from said Board: *Provided*, That no member shall be so removed without as many as five of such Trustees voting for such removal; and when any member of said Board shall be so removed, the votes of the Trustees shall be recorded, and the President of the Board shall make a certificate, showing the result of such vote, and transmit the same without delay to the Governor of the State, who shall at once declare the commission which had been issued to such removed Trustee vacated, and he shall appoint and commission some competent man to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

SEC. 26. The said Board of Trustees are hereby fully empowered and authorized, either as a Board or through any committee they may select or appoint, to inquire into and fully investigate any and all charges that have been or may be preferred against any Trustee of said Board, or any member of any committee appointed by or under the direction of said Board, or any contractor, architect, builder, employee, agent, or other person acting by agreement with, or authority of, or under said Board of Trustees or any of the committees of said Board, in any capacity whatever, and for the purposes of such investigations or inquiry, said Board or any committee appointed by them shall hold meetings in the State, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board or by the committee so appointed, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of said Board for the time being shall have full and ample power to issue all necessary process for summoning and compelling the attendance before such Board or committee, and may impose upon all witnesses who refuse to obey such process, or to testify fully and explicitly before such Board or committee in reference to any and all such matters as may be the subject of inquiry, all the pains and penalties that might or could be imposed upon such witness by the Circuit Court in any case, if he were to fail and refuse to appear and testify before the proper Circuit Court of his county, in a cause or matter legally pending therein, after being duly summoned to so appear and testify therein; and said process issued by the Chairman of said Executive Committee may be directed to any Sheriff, Coroner or Constable in this State, and if such officer fails, neglects or refuses to execute such process, he shall be subject to all the forfeitures, pains and penalties which might or would be imposed upon him for failing, neglecting or refusing to serve necessary or proper process from a Circuit Court in his own county; and such fine, imprisonment and penalties as can be so assessed shall be enforced and carred out upon the order of such Chairman of the Executive Committee, which Chairman shall be required to have no commission to so act except as a member of the Board, and a certificate of his election or appointment to such place by the Board of Trustees or the President of such Board.

Sec. 27. The material parts of all examinations and inquiries had by any committee shall be reduced to writing and laid before the Board for their action, and process under this act shall run in the name of the State, and officers and witnesses shall execute and obey the same without any advanced fees or compensation, and their accounts or claims for such service or attendance, or other costs arising in such investigation, shall be presented to said Board of Trustees, and they shall, through their President, order certificates issued upon their treasurer for reasonable compensation.

Act April 5, 1873.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

SEC. 28. The Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University are hereby authorized to take into consideration the interests of the State, and especially the convenience and well-being of the poorer classes, and to select a suitable site and locate thereon a branch Normal College, which location, owing to the principal college being located in the northwestern portion of the State, shall be made southeast or east or south of the county of Pulaski.

SEC. 29. When said branch Normal College shall be located, organized and put in operation, it shall be under the care and management of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and said branch college shall in all things be governed by the same rules and regulations as said principal college, and pupils shall be admitted into it in like numbers, and upon the same conditions, and with like qualifications and recommendations as they are or shall be admitted into said principal college; and it shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees, and they are hereby required to furnish said branch college with professors and teachers, and other necessary employees, equal in numbers, attainments and other desirable qualifications to those furnished and employed in said principal Normal College now organized as a department in said University, and they shall prescribe the same books, the same course of study, like training and proficiency as may be directed, adopted and required in said principal college, and they shall confer upon graduates thereof like honors, commendations and degrees to those had or given in said principal Normal College.

SEC. 30. All property purchased, bequeathed, donated or otherwise obtained for the purposes or uses of this branch college, shall be received and conveyed as prescribed in the act to which this is supplemental, and be forever held and appropriated for the uses, purposes and benefits of this branch college.

Sec. 31. The said Board of Trustees are authorized, by themselves or through any committee they may appoint, to receive aid in money, property or other valuable effects for the benefit of said institution, from any and all individuals, towns or other communities or corporations, and all gifts, devises and donations that can be had to secure the location or to aid in erecting or maintaining said branch college. They are authorized to purchase such property and cause such buildings to be erected thereon as they may deem best consistent with the amount of means appropriated, or otherwise obtained, for the use of this branch college.

Sec. 32. All the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, for the government of the Board of Trustees and the management of the University not inconsistent with this supplement shall apply and be observed in the organization, government and maintenance of this branch college; the money appropriated to carry out the objects of this act shall be subject at all times to the order and control of said Board, to be drawn from the Treasurer of the State upon their order. The Treasurer shall receive from them all funds they may at any time wish to deposit, and return the same, or any part thereof, in such funds as they may deposit, upon the order of the Board and the certificate of its President; and said Board of Trustees shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to the erection of buildings and the organization of said branch college.

Act April 25, 1873.

Extracts from Lectures

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STUDENTS OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, DURING THE SPRING TERM, 1874, BY RICHARD THRUSTON, PROFESSOR OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED AGRICULTURE.

THE GARDEN AND THE ORCHARD.

May 1, 1874.

Gardening is said to have been the first occupation of man. In all ages of the world it has numbered among its votaries some of the wisest and best of our race, and by such men at all times has been deemed a delightful employment. But in order to yield either profit or pleasure it must be prosecuted understandingly. The acquisition of this knowledge is not in our day at all difficult. He that reads understandingly the books by various authors, notes the directions, and executes according to formulas, cannot fail of success, and will be rewarded by our good old mother earth in health, profit and pleasure. Mr. White, in his "Gardening for the South," remarks that gardening in all its departments is regarded as the peculiar province of the ladies—not, of course, meaning that they are expected to perform the labor in its preparation and culture, but that all well-informed, right-minded ladies becoming housewives and matrons, will naturally take a deep interest in the manipulations of the garden, directing the management of all its operations, in order that the table may be furnished with a bountiful supply of fresh and choice vegetables and luscious fruits, and her flower-pots and vases with those richest and rarest emblems of refinement—flowers—whose rich perfume imbues the soul and inspires the beholder with an ardent love for the beautiful, and crowns the occupant as a queen who rules the useful and the beautiful. Once inspired by the love of flowers one is led to the admiration of what the lamented Downing denominates the flower of commodities, and declares to be the most perfect union of the useful and the beautiful that the earth knows. That trees, full of soft foliage, blossoms fresh with spring beauty, and finally fruit—rich, bloom-dusted, melting and luscious—are the treasures of the orchard and the garden temptingly offered to every land holder in this bright and temperate climate. These things being true, who does not desire to learn and know how they are to be obtained—how propagated, cultivated, pruned, matured and fruited? Modern horticulture has pointed out clearly the ways and means of procuring almost everything that can be desired to give a paradisiacal richness to our vegetable, fruit and flower gardens.

The gifted Downing so declared it, and I am a witness that it is true. Now, then, shall we avail ourselves of these treasures, or shall we reject the offerings of nature's richest bounties, and voluntarily place ourselves under a ban of expulsion from all the fair and goodly productions of the garden? If not, then let us proceed to discuss the modes of rational induction, in order that we may arrive at safe conclusions in the aggregate. The size of the garden should always correspond to that of the family, and to the amount of supplies demanded for the use of the same. In our genial climate the character of the soil is of more importance than situation or aspect. The mechanical texture is especially to be regarded, as on this depends the proper retention of manures and moistures. There are two grand divisions of soils, denominated heavy and light, which pass into each other by imperceptible gradation. Heavy soils are those in which clay predominates, and by some are termed cold, waxy lands. Such are not, nor can they be made fit for a garden without receiving a very large amount of muck or mold, and thrice as much sand to be incorporated with them, all of which is a large amount of work that can almost always be dispensed with by the selection of a proper kind of soil, which is attainable in almost any country. Light soils are those in which sand and fine gravel predominate. The water which falls on these soils passes readily through them, causing them to become too dry for cropping in absence of regular rains, besides these lands retain manures badly, the soluble portions of which are leached through into the subsoil, or are washed out by the rains, so that manure, even though often applied, does not produce heavy crops. The best soil for general purposes is a loam of medium texture arising from a suitable admixture of the two extremes, as they reciprocally correct the defects of each other, and with the addition of organic matter or manures, they form a soil suited to the cultivation of nearly all garden products. More lime and potash is, however, wanted for the fruit and flower garden than for the portion on which vegetables are cultivated.

Alluvial soils are those formed by the overflow of rivers and streams, and consist of a general mixture of sand, clay and the deposits of decomposed vegetable matter and mineral manures which have been washed down from the hills and mountains. These soils, when dry, are exceedingly well adapted to the growing of vegetables for the kitchen, requiring but little manuring. But with the exception of apples they are not so well adapted to the growth of fruit. Depth of soil for the garden is a matter of quite as much importance as that of its texture, and in all cases it must be deepened by either trenching with the spade (which is always expensive), or by the use of the subsoil plow, which is not only much cheaper but better when done with that instrument. Deep soils are retentive of moisture in dry weather, and consequently plants do not suffer in protracted droughts, besides they do not become too wet in rainy seasons, as the earth readily drinks in or absorbs the excess of rain which sinks and is retained below the surface, whilst they do not wash away, and when rich they furnish the plants at all times with abundant food and moisture. In the preparation of your gardens see that your soil is dry, deep and rich. On the contrary, shallow, wet soil will not produce good vegetables, fruits or flowers.

But again, in regard to a sandy or light soil. There are districts of country, and indeed extensive ones, in the southern portions of our own State covered with vast pineries, the soil of which consists of little else than sand to all appearances. I am told, however, that there is an abundance of calcarious matter, phosphates, etc., contained in it as proven by analysis. For the benefit of our students from that sandy district, I will state that with far less labor and cost you can improve and regulate the texture of an excessively sandy soil better than an excessively clayey soil, viz: In heavy clay soil an immense quantity of silex or sand is necessary to make any perceptible change in its general texture, whilst in an excessively sandy soil, clay in quite small quantities is immensely beneficial. It is indeed of more importance than any other fertilizer, soon cementing the sand and forming with it a soft friable loam. Thus a few loads of stiff clay scattered thinly over the surface of a sandy soil in autumn is worth more applied to it than that much of humus or mould, and I am aware that there are patches of clay in those districts alluded to, for I have myself seen them in traveling through those sandy districts and pine forests. That there are other ingredients essential to the growth of fine crops, whether vegetable, fruit or flower, is an axiom in itself. Lime, gypsum, ashes and marl are all excellent fertilizers for a sandy soil, besides they tend greatly to stiffen the sand and render it of a loamy texture. But after regulating the texture of the soil, and sufficiently deepening it by trenching with either the spade or subsoil plow, it must be steadily borne in mind that there are very few soils that contain all the ingredients of plant food in sufficient quantities to produce the most vigorous and healthy plants. In addition, therefore, to its natural elements of silex and alumina, or sand or clay, there must be present either by spontaneous deposits or by artificial bestowal, sufficient and proportionate amounts of inorganic or earthy matters found in plants, such as carbonate, and sulphate of lime, potash, soda, magnesia, sulphur, phosphorus, oxide of iron, manganese and chlorine, all of which exist in plants, and sometimes form over ten per cent. of their weights. Most soils contain more or less of each. Yet they are often in disproportion; whilst there is a sufficiency of some, others are deficient in quantity if existing at all, and can only be known by skillful analyzation. But again, even though they all exist in ample quantity, without the presence of organic matter in the soil sufficient to afford an ample supply of ammonia and carbonic acid to the growing crop, there will be no satisfactory results realized.

The subject of fertilization, the mode of its application in a practical point of view, is one of immense importance to the horticulturist, and involves an absolute necessity of more or less acquaintance with the sciences of chemistry and botany. It is true, in this age of books, the necessity of thorough knowledge of these sciences is largely obviated, and the practical horticulturist is enabled to proceed by consulting some practical work, of which there are quite a number, and chief among which I will name that of the late William N. White, "Gardening for the South." His able treatise on manures and plant food, their peculiar combinations, elementary principles, atmospheric relations and decompositions, to become food for plants, and how imbibed by them through the medium of the soil, as extracted by the roots and from the atmosphere through their leaves, which are the lungs of plants, is so clearly defined, and with such special precision and consummate ability that I cannot do better than commend the work to your special notice.

The garden ground should be high and dry, as also clear of stones and slightly inclined to the south or southeast. As before stated, the size should correspond to that of the family. One acre is enough for a large family, and affords space for raising vegetables, fruits and flowers of every standard choice quality. In laying out the area of the garden in borders, walks and compartments, it would be well to consult some standard work first, and then the taste of self and good wife. A very general plan is to run a walk quite around the entire garden of from four to six feet in width, leaving a space between it and the fence of about twenty feet in width, all around the margin, this space forming the entire vegetable garden. A walk eight feet wide from the gate at center, running down to the opposite walk and intersecting at right angles, cutting the center plat in two oblongs, of about 158x75 feet, one on each side of main walk and from fourteen to sixteen feet from said main walk, on each side running parallel with the same, a four-foot walk, cutting the oblongs into two divisions or spaces of one hundred and fifty-eight feet each, one way, and varying in cross-width according to the distance and width of last-named walk, viz: if sixteen feet from main walk and four feet width of ground leaves the spaces adjoining main walk 16x158 each, and those between the two outer walks 158x55 feet. The spaces adjoining main walk may be cut into any number and shape or subdivisions, according to taste, and planted in flowers, evergreens, shrubbery, etc.; while on each side spaces intervening between vegetables and flowers should be planted in dwarf apple, peach, pear and cherry trees, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, Delaware and other dwarfy grapevines, etc. The space allotted for fruit trees is ample to hold three hundred dwarf trees, or one hundred and fifty trees and fifty vines, with room for extensive strawberry, raspberry or gooseberry beds. That allotted to raise vegetables is equal to a solid space of 210x33 feet, which, being well-manured and subsoiled, is sufficient ground to raise vegetables for twenty persons, while that for flowers has room for five hundred roses, or two hundred and fifty roses and evergreens, together with a competency for all hardy flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants, whose name is legion. So numerous and complex are their number and genera that one shrinks from the task of more than writing down their family names, or some of them, and recommending the amateur to the work of floriculturists, among which are Practical Floriculture, by P. Henderson; Breek's New Book of Flowers, and numerous others, too tedious to mention.

The multiplied thousands of cultivated flowers render the task a tedious one even to undertake the mere mention of names by families, thus, for instance, the rose family of over five hundred varieties, many of which are worthless. Then comes Spireas, Wegelios, Vieburnums, Syringas, Pinks and Honeysuckles; also Lilacea, or the lily family, including the Japan varieties, and the fragrant and beautiful Hyacinths and Tulips; also the Amaryllis family, among which we may name the fragrant Narcissus, the stately Amaryllis, the modern Snowdrop, the flaunting Jomqui and the delicate Tuberose; also Iridæcea, or Heliotrope, and a thousand others, unnecessary to mention on this occasion, as the mere mention of name will not be instructive or interesting, unless the qualities were also given, which would require a volume to contain it.

I am often inquired of, what are dwarf fruit trees? I reply by simply stating that dwarfing is a process retarding the growth of trees by grafting them upon uncongenial and dwarf-growing stocks, such as the Quince, Thorn and Mountain ash for Pears; for the Apple, the Paradise and Doncin varieties of stock; for the Peach and Plum, seedling stocks of the common Chickasaw plum. The free-growing cherries are worked on the Mahaleb stocks. Then comes the question, why are dwarf trees desirable? We reply, dwarf trees are only desirable in certain situations, as for instance in gardens or on contracted and valuable spaces, designed to grow also small fruits, flowers or vegetables for culinary purposes, the growth of which is either retarded or totally obstructed by too much shade. The dwarf tree, therefore, being only a bush in comparison to the standard or that grafted or grown on the free stock, makes very little shade. Besides which the dwarf, in consequence of the retarded growth caused by a check of the downward flow of the circulation of sap, and through the imperfect union of scion root at the junction of the two woods. results in the early formation of fruit buds and premature fruitage of the trees, whilst the fruit itself is of full size and quality of that produced on the standard tree of the same variety. Besides these there are other reasons for planting dwarfs on certain grounds as above named. First, in consequence of the contracted size of the tree a much larger number of trees can be grown on the ground without the liability of growing into contact and crowding each other. For instance, dwarfs will do well planted 10x10 feet, one acre setting four hundred and thirty-five trees, whilst on the same amount of ground, not more than from sixty-five to seventy standard trees would ever be planted by an experienced orchardist, who is aware of the rapid exhaustion of the soil by rampant growing trees, and the consequent deterioration of the quality of the fruit from both exhaustion of the essential ingredients of the soil, as well as when planted too close together, crowding each other finally, and obstructing the rays of the sun, causing mouldy, rotting fruit. Secondly, dwarfs are especially appropriate in gardens, among flowers or contiguous to them, because they are highly ornamental in themselves, when bearing fruit, which they never fail to do after they are from there to four years old. It would be hard to imagine a more beautiful prospect than the fruit department of a garden of dwarfs, either in bloom or when loaded with its golden or crimson fruits. Indeed nothing surpasses the beauty of a collection of the various kinds of fruit trees, dwarfed, and in full bearing. Can one imagine a scene more beautiful and life-inspiring than that of the fruit, flower and vegetable garden, at that season when the choicest of vegetables, fresh and ready for the table, present themselves around you in such profusion and variety as to almost bewilder the mind and confuse the judgment in attempting a selection? Or, turning from these, you are facing methodically arranged lines of beautiful little, scarcely dumb sentinels, with pyramidal heads and bending boughs, holding to your view the crimson clustering cherries, and countless numbers of blushing russety golden Pears, together with Apples streaked and carmine dotted, bloom dusted and tinged with many of the colors of the rainbow, whilst ripe Peaches, with blushing beauty that vies with that on the cheek of the maiden, and defies description, and small fruits in countless thousands, in wreaths and clusters, hang upon trellis trained vines and bearing canes.

And after feasting the eye and palate on the luscious specimens in the fruit department, let us turn and look on the crowning feature of this georgeous picture—Flowers. How eloquently they speak the language of refinement, inspiring us with thoughts of purity and elevation of soul and purpose.

Indeed, when we contemplate them in all their unsurpassed charms, their inimitable brilliancy of colors, representing in a thousand forms apparently all the shades of the rainbow in its brightest aspect as it arches the evening sky, and inspect their numerous forms and textures, their complicated and inimitable structures, their inexplicable compounds of rarest perfumes, our wonder and admiration are so excited as to make us almost feel that we are promenading the land of the fairies.

HOW PLANTS GROW.

JUNE 17, 1874.

When God created the earth, He clothed it with plants and flowers; and we are told that Christ admonished his disciples to consider the plants with strict attention, and to notice how they grew. How varied, how numerous and how elegantly beautiful they are, and with what exquisite skill they are fashionhed and adorned, whilst wonderful indeed is the lesson they teach us.

The subject is, however, one of voluminous proportions, and should we undertake a thorough analysis of it in all its minute relations to the mineral and animal kingdoms, together with atmospheric dependence for light, heat and moisture, apart from certain supposed electrical and meteoric influences, it would require a greater length of time and extended amplification than the present circumstances admit of, and yet no more than its importance demands.

The considering of plants inquiringly and intelligently, is in itself the study of nature. It is not only an easy study, when diligently pursued and in the right way and with proper attention, but there is but little difficulty in understanding "how plants grow," and are nourished by the ground, the rain, and the air.

Interesting, indeed, as this study may be to all enquiring minds, it should be particularly so to young people. It appeals to your natural curiosity; to your lively desire of knowledge, while it calls out and directs the powers of observation and discrimination. To learn how to observe and distinguish things correctly is the most important part of education, and a part in which people otherwise well educated are often found surprisingly deficient.

Natural objects present themselves everywhere in endless variety, affording a field vast and boundless as land and sea, in which the march of observation need have no limit, and the student of natural history as he advances step by step counts his trophies in glittering ideas that shine like gems in a brilliant coronet.

But sublime indeed as are the aggregations of knowledge when gleaned from the great field of nature, and garnered away in the intellectual repository of the mind, yet to accomplish these successes it must be remembered that there are starting points at which we begin all studies.

Then let us begin at the beginning of "how plants grow," commencing from the seed, and noting their progress through the various stages of plant life and on to maturity and reproduction.

First, then, the seeds are bodies produced by the ripened pistils of the flower from which new plants may spring. In each ripened seed there is a germ or embryo—or, in other words, a little plantlet ready formed in the seed, and the process of germination thereof is the following:

The seed being planted and covered by the soil, and supplied with moisture, either by rain or artificial means, and warmed by the rays of the sun, very soon becomes swollen by the absorption of moisture until the husk that has so snugly held it in its cell, bound and in a passive state, is rent asunder, and the new-born plant comes forth as having awakened from a long, deep sleep, and stretches its limbs, as it were. That is, the tiny stem of the newly-awakened embryo lengthens, and its ends bursting through the husky coating of the seed, and at once striking its roots into the soil from one end while the other stretches slowly upward to receive the light and sunshine, and so the seedling plantlet stands revealed. At the very beginning of its growth the end of the little stem which first comes out of the seed turns downward and points into the earth. Thus the root is formed, which continues downward, branching as it grows, and burying itself deeper in the soil, while the other end of the stem always turns upward, and as the whole lengthens, it spreads its leaves in the light and air, and is an organized plant, with all the organs of vegetation complete. But let us go back a little and inquire how the seedling was nourished at the beginning. Growth requires food in plants, as well as in animals. To grow into a plant, the embryo in a seed must be fed with vegetable matter, or something out of which vegetable matter can be made. We will take a grain of Indian corn for example, because the grain is so large that all the parts may be clearly seen without the use of glasses. The abundant milk, or soft and rich pulp of green corn is the same as the gelatinous matter contained in some form or other in all seeds—namely, it is the albumen of the seed provided by nature for the embryo (the chit or germ) to feed upon when growth begins in the seed. This nourishing food, as we well know it to be, was produced by the mother plant during the previous summer growth; it was accumulated in the stalk at flowering time, in the form of sugar or syrup, and was conveyed into the flowers and forming seeds; a part being used in the formation of the germ or embryo, and the balance was stored up with it in the seed, to serve for its growth into a plantlet the next spring. In order that it may keep through the winter, or longer, the milky substance is changed into a starchy pulp, which hardens as the grain ripens into the firm and dry mealy part (or albumen), which here makes the principal bulk of the seed or grain of corn.

The grain being now deposited in the damp soil, this meal softens and is slowly changed back into sugar again, and this being dissolved in the water absorbed from the soil as the grain takes it in, makes a sweet sap which the embryo imbibes and feeds upon as it sprouts. That the meal or starch of the grain is actually changed into sugar at this time is clearly shown by malting, which is merely causing heaps of grain to sprout a little, and then destroying the life of the embryo by the application of dry heat, when the grain (now malt) is found to be sweet and to contain much sugar. So the germinating plants of corn, wheat, oats and indeed of the whole kingdom of plants, in whatever varied forms they appear upon the entire face of the earth, and, however different the shape and size of their seed may appear to the naked eye, yet, when investigated and microscopically examined, they are all found to contain, in some form or other, both germ and the albuminous deposit, or germ food sealed up together in a common envelope, and on which the germinating embryo feeds and grows, just as the new born animal does upon the mother's milk. Or, as the chicken, developing in the egg, does upon the prepared nourishment the parent had laid up for that purpose in the yolk. The analogy between the two kingdoms, the animal and vegetable, in their embryotic state, is most remarkably striking in very much that pertains to both. In the beginning of the growth of plants from the seed, although the general plan is the same in all, yet the variations are many and great, the disentanglement of which could but be interesting or profitable to the regular student of botany, besides, without plates and diagrams, any attempt at delineation in mere words could but confuse instead of instructing the minds of the listeners. It is enough to say here that there are three separate forms of embryo plants, denoted as follows: The monocotyledonous, or those which have only one cotyledon or seed leaf to their embryo, viz: Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, onions, etc., etc., are specimens. 2nd—The dicotyledonous are those with a pair of cotyledons or seed leaves to their embryo: The bean, the cherry, apple, etc., are examples of this class; and, 3d—The polycotyledonous are those which have more than one pair of cotyledons or seed leaves to their embryo. The pine, the cedar and the spruce families are examples.

Next, we find that the vegetable kingdom is by nature divided into three classes, according to the duration of their existence. While some live only for a few months or weeks, others may endure for more than a thousand years.

The most familiar division of plants, according to their duration and character, is into Herbs, Shrubs, and Trees. Herbs are plants of soft texture, having but little wood in their stems, and are subdivided into annuals, biennials and perennials.

Annuals grow from the seed, blossom and die all in the same season, of which oats, barley, mustard, etc., are familiar examples. Biennials pursue a somewhat different plan; these are herbs that do not blossom at all the first season, but live through the winter, flower the second year and then die, when they have ripened their seed; the turnip, carrot, the parsnip and beet are of this class. Perennials are plants that live on from year to year; shrubs and trees are of course perennials, and their period of existence is as various as their sizes, forms, textures, foliage, and fruits. But every plant, tree or shrub, consists of three parts, namely: roots, stems, and leaves; whilst their sizes, forms, lengths, capacities, medical and chemical qualities, are as numerous and varied as their botanical features. But whilst each plant, shrub, or tree, has but one stem and leaf peculiar to itself, yet it has three kinds of roots, viz: one main or tap root, from which run out laterals and fibrous roots. The latter are often termed spongioles, and are the principal feeding apparatus of the plant creation. These small fibrous or thread shaped roots are with most plants extremely numerous, piercing the earth in all directions, possessing millions of small mouths, discoverable by the microscope only, and are hollow through their whole length. By what power, mechanically, these little rootlets extract from the soil the soluble plant-food and force it up through the main roots to the stem, and the stem sending it up into the leaves, is to all men as yet a mystery. The lateral or long winding side roots act as braces and holders of the tree to its position in the earth, whilst they too perform a twofold purpose, of sending off, all along their remotest length the entire system of spongioles or fibrous system of feeders from which they receive and transmit to the stem all nutriment by which the tree or plant is enabled to grow.

Leaves exhibit an almost endless variety of forms in different plants, and are designated under different names by botanists, according to shape, form and peculiarity of structure. This long catalogue and vocabulary or nomenclature of leaves, according to shape, structure and appearance, must be for the present dispensed with, as unnecessary to the present purpose, further than to say that whatever the peculiarity of forms or shape, size or color, the living leaf may assume, their offices are the same in the relations borne to the plant, and whose direct and essential office is that of absorbing carbonic acid from the air, while they receive all the undigested ingredients gathered by the roots and stems below; and often evaporating the whole in the light of the sun, throwing off by exhalation all oxygen and other particles of non-plant-food, send the digested fluids back to be added to the growth of the tree or plant.

We have told you how plants grow from the seed and produce part after part and live on, year after year, and now I propose to examine how they operate, what they bring to pass, and what is the object or result of their progress. Such questions, young people are very likely to ask, and they ought to be answered. To understand these things completely, one should know something of chemistry and vegetable anatomy—which we do not propose herein to teach, but a general account of the matter may be given in a simple way which may be intelligible, and may give an idea of the purpose and utility which plants were created to fullfil in the world, and how they do it. We will therefore begin by considering the plant in action.

Take any living plant, it matters not which one, and consider what it is doing. It is absorbing or drawing in what it lives upon from the soil and the air; this is moisture, air and other matters which the rain, as it soaks into the ground, may have dissolved on its way to the roots. It is by the roots, lodged in the damp soil, that most of the moisture, which plants feed upon, is taken in, and with this they always get some earthy matter. This earthy matter makes the ashes which are left after burning a piece of wood, a leaf, or any part of a plant. Moisture is also absorbed by the leaves, either from drops of rain or dew, or from the vapors of water in the air. Air is largely absorbed by the leaves, and some also by the roots, either as dissolved in water, or else directly from the crevices and pores of the soil which are filled with air. Plants aborbs their food by their surface and in a fluid form only, as they are unable to take in anything in a solid state. They imbibe or drink in all their food in the form of water with what ever the water has dissolved and of air or vapor, by one or both of which their leaves and roots are surrounded. The reason they imbibe only fluid is this: The roots, leaves and all the rest of the plant, under the microscope, are seen to be made up of millions of separate little cavities, each cut off from the surrounding ones by closed partitions of membrane. All that the plants take into their system has to pass through these partitions of membrane, which fluid air or moisture alone can do. The common juice of plants, called sap, is the crude or indigested ingredients, as absorbed by the roots, in a state of transition from, and through the stem to the leaves to be digested there. After it has been carried into the leaves and distributed through their broad surface, the crude sap is exposed to the light and air, a large portion being water, every drop having minute portions of earthy matter in a saluble state, taken from the soil. The water, after having parted with its saluble earth, being of no more use to the plant, is thrown off by evaporation from the leaves, or, in other words, is exhaled and returned to atmospheric air. The elaborated sap, like the crude, is contained in the little cavities of the plant, and passes from one little cell to another until deposited in the growth of the same. How it passes through, and what attracts the particles where wanted we do not very well understand, but we know that vegetation consists essentially of two things, viz: assimilation and growth. In assimilation, plants are changing mineral matter, air, water and earth into vegetable matter; and in growth this vegetable matter is wrought into all manner of beautiful and useful forms. This is the work which the vast variety and infinite number of plants over all the earth are busily engaged in. It is their peculiar work; for only plants can live upon or assimilate mineral matter; they alone have the power of changing air, water and earth into organic matter. Whilst experience teaches us that certain plants always grow in the same way and shape, yet kinds are so numerous and various in shape, form, size, color, weight, odor and medical or chemical qualities as to excite our greatest wonder and admiration. For this very complexity of variety. which we observe everywhere among the herbs and shrubs and trees around us, in foliage, flowers and fruits gives to vegetation one of its greatest charms, for if all plants or flowers were made after one exact pattern, however beautiful, we would naturally tire of such universal sameness.

Having said so much of the growth of plants, it might not be out of place to recite, in detail, some of their vastly important uses in various ways. In the first place, in the very act of growth and formation of vegetable matter, plants fullfil one of the great purposes of their existence, by purifying the air for animals. That portion of air which renders the atmosphere fit for breathing is called oxygen; about one-fifth of the air we breathe and the principal portion that sustains animal life is oxygen. At every breath, animals take in some of this oxygen and it returns changed to carbonic acid. Now this carbonic acid is unfit for the breathing of animals, so much so that if it were increased to any considerable extent in the atmosphere, animals could not live in it, but plants prevent the carbonic acid from accumulating in the air, by absorbing and utilizing it in their growth. Indeed, it constitutes a very large portion of their food as we plainly see it must, when we know that about half of every part of a plant is carbon or charcoal. Carbonic acid being the very part of the air that plants use, they constantly take it from the air, decompose it in their leaves during sunshine, keep the carbon and give back the oxygen pure, so keeping the air fit for the breathing of man and animals.

The carbon which plants take from the air in this way along with water, etc., they assimilate or change into vegetable matter, and in doing which they make all the food which animals live upon. Animals cannot live upon air, water or earth; nor are they able to change these into food. This work must be done for them by plants. Vegetable matter in almost every form, especially herbage, or more concentrated in the accumulations of nourishment which plants store up in roots, in bulbs, in tubers, in fruits, seeds, grains, etc , is food for animals. While some animals take it by feeding directly upon vegetables, others in feeding upon the flesh of herbivorous animals receive what they have taken from plants. Man and a few others take in both ways what plants have prepared for them, but however received, and however changed in form in the progress from plant to animal, or from one animal to another, all the food and all the substance of all animals were made by plants, and this is what plants are made for; yet not half their uses have been spoken of. I might go on to show that plants furnish all the clothing of man, his utensils and building material and fuel for the world; the majestic steamer that plows the ocean in the track of commerce, defiant of contrary winds that dash the angry waves against her bulwarks as she moves by an invisible power, which is no less than the soul of fire and water, created by the ignition of coal, dug from the bowels of the earth, and is vegetable matter, the drifted and petrified remains of herbage and forests that flourished ages before man existed upon the earth.

Indeed, I may still venture another step without much digression, and explain where the heat of fuel comes from. It is simple and easily understood Plants make vegetable matter only in the light, mostly in the direct light of the sun. With every particle of carbonic acid that is decomposed, and vegetable matter that is made a portion of the suns', heat and light are absorbed and laid up in it, and whenever this vegetable matter is decomposed as in burning it, this heat and light are given out. So all our light is at last sun-light, and it matters not whether we burn olive oil or pine oil of the present day, or coal oil or coal gas (as do our great cities to illuminate at night), it is all sun-light at last, set free by decomposition from ignition, and was stored away particle by particle in the formation of the vegetable matter from whence comes all the light as well as all the heat of our rooms and bodies, for we are warmed by plants in the food we consume as well as the fuel we burn. In the course of this lecture I have endeavored to explain to you "how plants grow," and "why they grow." It is not expected that you are to fully understand the whole phenomena from one short lecture, but I have much reason to hope that you have learned enough to set your minds to thinking, that the genius of inquiry has been awakened to this extremely interesting subject, and that further investigation will not fail to follow.

Errata.—Page 113, third line from bottom, read "*seriatim*," for *seriatum*.

Page 153, tenth line from top, read "mandatory," for *inauditory*.

INDEX.

A

PAGE.

Aims and establishment of the University.... 17

Admission (qualifications for Classical Course).... 25

For Engineering Course.... 29

For Commercial Course.... 30

For Normal Department.... 31

Apparatus.... 44

Architect to make report.... 53

Advisory Committee.... 65

Apparatus for heating.... 74

Appointment of Committees.... 94

PAGE.

Architect....113, 132

Arms (State), order for.... 119

Account of Treasurer.... 124

Adjournment of Board *sine die*.. 134

Address of Professor Mitchell... 137

Address of Hon. E. H. English.. 143

Address of Rev. W. H. Gillam.. 144

Address of H. G. Coors.... 148

Address of Hon. E. J. Searle.... 150

Address of Hon. J. M. Johnson.. 161

Address of President Bishop.... 162

Address of Prof. Thruston...194, 200

B

Buildings of the University.... 18

Beneficiaries....19, 21, 105

Branch Normal College....44, 70

Board of Trustees (new).... 45

Bill of C. L. McClung....53, 58

Building fund.... 55

Bishop, President, to visit Washington.... 70

Bill of M. A. Cohn.... 74

By-laws and rules.... 114

Books, papers, etc.... 132

Bills (approved).... 133

C

Calendar for 1874–75.... 19

Commercial College.... 22

Courses of study....23, 33

Course, Classical.... 23

Course in Agriculture....26, 27

Course in Engineering....28, 29

Commercial Course....30, 113

Course in Normal Department.. 32

Course in Preparatory Department....35, 40

Contributions....43, 110

Cabinet and Museum.... 44

Conduct of University.... 46

Catalogue for 1873–4....8, 17

Clothing, uniform.... 49, 132

Cairo and Fulton Railroad letter.... 62

Chair of Chemistry filled.... 58

Chair of Mathematics.... 58

Committee on Endowment.... 69

PAGE.
Congress, Morrill Bill..........70, 100
Coors, H. G., address.............. 148
PAGE.
Congress and State laws......... 175
Ceremonies, inaugural............ 135

D

Department, Normal............... 31
Discipline 42
Donations, etc........................ 68
Districts for beneficiaries......... 106

E

Establishment and aims of the University 17, 18
Endowment of the University... 19
Experimental farm..............19, 105
Election of Professors............. 58
Exhibit "A," Morrill Bill......... 100
Education in Washington Co.... 137
Education in Arkansas............ 144
E. H. English's address........... 143

F

Funds and property of the University 19
Farm, experimental...........19, 133
Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad letter.......................... 61
Foundations of buildings......... 68
Furniture and rent of office 71
Funds, investment of......... 72
Farm Superintendent's report... 94
Finance Committee's report.120, 123

G

General information 41
Geologist, State, request.......... 110
Gregg's, Hon. L., letter 137
Garden and orchard............... 194

H

History and English literature professor of 109
How plants grow.................... 200
Henry's, J. P., petition.........54, 57
Henry's, J. P., petition, report on 66

I

Information, general 41
Interest on bonds, taxes.......... 56
Investment of funds................ 72
Investment of funds, report on.. 79
Inscription on tablets...... 122
Inauguration ceremonies........ 135
Investiture of President Bishop.. 161

J

Johnson's, Hon. J. M., address.. 161

L

PAGE.
Land scrip.. 71
Location of University............ 18
Literary societies........................ 43
Letter from the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad............ 61
Letter from the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad............ 62

PAGE.
Letter from the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.......................... 62
Lieutenant Longshaw, Washington letter.............................. 63
Letter from Washington, D. C.. 93
Letter from Trustee Gregg........ 137
Laws of Congress and the State.. 175

M

Military Department.........22, 47
Music, band................................ 44
Models.. 45
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, letter.............................. 62
Memorial to United States Congress 70, 72

Merchants National Bank........ 81
Meeting of Board called........ .. 88
McKay, charges and resolutions.........................110, 133
Mitchell's, Professor, address..... 137
Music, professor..................43, 113

N

Normal Department. 31
Normal College, branch........... 44
Number of students................ 16

Notice to State Treasurer...... .. 76
New professorship................. 109

O

Oliver & Mayes' bill............. ... 70
Order from Mr. Brooks. 119

Orchard and Garden............... 194

P

Property and funds of the University 19
Preparatory Department.......... 35
Proceedings, Board of Trustees 51

Petition of J. P. Henry........54, 57
President elected.. 56
Professors, election of.........58, 112
Plants grow, how...................... 200

Q

Qualification for admission to
Classical Course.................... 25
To Engineering Course......... 29
To Commercial Course......... 30

Qualification for admission to
Normal Department............. 31
Quoins......... ....53, 134

R

PAGE.

Remarks on Training School... 31
Regulations of the Military Department 47
Report of Architect.................. 52
Resignation of President Welch 63
Report on J. P. Henry's petitions 66
Report on Treasurer's account.. 75
Report of State Treasurer.....77, 130
Report of the Farm Superintendent.........................94, 105
Report on building fund.......... 112
Rules and by-laws................. 114
Report of the Finance Committee 120, 123

S

Studies in Classical Course...23, 25
Studies in Agriculture.........26, 27
Studies in Engineering........28, 29
Studies in Commerce............... 30
Studies in Normal Department.. 32
Studies in Preparatory Department.............................35, 41
Studies in Normal School.....32, 34
Societies, Literary.................. 43
Students, Number of..........16, 73
Secretary's Reports.............59, 76
Signal Station........................ 67
Sears, Dr., Thanks to.............. 69
State Scrip, Sale of................ 75
Securities submitted............... 81
Subdivision of Counties.......... 105
Salaries of Teachers for 1874-5.. 109
Salary of Treasurer................ 133
Searle's, Hon. E. J., Address..... 150

T

Terms and Vacations............. 18
Tuition...................................22, 132
Training School.................31, 112
Transportation..............43, 61, 62
Telegraph and Signal Station... 44
Trustees, New Board.............. 46
Treasurer's Report, Building Fund..............................55, 75
Taxes for Interest on Bonds..57, 69
Telegraph from Fayetteville..... 65
Thanks to Dr. Sears............... 69
Treasurer's Report, Referred..... 76
Treasurer of State, Report....... 130
Treasurer's Report, Approved... 83
Tablets, Inscription on............ 122
Treasurer's Account.............. 124
Thruston's, Prof., Lectures.194, 200
The "Morrill Bill".........70, 98, 100

U

Uniform..22, 49, 132

V

Vacations and terms.............. 18
Visit to Washington............70, 98
Vacancies in beneficiaries 105
Vouchers disposed of 131

W

Welch, President, resigns......... 63
Walls of the building............... 68
Washington, D. C., visit of President Bishop 70, 98

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

WITH A

NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN.

LOCATED AT

Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

AUGUST, 1875.

FAYETTEVILLE:
PRINTED AT THE DEMOCRAT BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

TO GOVERNOR A. H. GARLAND.

Sir :

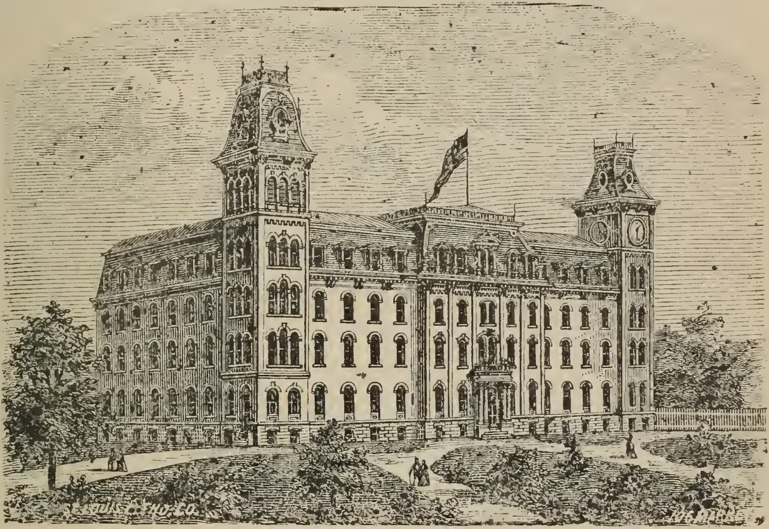
I have the honor to submit herewith the Third Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, for the year closing with the session of the Board held at Fayetteville in June, 1875.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES MITCHELL,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

ARKANSAS
INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.



DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITY.

214 feet front.
122 feet depth of wing.
84 feet depth of center.
5 stories high.
30 class rooms.
4 offices.

7 lecture rooms, including library, laboratory, chapel, etc.
Hot-air heating apparatus.
Ruttan ventilation.
Materials—Iron, stone and brick.
Capacity for about 700 students.

30721

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University,

WITH A

Normal Department Therein.

FOR 1875–76.

CIRCULAR FOR 1875-76

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HIS EXCELLENCY A. H. GARLAND, Governor, Little Rock.
EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

D. D. STARK, Fayetteville.
TREASURER.

PROF. JAS. MITCHELL, Fayetteville,
SECRETARY.

HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG,	Fayetteville, Ark.
HON. A. W. DINSMORE,	Bentonville, Ark.
HON. JAS. M. JOHNSON,	Wesley, Ark.
DUDLEY E. JONES, Esq.,	Little Rock, Ark.
HON. M. F. LAKE,	Viney Grove, Ark.
WOOD E. THOMPSON, Esq.,	Monticello, Ark.
JOHN C. WALKER, Esq.,	Magnolia, Ark.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG, Chairman.
HON. A. W. DINSMORE,
HON. M. F. LAKE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, Chairman.
HON. LAFAYETTE GREGG,
HON. A. W. DINSMORE.
JOHN C. WALKER, Esq.
HON. J. M. JOHNSON.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HON. A. W. DINSMORE, Chairman.
DUDLEY E. JONES, Esq.
WOOD E. THOMPSON, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON, Chairman.
JOHN C. WALKER, Esq.,
HON. M. F. LAKE.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

HON. J. M. JOHNSON, Ch'm.
PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. H. C. CALDWELL,	Little Rock, Ark.
E. R. DuVAL, M. D.,	Fort Smith, Ark.
REV. W. C. STOUT,	Lewisburg, Ark.
HON. GEO. P. SMOOTE,	Magnolia, Ark.
HON. O. S. RUSSELL,	Helena, Ark.
HON. RANSOM GULLY,	Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

N. P. GATES,
Acting President, and Principal Normal Department.

C. H. LEVERETT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

O. C. GRAY, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

JAMES MITCHELL, A. B.,
Professor of History and English Literature.

LIEUT. E. S. CURTIS, Second Artillery, U. S. A.
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

F. L. HARVEY, B. S.,
Professor of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry.

MARY R. GORTON,
Preceptress of Normal Department.

W. D. C. BOTEFUHR,
Professor of Music.

MRS. F. L. SUTTON,
Instructress of Training School.

MRS. V. L. GRAY,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors

Catalogue of Students

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 7, 1874, AND ENDING JUNE 18, 1875.

GENERAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

JUNIOR CLASS.

*Ayres, John.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Bolinger, DeWitt C.	St. Paul, Madison county.
Brooks, George L.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Brooks, Samuel J.	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Chrisman, Mattie A.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Coors, Henry G.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Gregg, Alfred W.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Harris, Agnes	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Harris, Sallie E.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Johnson, Albert P.	Wesley, Madison county.
*Massie, Burrus.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Massie, Collin	Fayetteville, Washington county.

Total, 12.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Blake, John T. F.	Bentonville, Benton county.
Blakeley, Leonora	Fayetteville, Washington county.
†Cline, J. Wade	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Compton, William A.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Cravens, William H	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Dickinson, Albert P.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jennings, Edgar	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Morrison, Charles H.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Quarles, Thomas.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Scarborough, William J	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Stapp, William S.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Sutton, William.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Walker, James V.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Watson, Charles A	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Wilshire William A.	Cana, California.

Total, 15.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

*Burns, William	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Dean Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gregg, Andrew S	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Hobbs, John H.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Houston, Lucy	Clarksville, Johnson county.
*Hudgins, Jackson W	Dallas, Polk county.
*Johnson, Henry C	Drake's Creek, Madison county.
*Johnson Thomas M	Wesley, Madison county.
*Maffitt, John W.	Hot Springs, Garland county.
*Merritt, Benjamin F	Moro Bay, Bradley county.
Moore Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Reed, Maggie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Roberts, John M	Dardanelle, Yell county.
*Shumard, Carrie B	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Sloan, Millard F	Smithville, Lawrence county.
*Smith, Wiley M	Bentonville, Benton county.
*Stone, William C	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Vance, Birdie A	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Wood, Carroll D.	Hamburg, Ashley county.

Total, 19.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*Absalom, Edward C	Clarksville, Johnson county.
*Amis, Walter S	Princeton, Dallas county.
Austin, James L	Van Buren, Crawford county.
*Ayres, Walter	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Bustin, John F	Camden, Ouachita county.

Total, 5.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Austin, George	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Boles, Clifford	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Boles, Joseph M	Bluffton, Yell county.
*Davenport, Charles P	Black Jack, Scott county.
*Foster, Williom C.	Magnolia, Columbia county.
*Jones, R. S.	Nevada county.
*Pape, Charles A	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Patton, David S	Camden, Ouachita county.
*Putman, Robert	Fayetteville, Washington county
*Robinson, Charles E	Clarksville, Johnson county.
Skillen, Eliza B.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Vance, Robert C	Sheridan, Grant county.

Total, 12.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

SENIOR CLASS.

*Coors, William P.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Gooding, James P.	Van Buren, Crawford county.
*Martln, Frank L.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*McMillan, Benjamin F.	Harrison, Boone county.
Moore, James F.	Fayetteville. Washington county.
Morrow, Stafford.	DeVall's Bluff, Prairie county.

Total, 6.

JUNIOR CLASS.

*Alexander. William W.	Camden, Ouachita county.
*Askew, William D.	Eldorado, Union county.
*Barton, William J.	Cove, Polk county.
*Buie, Hugh F.	Fayetteville, Washington county
*Chidester, William P.	Camden, Ouachita county.
*Clark, William J.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Dawson, Eli L.	Camden, Ouachita county.
Jackson, Ulysses L.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Jones, Katie P.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Locke, Robert.	Alma, Crawford county
*Morris, James A.	Greenwood, Sebastian county
*Naylor, Frank.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Oliver, Charles M.	Clifty, Madison county.
*Pollard, Joel H.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Shook, Emory.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Trout, Fayette.	Bentonville, Benton county.
*Wallis, Benjamin F.	Forrest City, St. Francis county.
*White, Robert E.	Camden, Ouachita county.
Wilshire, Emma.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.

Total, 19.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR CLASS.

Botefuhr, Laura D.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bridgeford, Emma.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Carson, Ann E.	Jonesboro, Craighead county.
Carson, Augusta A.	Jonesboro, Craighead county.
Davis, Lizzie P.	Bentonville, Benton county.
Gorton, Belle L.	Rock Island, Illinois.
McCart, Eva.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McKinney, Charles F.	Ozark, Franklin county.
Moore, Lucy J.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Noe, Laura.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Putman, Anna.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Waggener, William J.	Farmington, Washington county.

Total, 12.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Barnett, Henry C.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Barnett, Nettie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bassett, William S.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Campbell, Maggie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Elkins, Louis W.	Lee's Creek, Crawford county.
England, Matilda	Cincinnati, Washington county.
Hargis, James R.	Clinton, Van Buren county.
King, Thomas H.	Lee's Creek, Crawford county.
Martin, James.	Jacksonport, Jackson county.
McCormick, Kittie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Neal, William H.	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Perry, Mary.	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Rich, Jennie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Searle, Mary.	Rock River Junction, Illinois.
Stearns, John W.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Taylor, E. L.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Wilson, Lite.	Hindsville, Madison county.

Total, 17.

JUNIOR CLASS

Andrews, Fannie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Andrews, Hardin	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Buie, Maggie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Carden, Edward B.	Bloomer, Sebastian county.
Caudell, Mattie F.	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Chiles, James P.	Waldron, Scott county.
Crabbs, David F.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Davis, Anna	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Davis, Rose A.	Bentonville, Benton county.
Gilbert, Lizzie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gilbreath, Cyrus	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jackson, Hattie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jameson, Lizzie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
King, Artelee	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
King, Ida.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Kirkpatrick, Allie.	Fayetteville. Washington County.
Marshall, James F.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Moore, Eppie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Moore, Matie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Peninger, James H.	Greenwood, Sebastian county.
Putman, Mary	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rhodes, Alice D.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rutherford, Hattie N.	Billingsley, Washington county.
Sager, Mollie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sharp, James H.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Vance, Samuel H.	Sheridan, Grant county.
Watts, William M.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Welton, Bartley M.	Cass P. O., Franklin county.
Westerfield, John A.	Springfield, Conway county.

Total, 29.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Adams, Arthur	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Adams, William W.	Ozark, Franklin county.
*Alexander, Thomas W.	Camden, Ouachita county.
Andrews, Lou	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Andrews, Mattie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Andrews, William W	Washington, Hempstead county.
*Atkins, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Barrett, John M	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Bates, Lena	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Belcher, Josiah N.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Bell, James McK.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Bell, John H	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Benbrook, Elbert	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Binns, Burwell	Monticello, Drew county.
Boles, Minnie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Bolinger, Emma E.	St. Paul, Madison county.
Botefuhr, Beulah.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Eddie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Botefuhr, Freddie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Botefuhr, Lillie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Bozarth, George W.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bozarth, James	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Brewer Henry	Dickson, Benton county.
Bridgeford, Laura	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Brooks, Charles D.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Bybee, John	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Bybee, William.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
†Byrne, Augustus M	Louisville, LaFayette county.
Caldwell, Minerva L	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Campbelll, Joseph	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Carlile, Sarah	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Carlton, James C.	Lima Landing, Chicot county.
*Caudell, James V	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
*Chaffin, George B	Monticello, Drew county.
*Chidester, Frank	Camden, Ouachita county.
Chiles, Frances E	Waldron, Scott county.
*Chiles, John H	Waldron, Scott county.
*Cobb, Thomas P.	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.

Conley, Eddie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Conley, Mack	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Cook, Joseph E	Lewisville, LaFayette county.
*Copeland, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Cornelius, Joseph M	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Cravens, Jessie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Cravens, Nannie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Crosnoe, William W	Hope Station, Hempstead county.
Crouch, Clinton	Fayetteville, Washington county.
†Dalton, James S	Chalk Bluff. Clayton county.
Dickinson, John G	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Doxey, Samuel H	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Drennen, William M	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Dudney, Ezekiel	Magnolia, Columbia county.
*Dunaway, William E	Ozark, Franklin county.
Durning Robert	Clarksville, Johnson county.
*Eaton, Mary M	Lee's Creek, Crawford county.
*Ellis, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Ellis. Tyree	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Ellis, Uttie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Field, Ernest J	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Fletcher, John S	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Flynn, Wayne G	Des Arc, Prairie county.
*Garrett, Martha	Fayetteville, Washington county
*Garrett, Nellie	Brinkley, Monroe county.
Garrett, William H	Van Buren, Crawford county.
Gates, Alice	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Gates. Cora	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Gault, Jefferson, L	Bluffton, Yell county.
Geyer, Charles M	Lewisburg, Conway county.
*Geyer, George	Lewisburg, Conway county.
Gilbert, Jennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Giles, John F	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Giles, William F	Clinton, Van Buren county.
*Gillam, Joseph E	Batesville, Independence county.
Gray, Carl	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Green, James A	Marianna, Lee county.
Gregg, William	Fayetteville, Wnshington county.
*Grubbs, James A	Monticello, Drew county.
Gwinn, Henry C	Hot Springs, Garland county.
*Harris, Charles W	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Harrison, Jefferson D	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Harrison, Joseph C	Fayetteville, Washington county.

*Harrison, Major P.	Como, Dorsey county.
*Harrison, William M., Jr	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Harrison, William W.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Hector, Olinthus H.	San Antonio, Texas.
*Henderson, Robert C.	Cotton Plant, Monroe county.
Hester, Wm	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Hicks, Thos. J.	Lonoke, Lonoke county.
*Hixon, LeRoy.	Shoal Creek, Sarber county.
Hodges, Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Horn, Alex Mc	Stockton, Missouri.
Hunt, Josie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Hunt, Norah	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Jarrett, Charles J	Pocahontas, Randolph county.
Jennings, Lillie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jennings, Lulu	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jennings, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Jobe, Lennie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Johnson, Charles P	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Johnston, Alice	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Johnston, Charles	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Johnston, J. Jacob Q	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Karnes, Ida	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Kinsworthy, Wm E	Ben Lomond, Sevier county.
*Kirkpatrick, John A	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Layne, Thomas B	Rocky Comfort, Little River county
Leach, Albert	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Leach, Norris	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Leverett, Julia B	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Lockhart, Wm. H	Van Buren, Crawford county.
*Lounsberry, Fred J	LaGrange, Lee county.
*Manuel, Willie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Martin, James P	Magnolia, Columbia county.
Massie, Lemuel	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Mayes, Frank	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*McBride, Robert C	Star City, Lincoln county.
*McBride, Wm. H	Star City, Lincoln county.
McCart, Walter	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McCormick Isabel	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McCoy, William	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*McCollough, Rhadamanthus	Bellefonte, Jackson county.
McIlroy, James	Fayetteville, Washington county.
McIlroy, Robert	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*McNally, George F	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.

*McVicar, James W	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Menard, John	Noble's Lake, Jefferson county.
*Merrick, Dwight	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Mitchell, Mamie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Mitchell, William S.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Montgomery, Francis A.	Louisville, LaFayette county.
Murray, Elias	Cass P. O., Franklin county.
*Murray, George W	Cass P. O., Franklin county.
*Murray, James W	Cass P. O., Franklin county.
Naylor, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Neal, Charles C.	Bloomington, Benton county.
Nees, Mollie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Noe, Maud	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Noe, Minnie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Nolen, Sarah,	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Nolen, Emmett	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Paddock, Charles	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Patton, William R.	Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.
Payne, Gabriel D.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Petross, Carroll	Springdale, Washington county.
Pettigrew, Anna	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Pettigrew, Ida	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Pettigrew, James	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Poe, William E.	Pageville, Grant county.
Porter, Arthur R.	DeWitt, Arkansas county.
*Porter, Charles A	DeWitt, Arkansas county.
*Porter, George	DeWitt, Arkansas county.
*Pulliam, Alexander M	Rancho Bonito, Sebastian county.
*Qualls, Samual W	Kingston, Madison county.
Rainwater, Kate S	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rainwater, Sallie J	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Ray, William	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
Reed, Lina	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Reed, John	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Reynolds, Johnanna	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Rhea, William B.	Rhea's Mills, Washington county.
Rhodes, Lena	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Rieff, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Rieff, George H.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Russell, Henry F.	Marianna, Lee county.
Rutherford, Anna	Cincinnati, Washington county.
Rutherford, John H.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sager, Homer	Fayetteville, Washington county.

Sager, Libbie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Sams, Ella	Huntsville, Madison county.
*Scott, Daniel N.	Black Springs, Montgomery county
Scott, James S.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Scott, John P.	Danville, Yell county.
*Simmons, Jay.	Magnolia, Columbia county.
*Simmons, John P.	Chalk Bluff, Clayton county.
*Simpson, John T.	Rocky Comfort, Little River county
Skelton, William R.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Smith, Frank	Eldorado, Union county.
*Sparks, James M.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Stafford, William L.	Red Bluff, Jefferson county.
*Stallings, James.	Lewisburg, Conway county.
*Stone, Lodowick, C.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Sutton, Landon.	Fort Smith, Sebastian county.
*Taliaferro, Emma K.	Bentonville, Benton county.
Taylor, Thaddeus B.	Hot Springs, Garland county.
*Thompson, Fannie.	Hot Springs, Garland county.
*Townsend, Richard.	Arkadelphia, Clark county.
Trimble, Thomas P	Washington, Indiana.
VanHooser, William P	Fayetteville, Washington county.
*Walker, John A.	Dallas, Polk county.
*Walters, William	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
*Whitney, Jennie.	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Williams, Nannie	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Williford, Edward	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Wilshire, Rose.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Wilshire, William W.	Little Rock, Pulaski county.
Wright, Claudia	Fayetteville, Washington county.
Wright, Ella	Fayetteville, Washington county.
	Total, 198.

SUMMARY.

College of General Science and Literature	46
College of Engineering.	17
College of Commerce	25
Normal Department	58
Preparatory Department	198
Aggregate	344

---

*Beneficiaries. †Deceased.

CIRCULAR.

Arkansas Industrial University.

FOR 1875—6.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is established in accordance with an act of Congress, making a grant of land as an endowment for its benefit, and in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of this State, carrying out the object of said grant. According to the object of the grant, "the leading object shall be—without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics—to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life;" or, changing the order of statement, the chief aim of the University is "the *liberal and practical education of the industrial classes* in the several pursuits and professions of life;" and in order to this end, the University is "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics." Military tactics are required, and the scientific and classical studies are permitted. Such, at least, we believe, is the common construction of those clauses, though the language may not unreasonably be understood to imply that the latter studies *shall not* be excluded from the course. The aim of the University is to comply strictly with the acts of Congress and the General Assembly of this State in providing for and establishing it.

It proposes, therefore—

First—To impart a knowledge of science and its application to arts of life.

Second—To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefit daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the penses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and va for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservatio health, and of a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and the mech arts, are two other important objects.

Third—To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agricult and horticulture.

Fourth—To provide the means of instruction in military scie and to this end a skilled instructor and suitable implements have b obtained.

Fifth—To afford the means of a general and thorough educa not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best of colleges.

LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is pleasantly located within corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, Washington county. T location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the St in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of s variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural producti and the morality and intelligence of its people.

STUDIES.

By recent action of the Board of Trustees, all male beneficiar who are hereafter appointed to the Arkansas Industrial Universi will be required to take a course in Agriculture and Mechanics, "w permission to select such other studies as circumstances may allow This regulation does not apply to students in the Normal Departme It is expected that each student shall take and carry on four disti studies—not less than three under any circumstances; and no chan in studies will be permitted after the beginning of a term without p mission of the Faculty.

Heretofore, students who have been unable to pass the examinat required for admission to the Normal Department, have been permit to remain a year in the Preparatory Department. For the future

udent will be permitted to enter the Normal School without under-
ing the required examination, and thus passing at once to the work
that department.

By recent action of the Board of Trustees, the number of Normal
udents to which any county is entitled is made equal to the number
beneficiaries from said county. This regulation, however, does not
clude any one from the Normal School, who pays the regular tuition
es. The tabular statement on page 22 will show the number of ben-
ciaries, to which each county in the State is entitled. According
the last enumeration, the number of beneficiaries to which the State
entitled is 236—the number of Normal students will be the same.
nsidering the demand for trained teachers which exists in Arkansas,
well as the facilities for thorough and systematic training enjoyed
the University, may we not hope that each county will soon send
quota of Normal students? To give an idea of the growth and
iciency of the Normal Department, as well as its promise of useful-
ss to the State, it may be necessary to present a few facts connected
th this branch. Organized in 1872, the first catalogue of the Uni-
rsity shows a total of ten students in the Normal Department. Our
talogue for 1873—74 shows, as the entire number of Normal stu-
nts, twenty-nine; while the last catalogue, 1874—75, shows *fifty-*
, or a gain of nearly one hundred per cent. on the previous year.
nd of the fifty-six, thirteen have been engaged in teaching since the
ose of the term in June; and this, too, without the advantages of a
stem of public schools.

These students, with a true love for the profession, and with a
nse of obligation to the State for the blessing of free instruction,
ve gone out and asked for work, taking, as a general rule, small and
profitable schools, from the fact that the stringency of the times
d the absence of a school system have made lucrative positions
possible. While it is lamentably true that some, and not a few,
ve entered the Normal School merely for the purpose of avoiding
ition fees, and have shown, in this respect, a shameless violation of
od faith, it is yet true that those who have engaged in teaching have
a general rule, exhibited the qualities of energy, zeal and a true
ve for the profession, as well as a commendable degree of efficiency.
the State will but provide the schools by the adoption of a liberal
stem of public instruction, we feel assured that we shall soon be
le to send out from our Normal School such an array of trained
orkers that shall mark a new era in popular education in Arkansas.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The scholastic year of the University, with its several departments, will consist of three terms of thirteen weeks each. There will be a vacation of one week including the Christmas holidays, but no vacation between terms. It is especially desirable that all students should be present at the opening of the autumn term; if this is not possible, they should make all necessary preparations to be present at the beginning of the next term. All beneficiaries will understand that any unnecessary delay in entering the institution will lead to the forfeiture of their places.

CALENDAR FOR THE UNIVERSITY YEAR 1875—76.

The autumn term will commence on the 6th of September, 1875, and close on the 3d of December, 1875.

The winter term will commence on the 6th of December, 1875, and close on the 9th of March, 1876.

The spring term will commence on the 12th of March, 1876, and close on the 15th of June, 1876.

Commencement exercises will continue through the last week of the spring term. By act of the Legislature, the annual meeting of Board of Trustees is fixed on the Monday of Commencement week in each year.

LABOR.

Labor in the Arkansas Industrial University is not compulsory, but it is the opinion of the Board of Trustees, as well as of the Faculty, that manual labor is a good thing for the student—that a certain amount of work with the hands will enable him to do better the work of the brain. To the extent of our ability to furnish it, labor will be given to our students on the farm and grounds of the University. So far as our finances will permit, labor to the deserving student will be made remunerative—the rate of wages being fixed by the Board of Trustees at from five to ten cents per hour, according to the character of the work and the efficiency of the worker. Besides remunerative labor, that kind of labor which may be denominated educational —that which is designed for practical knowledge and instruction—will be encouraged, so that all may, as far as possible, secure the advantages of one or the other.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

The property of the University consists of the proceeds of the munificent grant of land by Congress, the bonds of Washington county and the town of Fayetteville, the appropriations made by the

State, and the University farm and lands — amounting in all to $300,000 in value.

The bonds of the county of Washington, $100,000, and of the town of Fayetteville, $30,000, payable thirty years from date, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, have, by the action of the Board of Trustees, become a portion of the permanent endowment of the University, and will be scrupulously held for that purpose.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An experimental farm of excellent character has been provided, immediately contiguous to the University, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The labor system will be voluntary, and students will not labor exceeding three hours per day, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for labor will be from five to ten cents per hour, according to ability.

APPOINTMENT OF BENEFICIARIES.

All appointments should be completed, if possible, before the opening of the autumn term. The county judges, who make the appointments, should prepare duplicate notifications of appointment, one of which will be forwarded to the President of the University, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees; and in case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after the commencement of the autumn term (except in case of sickness), he will be regarded as having declined his appointment, in which case it will be the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person making the appointment of such failure, who will make another appointment as soon thereafter as possible, and such other appointee will be required to appear at the University on the first day of the next term. The President of the Faculty shall continue to notify appointing officers till their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES.

It is provided in section eighteen of the act of the General Assembly establishing the University, that the Board of Trustees shall have power to "prescribe the grade and number of scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State." They have, therefore, made provisions for two hundred and thirty-seven beneficiaries, who will be entitled to four years' free tuition, and who are apportioned among the several counties according to their respective populations by the United States census of 1870, which apportionment is as follows:

COUNTIES.	No. of Beneficiaries.	COUNTIES.	No. of Beneficiaries.
Arkansas	2	Lincoln	3
Ashley	3	Little River	2
Benton	6	Lonoke	2
Baxter	2	Lee	2
Boone	2	Madison	3
Bradley	3	Marion	2
Calhoun	2	Mississippi	2
Carroll	2	Monroe	4
Chicot	4	Montgomery	1
Clark	5	Nevada	2
Clayton	2	Newton	2
Columbia	4	Ouachita	6
Conway	3	Perry	1
Crawford	4	Phillips	6
Crittenden	2	Pike	2
Craighead	2	Poinsett	1
Cross	2	Polk	2
Dallas	2	Pope	4
Desha	2	Prairie	4
Drew	4	Pulaski	14
Dorsey	2	Randolph	3
Faulkner	2	Sarber	2
Franklin	4	St. Francis	3
Fulton	2	Saline	2
Garland	2	Scott	3
Grant	2	Stone	2
Greene	3	Searcy	2
Howard	2	Sebastian	6
Hempstead	6	Sevier	2
Hot Springs	3	Sharp	3
Independence	6	Union	5
Izard	3	Van Buren	2
Jackson	3	Washington	8
Jefferson	7	White	5
Johnson	4	Woodruff	4
Lafayette	4	Yell	4
Lawrence	3		

TUITION.

Beneficiaries and normal students, upon entering the University, will be required to pay a matriculation fee of five dollars. This entitles them to free tuition for four years if beneficiaries, and three, if normal students.

Students other than beneficiaries and normal students, whether residents or non-residents of the State, will be charged fifteen dollars tuition per term in the Collegiate, and ten dollars per term in the Preparatory Department and Training School. This tuition is paid invariably in advance, by the term, at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, at Fayetteville.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Provision has been made for instruction in military science and tactics, and all able-bodied male students will be required to drill twice a week.

A uniform has been prescribed, which will consist of a suit of cadet gray mixed cloth, of the color and quality worn at West Point, and a cap of dark blue cloth, ornamented in front with the initials A. I. U. surrounded by a silver wreath. Owing to the general stringency of the times, this uniform, with the exception of the cap, will not be required for the coming year, but students are urged to procure it, (which can be done at Fayetteville), as soon as their means will permit. The cap can be had at or near cost, on their arrival at the University. The suit, consisting of blouse and pants, will cost from $22.00 to $26.00; coat (frock) and pants, from $26.00 to $32.00.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A Commercial Course of two years has beeen organized, and students who complete it will be entitled, on payment of fees for diploma, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Course of Study.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Physical Geography (Elementary.)

Cæsar's Commentaries and Harkness' Introduction to Latin Composition.

Algebra.

Physiology.

Harkness' First Greek Book (optional.)

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.

Natural Philosophy.

English Diction and Elocution.

Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.

Physiology.

History.

Harkness' First Greek Book (continued and Xenophon's Anabasis commenced (optional.)

French (optional.)

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.

Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.

Botany.

Natural Philosophy.

History.

Xenophon's Anabasis and Harkness' Greek Composition (optional.)

French (optional.)

SOPHOMORE YEAR

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Virgil's Æneid.
German (optional.)
Homer, with written exercises (optional.)
French (optional.)

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.
Livy.
Plane Trigonometry.
Euripides, Iphigenia in Taurus,(optional).
German and French (optional).

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.
Horace.
Rhetoric.
Aristophanes, Bird's, (optional).
German (optional).

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Tacitus (Germania and Agricola).
Rhetoric.
Thucydides, Selections (optional).
German (optional).
Surveying and Navigation.

SECOND TERM.

English Literature.
Juvenal.
Geology, Astronomy.
Sophocles (Œdipus Tyrannus (optional).
German (optional).

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
English Literature.
Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.
Demosthenes, Olynthiacs and Philippics, (optional).
Tacitus (Histories).
German (optional).

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Meteorology.
Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Elements of Criticism.
Latin (optional).
Greek (optional).

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Civil Polity.
Evidences of Christianity.
Greek (optional).
Latin (optional).
Constitution of the United States.

THIRD TERM.

Modern Philosophy.
Constitutional Law.
Social Science.
History of Inductive Sciences.
Latin (optional).
Greek (optional).

QUALIFICATION FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra, to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, Harkness' introductory Latin book, and Harkness' Latin reader, or their equivalents. If unable to pass such examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission to higher classes, students must have done the work prescribed for preceding classes.

Candidates must be of good moral character, and not under the age of fifteen years.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TETM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography:
Manual of Farm.
Free Hand Drawing.
Practical Agriculture—Lectures.
English Diction and Elecution.
Physiology.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.
Practical Agriculture and Pomology.
Free Hand Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Botany.
Natural Philosophy.
Free Hand Drawing.
Manual of Farm.
Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Chemistry.
Botany.
General History.
Lectures on management of Soils and Crops.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry—Laboratory Practice.
General History.
Lectures on Breeding, Races, History and Management of Stock.
Plane Trigonometry.
Mechanical Treatment of Soils and Drainage.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.
Surveying.
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.
Botany.
Rhetoric.
Propagation of Plants, Seedlings, Grapes and Small Fruits.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Chemistry---Qualitative Analysis.
Zoology,
Chemical Treatment of Soils and Manures.
Orcharding.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
English Literature.
Bookkeeping and Farm Records.
Entomology.
Farm Engineering, Road Making.
Farm Machinery and Farm Architecture.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
Physical Geography and Meteorology.
Science of Government.
Rural Architecture.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Rural Law and Economy.
Animal Husbandry.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Constitutional Laws.
Fruit Culture and Forestry.

THIRD TERM.

Meteorology.
Landscape Gardening.
Veterinary Surgery.
Current History.

COURSE IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physical Geography.
Drawing.
Physiology.
English Diction and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
English Diction and Elocution.
Drawing.
Natural Philosophy.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Natural Philosophy.
Botany.
Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
General History.
Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections.
Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.
General History.
Linear Perspective.
Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections.
Shades and Shadows.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy—Crystallography.
Rhetoric.
Drawing Designs.
Calculus.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.
Theoretical Mechanics.
Physics.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.
Metallurgy.
Physics.
Applied Mechanics.

THIRD TERM.

Logic.
English Literature.
Meteorology.
Shading and Tinting.

FOURTH YEAR

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Strength of Materials.
Architecture.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.
History of Civilization.
Constitutional Law.
Theory of Mechanics.
Machine Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Theory of Motors.
Millwork and Machines.
Designs and Estimates.
Railway Surveys and Bridge Building.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Freshman Class, of this course, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. If unable to pass such examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission to higher classes, students must have done the work prescribed for preceding classes.

Candidates must be of good moral character, not under the age of fifteen years.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.
Physiology.
Arithmetic.
Penmanship.
Bookkeeping.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Natural Philosophy.
Bookkeeping.
Commercial Arithmetic.
Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Penmanship.
Bookkeeping.
Natural Philosophy.
Commercial Arithmetic.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
German.
Physical Geography.
Bookkeeping.
Penmanship.

SECOND TERM.

Plane Trigonometry.
Bookkeeping.
History.
German.
Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.
German.
Political Economy and Moral Science.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Junior or first class, of this course, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. If unable to pass such an examination, they may be placed in the Preparatory Department.

For admission into the Senior class, students must have done the work prescribed for the Junior class.

Candidates for admission into any of the colleges connected with the University, must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character. If previously connected with any other College or University, they must produce certificates of honorable standing from the authorities thereof.

Normal Department.

By the act of the General Assembly carrying into effect the act of Congress making the grant for the Industrial University, it was provided that there should be a Normal Department therein. A Normal Department has been, therefore established in, or in connection with the University. This department is now fully in operation, and is designed to furnish a thorough course of instruction to all those who desire to engage in the profession of teaching in the public schools.

The courses of study and training in this department are separate and distinct from the University courses—the great aim being the education of teachers.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be of good moral character, and must, if males, be sixteen, if females, fourteen years of age; they must also pass a satisfactory examination in the common English branches.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Primary Department of the University, as formerly conducted, has been dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a Training School has been established, which will be operated in conjuction with the Normal Department of the University, and under the immediate supervision of the Principal thereof. This Training School will have a preceptress in charge; and will also to some extent be taught by normal students, in the manner customary in the normal schools of the country. Care will be taken to see that proper instruction is given, and no pains will be spared to render this Training School as efficient in all respects as any other, for children.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic through fractions.
Geography,
Spelling and Phonics.
Impromptu Composition.
Sentence making.
Reading.
Drawing and Penmanship.
Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
Etymology.
Reading and Spelling.
Methods of Teaching.
Grammar.
Geography.
Impromptu Composition.
Drawing and Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.
Geography.
Latin, German or French.
Practice in Teaching.
Grammar (Syntax).
Botany.
Methods of Teaching.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Latin, German or French.
United States History.
Physiology.
Methods of Teaching.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.
Geometry.
Essays and Drawing.
Physiology.
United States History.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.
Philosophy.
General History.
Geometry.
English Literature.
Practice in Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.
Theory and Art of Teaching.
Chemistry.
English Literature.
Physical Geography.
Astronomy.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry.
Chemistry.
Essays on Mental Development.
Lectures on the Constitutions of the United States and Arkansas.
Astronomy.
English Literature.
Mental and Moral Science.

THIRD TERM.

Geology.
Essays.
Lectures on the Constitutions of the United States and Arkansas.
Reviews.
Mental and Moral Science.
Surveying.

Preparatory Department.

In view of the fact that the educational facilities of this State have been and are, with the exception of a few favored localities, such that young persons desirous of a collegiate or normal education have been and are unable properly and sufficiently to prepare themselves to enter the Industrial University or Normal School therein, there has been established, in connection with the University and Normal School, a Preparatory Department. This is intended to be auxiliary to the higher departments, and especially to prepare pupils who may enter it for those departments. This department is under the general supervision of the Faculty of the University and Normal Department. Beneficiaries who, upon an examination by the Faculty, may be found not qualified to enter the Industrial University, may be placed in the Preparatory Department as beneficiaries; but the time spent by them in this department will be deducted from the four years' free tuition to which they are entitled in the University by virtue of their appointments.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Charts and First Reader.

Arithmetic.--Counting, reading and writing numbers to 100. Sums and differences to 10, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on familiar things, as toys, bright colored objects in the school-room, yard, etc., to develop power of expression.

SECOND TERM.

First Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 1,000. All products to 20, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on objects not present, for cultivation of language and conception, as "birds' nests," "our dog," "your cat.," etc.

Lessons on Place.—Arranging of objects by child and representation of same on slates and black-board. Cardinal and semi-cardinal points.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Nursery, and other selections suitable for children.

Arithmetic.—Introducing the idea of division by means of objects. Continue and extend work of previous term.

Form.—Lines and angles.

Lessons on Place.—Develop the idea of map. Draw map of school-room, floor, yard, city, etc.

Size.—Measurement of lines and distances.

Conversational Lessons.—Writing of sentences on familiar objects, giving attention to capitals, periods and correct expression. Continue work of previous term.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Second Reader.

Arithmetic.—Primary to subtraction.

Conversational Lessons.—Stories read by teacher and reproduced by children. This exercise is valuable, as it is specially adapted to the formation of good style. Writing sentences; as in previous term.

Lessons on Place.—Present map of the county, with definitions of such terms as may arise, as river, bank, source, brook, tributary, agriculture, trading, etc.

Form.—Triangles and quadrilaterals.

Size.—Continuation of previous term's work.

SECOND TERM.

Second Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic.—Primary to division.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercise in general description, as form, size, color, etc. Objects described and guessed; child conceals some object, and others describe it; show picture, and children tell what they see in it, and draw from it as much of a story as possible Cultivate observation and judgment. Read a story, and require its reproduction. Writing of sentences, and attention given to pronunciation, etc.

Familiar Mammalia.—As cat, dog, horse, rat, pig, etc., naming and describing parts, especially such as will help in classification; habits also noticed.

Color.—Distinguish a few prominent colors, as red, yellow, blue, green, etc. Exercises in patterning, the child always imitating the teacher; cultivate taste.

Geography.—Oral. Study of the State of Arkansas and contiguous States, defining such terms as may arise.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Select reading.

Geography.—Continue work of previous term, finishing the United States. Elementary to page 71.

Arithmetic.—Primary to federal money.

Familiar Mammalia.—Same as previous term, introducing adaptation of parts.

Conversational Lessons.—Simple subjects and plan given; children required to make a story; continued stories read and reproduction required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation and capitals.

Form—Polygons and most familiar solids.

Size and Weight.—Continue work with weights and measures.

Color.—An additional number of common colors learned. Patterning continued.

Botany.—Miss Youman's course.

Music.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.—Primary, finish.

Geography—Elementary, finish to part III.

Familiar Insects.—Same work as with mammalia, using the microscope.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as previous term. Different subjects given to each child and stories required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, capitals, etc. Correction of false syntax.

Color.—Names of standard colors, red, green, yellow, etc., formed by actual experiment. Tints and shades.

Form. —Circulars, curvilinear angles.

Botany.—Miss Youman's lessons.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Third Reader.—Finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Elementary.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 96.

Form.—Solids, cones and cylinders.

Color.—Secondary colors, how formed. Hues of violet.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as in previous term. Description of scenes and events which pupils have knowledge of. Work on sentences continued. Separation of simple prose into sentences, with capitals and punctuation marks.

Animals.—Less familiar mammalia, as elephant, camel, bear. Pictures presented.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Selections.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 174.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons on the parts of speech, taking first the noun and verb, and forming the sentence.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, false syntax, etc. Separation of prose into sentences; combining statements into single sentences. Oral exercises, same as previous term.

Animals.—Familiar birds; parts, adaptation, habits, etc.

Color.—Hues, tertiaries.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' course.

Music.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fourth Reader.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 274.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons continued, taking up phrase and clause modifiers.

Composition.—Visits, journeys, description of places, etc., requiring written work.

Animals.—Familiar reptiles, fishes, etc.

Color.—Harmony of secondaries, tertiaries.

Botany.

Penmanship.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Fourth Reader.—Finished and reviewed.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Composition.—Stories told from suggestive pictures, without conversations. Subjects strongly suggestive of a story given, as "I want," "Katy's first day at church," etc.

Color.—Colors as emblematic flags, railway signals, etc.

Penmanship.

Animals.—Less familiar birds and reptiles, with a few common mollusks.

Grammar.—Properties of parts of speech.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

Latin.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Select current reading.

Arithmetic.

Grammar.

Drawing.—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

Composition.—Same as previous term. Letters, analysis of subject and different heads to different children.

Penmanship.

Latin.

Music.

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Fifth Reader.

Arithmetic.

Grammar.

History.—United States.

Drawing.

Composition.—Same as previous term.

Penmanship.

Music.

Algebra.

Latin.

SECOND TERM.

Fifth Reader.

Arithmetic.

Latin.

Algebra.

Drawing.

History.—United States.

Composition.—Subjects more difficult, less suggestive, still involving narrative or description. Current history or biography.

Penmanship.

Grammar.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Fifth Reader, choice literature and biography.

Arithmetic.

Composition.—Same as previous term.

Algebra.

Latin.

Grammar.

Physiology.

Music.

General Information.

Many letters have been received asking how a student can pay his way by labor—what our labor system is—what is the design of the Normal Department—what is the price of board, tuition, books, etc.

An attempt has been made to answer these inquiries in this circular, and one will be sent in reply to such letters hereafter, unless a written answer seems to be required.

Board, in private families, in Fayetteville, including fuel, light and washing, can be had for from $100 to $130 per scholastic year of nine months.

A beneficiary or Normal student pays $5.00 matriculation fee. After this his tuition is free.

All other students pay from $20.00 to $45.00 per year for tuition, and by recent action of the Board of Trustees this tuition is to be paid by the term, in advance, and hereafter no name is to be entered on the University rolls until the receipt of the Secretary, for his or her tuition, shall be presented.

All new students entering the Collegiate Department are required to pay a matriculation fee of $5.00.

The books used in the University can be bought in Fayetteville at publishers' prices. Students should bring with them such books as they have, for reference.

Students can wear such clothing here as they have been accustomed to at home. Cleanliness, neatness and comfort only will be required.

While it is true that several students have paid their way while in school by labor, it is not a safe dependence. It has been done by the closest economy and the most determined thrift.

The energy and economy necessary to carry such through their course should be used in the first place in providing a small amount of money to start with. An unlimited amount of remunerative labor cannot be promised, though as much as possible will be provided for such students as have a mind to use it to accomplish the two ends for which it is furnished.

The Normal Department is designed solely for the education of teachers; either those who have begun to teach, or young persons who desire to fit themselves for teaching. No one has a right to free tuition in this department who does not, in good faith and with proper motives, intend to make teaching his profession.

It is admitted that a doctor or lawyer should have some training or preparation to be successful in his profession, and schools for this purpose have been established. Thoughtful parents are beginning to feel that teachers also need preparation for their work, and they are demanding men and women of the best talents and character and the highest culture as the teachers of their children. It is to meet and encourage this want that the Normal Department is established.

DISCIPLINE.

If our students are to become valued and noble citizens they need to learn self government, and to conform their conduct to the laws of their country and to the usages of good society more than they need to learn science. Students must not expect to *be* governed, but to *govern themselves.* It is no part of the duty of the Faculty to act the part of policemen or spies upon the conduct of students. With the instructions they receive, those who *care* and *try* can be gentlemen. Those who do not care nor try, need not come, for they will not be permitted to remain as students.

It will not be enough for a student to order his conduct well during school days and while upon the college premises. The every-day life of the student must give evidence of growth in manly virtue and scholarly attainments. The widest personal freedom will be accorded to every one to do all that is good and right, and the fullest opportunity and the most abundant material possible will be furnished, but whatever is unmanly and lowers one's self-respect, will not be tolerated.

Loitering in the streets and shops, the contracting of debts, and the spending of money foolishly, the use of profane, indecent or ungentlemanly language, all forms of dissipation, the spending of time in any company whose influence does not lead to a higher and better life, are some of the things which must be avoided by students.

In short, we expect every student to see to it that every act of his does honor to himself and the University; to let his highest ambition and aim be to accomplish some noble purpose, both while a student and through life.

Absolute promptness in attendance and in the performance of all duties will be required, not more for the good of the school than for its value to the student as a habit.

Besides the regular work of the day, two or three hours of study at night will be required of adult students in good health.

Students should enter at the beginning of the year (September 7th), but if this is impossible they should enter at the beginning of some term, as classes cannot be formed during term-time.

All students will be required to enter upon some regular course of study, and they will not be permitted to depart from that course except for good reasons.

Absence, except for unavoidable causes, or leaving without the consent of the Faculty, will forfeit the student's membership.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies, the "Clariosophic" and the "Mathetian," have been established. They are both sustained with great interest and furnish valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student.

LIBRARY.

The University library, though at this time small, comprises some valuable works. Additions will be made from time to time. All students have access to the library free of charge.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

For the practice of chorus singing two societies are organized—Euterpean and Philharmonic.

A class will be formed this year in the Primary Department for the purpose of teaching the elements of music.

Special instruction in vocal and instrumental music will be given, two lessons a week, by W. D. C. Botefuhr, Professor of Music, assisted by Miss Laura Botefuhr.

Tuition $15.00 per term for advanced and $10.00 per term for primary scholars, payable one-half in advance, balance at the end of each term.

Use of piano, one hour per day, $3.50 per term.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions are solicited for our library, reading room, laboratory and museum.

Any book, paper or manuscript of historical or other value;

Any piece of chemical, philosophical or mechanical apparatus;

Any ores, crystals, precious or valuable stones, vegetable or animal fossils, or any other thing that will be a source of information to our students, will be thankfully received.

We hereby designate and request County Superintendents of Public Schools to take charge of and forward to the University, by students or others who may be coming, any of the above named donations.

CABINET AND MUSEUM.

The collections in these are yet inconsiderable, but they are slowly increasing. The State Geologist has kindly consented to forward to the University duplicates of she specimens obtained by him, and in time this feature can be made of rare attractiveness.

APPARATUS.

The University will be supplied for the coming year with mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and additions will be made to the chemical department, which is already in efficient operation.

BAND.

A brass band of fourteen pieces, organized for special use, in connection with the military department of the University, and composed entirely of students, has already demonstrated its usefulness.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 25, 1873, the organization of a Branch Normal College was provided for, and $25,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

This appropriation was in State scrip, and owing to its depreciated value, the organization of the College has not yet taken place. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, however, in July, 1874, a Special Committee, consisting of Trustees Jones, Johnson and Thompson, was appointed to carry this law into effect, and immediate steps will be taken to do so, locating this College, which is specially designed for colored students, somewhere in the Southern or Eastern portion of the State. [See Branch Normal College, Appendix.]

THE NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

By an act of the Legislature of the State, approved May 30th, 1874, all the trusteeships of the University, as created by the act of the Legislature, approved March 27th, 1874, were vacated, and the Board of Trustees was made to consist, until otherwise provided by law, of Dudley E. Jones, L. Gregg, A. W. Dinsmore, James M. Johnson, M. F. Lake, Wood E. Thompson, J. C. Walker, the Governor of the State for the time being, and the President of the University.

GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is due to the authorities of the University, in explanation of the fact that agriculture and the mechanic arts have not yet been as fully taught as the acts of Congress contemplate, to make some reference to the condition of educational matters here, when the Arkansas Industrial University was organized. At that time, such was the disposition of the State to patronize the institution, and so great was and still is the demand throughout the State for general education, that the University came rapidly and from necessity to assume, in part, the form of an institution for general instruction. By the laws of the State, there is likewise attached to it a Normal Department, which it becomes our duty to develop, nevertheless, "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" will receive the full attention that the acts of Congress contemplate when many of the young men admitted into the institution, and who are the sons of farmers, shall have become more thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of general knowledge, the special training for mechanical and agricultural life then beginning.

Regulations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT AT THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1874.

I. This department will be governed, in as far as they may be applied, by the General Regulations and Tactics adopted for the United States army.

II. The course will consist of practical and theoretical instruction in the tactics of the different arms, military police and discipline, ordnance and gunnery, international and military law, military engineering, topographical drawing, military history, strategy and the art of war.

III. For practical instruction in military science and tactics the male students of the University will be organized into a battalion of companies the battalion to be under the, command of the Military Professor. The battalion staff will consist of one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Sergeant-Major and one Quartermaster-Sergeant. Each company,will consist of one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, five Seargents, four Corporals, two Musicians, and privates not to exceed fifty.

IV. This organization shall be known as the "Arkansas Industrial University Cadets."

V. The officers and non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President of the University, upon the recommendation of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The selections will be made from those students who have been most diligent and prompt in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general, the officers will be taken from the Senior and Junior classes, and the more advanced students of the Normal Department; the non-commissioned officers from the Sophomore and

and Freshman classes, the Normal Department and the Preparatory School.

VI. There will be theoretical instruction and military exercises at such times as the President may direct.

VII. All arms and other public property issued to cadets shall be marked with their company number. They shall only be used on duty. No cadet shall lend or exchange his arms or accoutrements, or use those of another cadet. No cadet shall alter his musket by scraping, filing, cutting, or varnishing the stock, barrel, or any part of it; nor shall the lock be removed or taken apart without the permission of the Military Professor. The guns will habitually be kept in the rack in the armory, the corresponding accoutrements hanging thereon.

VIII. Cadets are required at all times to have their muskets and accoutrements in good order and serviceable condition. They will be held personally responsible for any loss or damage to public property issued to them, or while in their possession.

IX. The duties of Battalion Adjutant and Quartermaster, will be those assigned to the offices by the United States Army Regulations, and in addition, such other special duties as may be ordered by proper authority.

X. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant to receive the reports at all military formations, transmitting the same to the Chief of the Department, or to the cadet officers in charge.

XI. Cadets will be reported "absent" at any formation, when not in ranks before the cadet calling the roll makes his report. Officers will be reported "absent" who are not on the company parade when the Captain makes his report. A cadet will be reported "late" at any formation who is not in ranks when the signal ceases. Officers will be reported "late" who are not in front of their companies, properly equipped, when the signal ceases.

XII. The Battalion Quartermaster will have the armory in charge, and will be held responsible for the safe-keeping and preservation of all arms, accoutrements and other public property, and for the enforcement of such rules and regulations thereto, as may be prescribed by the Military Professor.

XIII. No cadet shall be absent from any military duty whatever, without the permission of the President or Military Professor, unless by reason of sickness or other unavoidable causes.

XIV. Personal cleanliness is expected of all cadets. The uniform or clothing will be kept in good condition and neat. The hair will be kept short, whiskers and mustaches neatly trimmed.

XV. Habits of order, attention, and punctuality in the discharge of all duties, are especially enjoined upon cadets. Prompt and ready obedience is the essence of all discipline, it is, moreover, indicative of a cultivated mind, and he makes the best citizen or soldier who has thoroughly learned the duty of obedience. A non-compliance with the requirements of rules, regulations, and orders, indicates a spirit of insubordination, a disregard for authority, which cannot be allowed.

XVI. Inferiors will be required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.

XVII. Superiors of every grade are forbidden to injure those under them by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. Authority will be exercised with firmness but with justice to all.

XVIII. In all of the official relations the courtesy becoming gentlemen will be required of all cadets—the subordinate recognizing the superior in military rank by the salute which military etiquette enjoins.

XIX. These regulations will be strictly obeyed and enforced.

By order of the President. EDWIN S. CURTIS,
First Liutenant, Second Artillery, Prof. M. S. and T.

UNIFORM.

The following dress is prescribed as the uniform for University Cadets.

Coat. *Full-dress.* Frock of cadet gray—single-breasted, nine buttons in front, four on skirt in rear, and three small buttons on each cuff. The skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee; coat to be piped with scarlet; stand-up collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, of scarlet cloth; cut square to hook up close in front; skirt of coat on each side of opening behind to be faced with scarlet cloth; two bands of scarlet cloth one-half inch in width and one inch apart, on each sleeve, two and one-half inches from the end.

Blouse. *For Squad and Company drills and other duty when authorized by proper authority, and for ordinary wear;* a sack coat of cadet gray, falling collar, single-breasted, with five buttons in front and three on each cuff; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee; coat to have no outside pockets and to be piped with scarlet.

Pantaloons. Gray cloth, same material as coat, with stripe of scarlet cloth one inch wide down the outer seam.

Forage Cap. Dark blue cloth, according to pattern, with initials "A. I. U," surrounded by wreath, all in silver.

Cadets acting as officers and non-commissioned officers shall be designated by the following badges:

Captain. Chevrons of four bars of scarlet cloth, one-half inch in width, on each arm above the elbow, point up

Lieutenant. Chevrons of three bars, same material and pattern.

Adjutant. The Lieutenant's chevron with an arc.

Quartermaster. The Lieutenant's chevron with a horizontal bar.

Sergeant. Chevrons of two bars, same material and pattern.

First Sergeant. Sergeant's chevron with a lozenge.

Color Sergeant. Sergeant's chevron with a star.

Corporal. Chevrons of one bar, same material and pattern.

Color Corporal. In addition to corporal's chevron, will wear upon both sleeves a star of scarlet cloth, two inches in diameter.

Proceedings of Board of Trustees.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., June 16, 1875.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, and the President, Gov. Garland, being absent, Hon. James M. Johnson was elected President *pro tem.*

The roll being called, the following Trustees responded to their names:

Bishop, Dinsmore, Jones, Johnson, Gregg, Lake and Thompson.

The regular order of business was then called, when the various committees and officers asked time to get up their reports, which was granted.

The oath of office was administered to Trustee W. E. Thompson, of Drew county, by Hon. H. C. Caldwell, of the United States District Court.

The following members of the Board of Visitors were received and welcomed to our sittings, and cordially invited to aid us in our deliberations:

Hon. H. C. Caldwell, of Little Rock; Dr. E. R. DuVal, of Fort Smith; and Rev. Wm. O. Stout, of Lewisburg.

Applications, with accompanying letters of recommendation, were received to fill the chairs of Applied Chemistry, Geology, &c.: J. S. Lee, Ames, Iowa; F. L. Harvey, Humboldt, Iowa; James G. Adams, Fayetteville, Arkansas; Reuben D. Haislip, Washington-Lee University.

For the chair of Languages, W. A. Parham, Little Rock.

A petition was then presented by A. W. Bishop, setting forth that by a misapprehension he had failed to put in his account for the full amount due him, and showing that the Arkansas Industrial University is now justly indebted to him for arrears in salary, for services rendered previous to the present scholastic year, in the sum of $488.89, and prays the Board to order warrant to issue on Treasury for said amount; which petition was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 oclock A. M.

J. M. JOHNSON, Chairman, *pro tem.*

A. W. DINSMORE, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., June 17, 1875.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Gregg, Jones, Lake, Johnson, Thompson, and Dinsmore.

An application for the chair of Chemistry by Mr. J. F. Simonds, of Little Rock, was presented and placed on file.

A report was presented by the Secretary of the Board, showing the progress of work upon the new University building, the amount paid on the contract, and the amount necessary to complete contract with all special changes ordered, which was placed on file for future reference and consideration.

The Secretary presented his current last account for the past scholastic year, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also; his farm report, reports on furniture account, stationery account, library account, apparatus account, chemical account, educational account and building account, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was offered by Trustee Gregg to invite Hon. W. W. Wilshire to deliver an address in the University Hall on Commencement Day. Adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

J. M. JOHNSON, President, *pro tem.*

A. W. DINSMORE, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK, June 18, 1875.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—J. M. Johnson, President *pro tem.*, Gregg, Bishop, Jones, Lake, Thompson and Dinsmore.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman of the Building Committee asked further time to report.

Secretary Dinsmore presented his "Miscellaneous Account," marked Exhibit J, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Treasurer Bishop presented his report of "Building Account," which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

President Bishop presented the Report of the Faculty of the Arkansas Industrial University, and, on motion, so much of said Report as refers to appropriations, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was offered by Trustee Gregg authorizing the Secretary of the Board to issue a warrant to W. Z. Mayes & Co. for $1,000, as part pay on the estimate for May and part of June, which was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Trustee Dinsmore that the Board proceed at the earliest practicable date to employ a Professor of Chemistry. Adopted.

The following names were at once placed in nomination:

G. S. Lee, Ames, Iowa; F. L. Harvey, Humboldt, Iowa; James D. Adams, Fayetteville, Arkansas; R. D. Haislip, Washington, Arkansas; R. A. Parham, Little Rock, Arkansas; and J. F. Simonds, Little Rock, Arkansas.

On the third ballot F. L. Harvey was elected to fill said chair.

The following was then offered by Trustee Gregg:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be instructed to advise Prof. F. L. Harvey, of Humboldt, Iowa, that he has been selected to fill the chair of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry in the Arkansas Industrial University for the term of one year, at his proposition of $1,200 salary for the first year.

Which was adopted.

A paper was presented through the Honorable Board of Visitors, asking a change in the calendar of the University, the adoption of which change said Board reported that they could not at present recommend.

On motion, said paper was placed on file.

The Finance Committee was, on motion, requested, at their earliest convenience, to make up their estimates of receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, and report.

President Bishop then tendered his resignation of the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University, and by motion, it was placed on file.

The Finance Committee presented the following report:

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the Report of Treasurer Bishop on the Normal School Fund, find the same to be correct, and recommend that the Fund be placed in the hands of the State Treasurer, as the Financial Agent or Custodian of the University funds.

[Singned.]
A. W. DINSMORE, Chairman.
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Finance Committee.

A. W. BISHOP, Treasurer,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

1875.			Dr.
June 17,	To Cash on hand, drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from May 2, 1875		$ 2,414 56
" 17,	To State Scrip on hand, part of Normal School Fund, on deposit as follows:		
	With D. D. Stark & Co., Fayetteville,	$13,011 75	
	Merchants' Nat. Bank, Little Rock,...	8,000 00	21,011 75
			$23,426,31

The report was, on motion, adopted.

The Finance Committee then submitted the following report, which was concurred in by the Board:

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of President Bishop for four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents ($488.89), as balance due him for services during the scholastic year of 1873-74, beg leave to report that, in their opinion, the claim is correct and just, and recommend that it be paid.

A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Finance Committee.

Which was, on motion, approved and adopted.

The Board then took a recess to three o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

Present — J. M. Johnson, President *pro tem.*; Bishop, Gregg, Lake, Jones, Thompson and Dinsmore.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to employ Mr. J. H. Bell to take charge of the University building and property until the re-opening of the Institution, to work the corn, vegetables, &c., at a compensation of twenty-five dollars per month.

The following resolution was offered by Trustee Bishop, and concurred in by the Board:

Resolved, That students hereafter entering the Preparatory Department be required to pay ten dollars and those entering the Classical Department fifteen dollars per term.

The following was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That all students who may hereafter enter the Collegiate Department be required to pay a matriculation fee of five dollars.

The following was offered by Trustee Bishop, and concurred in:

Resolved, That Mrs. V. L. Gray be elected as teacher in Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Crayon and Freehand Drawing; the compensation to be regulated by her, and received from her pupils.

The following was offered by Trustee Thompson and concurred in by the Board:

Resolved, That hereafter the number of free Normal students shall be in the same proportion as Benificiaries are now received from the respective counties.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

J. M. JOHNSON, President, *pro tem.*

A. W. DINSMORE, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., June 21, 1875.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—J. M. Johnson, President *pro tem.*; Bishop, Gregg, Lake, Jones, Thompson and Dinsmore.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Trustee Gregg, as Chairman of the Building Committee, submitted the following annual report:

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
FAYETTEVILLE, June 21, 1875.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Your Committee, in charge of the building, have the honor to report that the main building has progressed as well as we anticipated during the past year, and that the work is now so far advanced that it can easily be completed by the first of September next, the time designated by the contract.

Your Committee, acting under instructions given at the last annual meeting of the Board, in reference to the verbal contract made by the old Board of Trustees, or their Building Committee, for extra thickness of glass, stone, and brick work, for quoins, and for pressed brick, endeavored to carry the same out in good faith, and at the price our predecessors agreed to pay, it having been established by pay-roll evidence at the last annual meeting of the Board, to-wit: for extra thickness of glass, stone, and brick work, and for quoins $5,200, and for pressed brick, and for laying the same, $800. The latter item gave your Committee much trouble. The principal contractor would not assume authority to settle that bill, because, as he alleged, it had been made with sub-contractors, and the several sub-contractors made up their respective bills, amounting, in the aggregate, to about $1,000. Your Committee persistently refused to pay any amount above the $800, and that only on full receipts. After several months of cavil and threats of suits, the $800 was accepted and full acquittance given.

Your Committee would refer to the state of finance pesented to the Board by our Secretary, showing the various estimates of materials furnished, and work done, and the amounts paid thereon.

Your Committee endeavored to adhere strictly to the resolutions of the Board, requiring all original bills for materials purchased to be presented before a monthly estimate could be approved, or payment made; which we submit will clearly appear by reference to the monthly estimates allowed; and on examination of the material and work yet to be furnished.

By the special contract for the extra work above designated, the principal contractor was to cause this extra material and work to be put in the building at actual cost, and without any profit to himself. In consideration of this proposition, the twenty per centum was not to be reserved, and hence we paid $600 on the contract in excess of the eighty per centum.

In the month of August, 1874, the contractor proposed to reduce his estimate of difference between stone and iron work on front portico from $1,000 to $500. Your Committee, deeming it very essential to the symmetry and general appearance of the building that this work should be of massive stone, according to the original plans of the designing architect, and believing that columns, balustrades, pilasters, and capitals of choice, solid stone would more than compensate us for the difference ($500) to be saved by erecting iron work instead of stone, a substitution agreed upon by the old Board, we agreed, therefore, to pay the contractor $500 extra, to furnish such stone work according to the original plans.

Your Committee, upon consideration of the original plans, found that the peculiar formation and design of the wood cornice therein designated, could not be properly executed in galvanized iron, which the old Board had substituted, as we were advised to reduce the cost of the work. In consequence of financial embarrasments and the want of labor for mechanics, our contractor advised us that this cornice, in the style of architecture presented, would ordinarily cost much more in wood than in iron, but could now be done for even less. While this matter was under consideration, your superintending architect advised us that, since the specifications do not contemplate upper and mansard stories, the framing for floor would be insufficient to give secure bracing for the support of so heavy a roof, and that unless a floor should be laid on the upper tier of joists the walls would be endangered; hence he advised a heavy deafening floor to be laid in that story, at an estimated cost of $500.

In answer to the proposition of the contractor to change the cornice from iron to wood, we replied, that if he would put up said cornice according to origninal specifications, and lay the aforesaid floor without additional compensation, he might do so. To this he acceded, and the work has been done.

Your Committee, discovering that the main gutters at the foot of the mansard roof had been changed by our predecessors from copper to tin, a change by us deemed at variance with the best interests of the building, and as this guttering extended up to and under the mansard roof, we deemed it essential to have the most durable material, and we effected an arrangement with the contractor to put in copper, according to the original specifications; this Board to pay the difference in the cost of materials. From the original bills we found the cost of copper to exceed that of tin $631.00, as shown by estimates.

Your Committee call your attention to the fact, that by the original contract, gas pipe, with the necessary mains, were to be placed in each story of the building for headlights, and a provision for all desired side lights and fixtures, the Board should pay the usual cost of such material and work. With the advice of our Superintending Architect and that of the Faculty, we designated the position and number of wall and side lights necessary. The contractor agreed to furnish all necessary material, and put in such extra gas pipe at 22½ cents per foot, making an aggregate of $147.15. Your Committee, fearing that lead pipe would be insufficient, being exposed to injury about the wash-basins, changed that for galvanized iron, which cost only about one-third as much; the Board to be credited with the difference.

Your Committee, being advised by the Supervising Architect and others, in whose judgement we had confidence, that the down spouts from the roof of the main building were too small to carry off the water in violent rain storms, directed the contractor to increase the size from three inches to —— inches, the Board to pay the difference in actual cost.

Your Committee, or its Chairman, agreed to have strips put around the walls of the four cloak rooms; to extend the wainscoting down the main stairway from the first floor; to lay paving stone at the foot of the stairways; to have a superior coat of plaster or cement put on the walls for blackboard. For this, and other extra work last named, we expect the Board to pay whatever is just whenever the same is ascertained, no estimates as yet having been made. It being necessary to the early completion of certain work, these small items were allowed to go in under that clause in the contract, authorizing the cost of extras to be fixed by the Building Committee and the Superintendent.

Generally throughout the building, under our Architect, we found the contractor putting in a great number of iron anchors, thus giving the walls great strength. In one instance, however, the Architect advised the addition of a strong anchor of bar iron from the main walls entirely around both towers in the first story, above the heavy belting course, which was accordingly added, at a cost or $20.00, as shown. The anchorage was most likely sufficient without this, in fact, the perfection now appearing in the work convinces us that it was, yet we felt that no one should have reason to doubt the stability of the structure, hence the small expenditure.

After the adjournment of our last annual meeting some bills for material furnished and work previously done upon other buildings, and upon contracts with the old Board of Trustees, were presented to your Committee. The largest of these bills was $489.89, for an armory, so erected and not paid for until November last. We also ordered paid some small sums for improvement of grounds, &c. These, however, all appear fully in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Before the discharge of the Superintending Architect, McKay, and while he was under the control of the old Board, changes were made from the plans and specifications that did not meet the approbation of your Committee, and in so far as the progress of the work did not prevent, your Committee directed our Superintendent to require the contractor to comply with the stipulation in his agreement, and to disregard orders given him by said McKay. In several particulars, however, the work had so far progressed that it could not be changed without a loss of many thousand dollars.

The iron columns were cast with ample strength, but one-fourth of an inch thinner than contracted for, the difference in the value of which, estimated at $160.00, the contractor agreed to pay, or credit to the Board.

The wooden columns in the mansard story were to have been of turned oak, but, as alleged, for want of suitable timber, and in order to make a better finish, the Superintendent allowed square, rough columns of yellow pine to be put in, without the knowledge of your Committee. The contractor readily offered to pay the difference in cost, as he stated those used were less expensive than those contracted for, but the difference has not yet been ascertained.

Under the direction of McKay, some of the basement joists were not placed as near each other as required in the contract, and by our permission, and that of our Superintendent, the corridor joists were reduced in thickness, being still abundantly strong, of yellow pine, two inches thick. For this gain the contractor was to account, but he put in a large amount of bridging extra, some extra joists in such parts of the basements as were not ready when our present Superintendent came into office ; also extra joists under the water tanks, amounting, in the aggregate, to a small sum over the deduction made.

Another change made under the orders of Superintendent McKay was a reduction of about four inches in the width of a large proportion of the windows, and a reduction in height of many of them, making quite a difference in favor of the sub-contractor. It is claimed that this change was assented to by the Building Committee of the old Board, and while the proof is not perfectly conclusive, we believe such to have been the understanding, and as the basement windows were all in, we could but carry out this modified plan. We now submit to the Board whether or not we shall attempt to make the principal character liable in damages for this change.

Under the same direction, eight inch instead of fifteen inch drain pipes were put in (about three hundred feet), for which the contractor offers to allow $105.00 against himself, which has not yet been agreed to by your Committee, and hence submitted to you.

We have thought best not to place the water closets in the building, but the deduction to be made by reason of leaving them out has not been agreed upon, but is referred to you for consideration and direction.

While there was a very large force at work on the building up to the month of ————, and the duties of the Superintendent were onerous, we continued him at the rate of $150.00 per month. Since that time the labor has not been so great, and we have paid him $100.00 per month. He lost some time by sickness, for which deduction was made, as will appear by exhibit of Secretary's book.

The contractor caused the iron girders to support one side of the upper part of the towers to be cast fourteen feet and —— inches, according to the plans the Board furnished through the original Architect, which was three feet —— inches short of what was required to span the perpendicular walls. and they were ordered recast and a powerful tension rod attached to give them the requisite length. and to make the strength beyond all question. The expense of recasting ($54.00) was paid by your Committee.

Your Committee have to report that all their drafts for estimates on materials, work, &c., as shown by the finance statement herein referred to, have been met by our Treasurer to this date.

The estimate for May has now been made, and the sum of $3,167.84 is now due the contractor. The Treasurer's report shows only $1,355.84 due the building fund with which to meet this estimate.

We are advised by the State Treasurer that there are

Nine U. S. bonds, costing	$ 11,026.52
U. S. currency	983.20
Amount belonging to A. I. U.	$ 12,009.72

with accrued interest. which he states were deposited by his predecessor in office with Stoddard Bro's, and for which he feels in no way responsible. As is well known, this firm has failed, and no part of said funds are available. In consequence of our inability to avail ourselves of these funds, we shall be unable to meet the monthly estimates as they fall due.

The contractor informs us that the whole of the work, and the materials necessary for the completion of the contract, have been "sub-let." To suspend the work now will greatly damage the contractor, and if the Board of Trustees fail to pay the estimates, as they fall due, he can not complete his contract. If, however, arrangements can be made to meet the eighty per cent. on these estimates, he will consumate the work before the time specified in the contract. It will require about $4,800.00 to enable us to pay the balance of the eighty per cent. on contract, Superintending Architect, and some few incidentals.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your Committee.

L. GREGG, Chairman;
A. W. DINSMORE,
M. F. LAKE,
Building Committee.

The above report was subsequently referred to a select committee, which subsequently submitted the following report thereon:

Your Committee to whom was referred the report of the Building Committee. beg leave to report that they have carefully examined said report, and find it satisfactory. We believe they have diligently and faithfully carried out the orders of the Board, and worked in all things for the best interests of the University, and deserve the thanks of the Board. In the matters especially requiring our examination, we state that in every settlement for extra work. we believe they have had in view a just regard for the rights of the contractors as well as of the University. The changes made from the original contract we regard as proper, and the extra expenditure well made.

We regret that the condition of our finances would not justify their making still gerater additions. In regard to the items for extra work unsettled, we must leave them to the superior wisdom and experience of the Building Committee and Superintending Architect, on the one part, and the well established generosity of the contractor on the other. Should the Committee find themselves unable to agree with the contractor, it might be well to submit such questions to the examination and arbitration of disinterested parties. This, of course, would apply only to matters of difference which arise under the old Board of Trustees.

In regard to the sum due the contractor on the monthly estimates, your Committee are of the opinion that the securities of the late State Treasurer will make every effort to pay us the amount necessary to meet this liability. We recommend that the Secretary write to the Governor, representing our condition, and urge upon him the importance of securing at least this sum.

Respectfully submitted.

D. E. JONES,
A. W. BISHOP,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Which Report was adopted by the Board.

Treasurer Bishop presented his report on Current Expense Fund, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was received from E. B. & W. B. Moore, making a proposition to print the Third Annual Report of the Arkansas Industrial University, to do the work as well and on as favorable terms, and for the same kind of compensation as paid last year, and look to the State for their pay.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary be authorized to contract with said parties upon such terms as might be agreed upon between them and the Auditor of State.

Secretary Dinsmore presented his report on the following accounts: Labor Account, Account with State Treasurer, Abstract of all Accounts, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

That we proceed to elect a Secretary and Treasurer.

Prof. James Mitchell was put in nomination for Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and was unanimously elected.

Mr. Denton D. Stark was nominated and duly elected Treasurer of the Board.

Treasurer Bishop presented his account for services as Treasurer for the sum of $200, State warrants, which was allowed and ordered to be paid.

An account was presented by W. D. C. Botefuhr for the sum of $2.40, currency, for repairs upon piano, which was allowed and ordered to be paid.

The following was offered by Trustee Bishop, and concurred in:

Resolved, That the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments of the University be operated entirely separate and apart from each other, except so far as may be necessary to call all the students statedly together for devotional and other public exercises of the University; and that the usual college discipline of the country be observed throughout the Collegiate Departments.

Resolved That the Normal Department be conducted in such a manner as in the judgment of the President of the University will best secure its efficiency.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the University, with instructions to carry them into effect.

Trustee Jones, Chairman of Committee on Branch Normal College, submitted their report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of establishing a Branch Normal College at some point east and south of Little Rock, in compliance with an act of the Legislature of 1873, appropriating $25,000 in State scrip, beg leave to report: That, owing to the unsettled condition of our State until quite a recent date, and the continued depreciation of State scrip, we have taken no steps to establish such College. We are of opionion, however, that it is now time that the attempt should be made to carry out the wishes of the Legislature, and recommend that a committee be appointed to take the necessary steps to establish a Branch Normal School, and that the location be temporarily at Pine Bluff, Jefferson county; and that the funds of the Branch Normal Department be held subject to the orders of the Chairman of said Committee for this purpose, that vouchers be kept for all moneys expended, and a report made to the Board of Trustees of all matters pertaining to said Normal Branch, at the next annual meeting, or oftener, if the Board should meet.

[Signed.]
D. E. JONES,
J. M. JOHNSON,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Said report was adopted.

The following was submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, with the President of this Board as Chairman, be appointed for the purpose of organizing and conducting a Branch Normal College.

Committee: Gov. A. H. Garland, D. E. Jones and W. E. Thompson.

The Finance Committee reported on the following account:

A. W. BISHOP, Treasurer,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

BUILDING FUND.

1874.				Dr.	
July	1	To	balance on hand from last report,	$ 2,631	13
“	7	“	Cash from M. A. Cohn, part of sum placed in his hands for disbursement in the year 1872,	53	50
“	7	“	Cash from State Treasurer,	10,000	00
Aug.	8	“	Cash from Secretary Board of Trustees,	4,990	00
“	8	“	do do do	4,990	00
Sept.	2	“	do do do	6,960	00
Oct.	13	“	do do do	11,659	40
“	13	“	do do do	5,000	00
“	31	“	do do do	5,500	00
Nov.	3	“	do do do	1,140	15
Dec.	2	“	do do do	9,000	00
“	12	“	do do do	1,379	92
1875					
Jan.	4	“	do do do	6,000	00
“	8	“	do do do	795	68
Feb.	4	“	do do do	572	50
“	27	“	do do do	2,000	00
March	3	“	do do do	1,000	00
“	5	“	do do do	1,000	00
“	19	“	do do do	1,000	00
April	17	“	do do do	2,000	00
“	19	“	do do do	1,200	00
“	22	“	do do do	1,000	00
“	24	“	do do do	1,000	00
May	3	“	do do do	901	65
				$81,773	93

A. W. BISHOP, Treasurer,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

BUILDING FUND.

1874.						Cr.
July	16,	By Cash Sec's Vouch. No.	16,	to Oliver & Mayes...	$ 8,850	74
Aug.	10.	do do do	17,	to Oliver & Mayes...	8,740	17
"	10.	do do do	18,	to A. Hendry.........	150	00
"	11.	do do do	18,	to L. Gregg...........	3	70
Sept.	12.	do do do	42,	to W. Z. Mayes,.......	10,823	54
"	23.	do do do	43,	to A. Hendry.........	150	00
Oct.	12.	do do do	47,	to A. Hendry.........	110	00
"	12.	do do do		to Oliver & Mayes...	11,841	54
Nov.	7.	do do do	56,	to W Z. Mayes & Co.	11,869	01
"	7.	do do do	57,	to Oliver & Mayes..	480	89
"	7.	do do do	74,	to A. Hendry.........	150	00
Dec.	12.	do do do	76,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	9,126	54
1875.						
Jan.	6.	do do do	106,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	6,662	62
"	7.	do do do	116,	to A. Hendry.........	175	00
Feb.	6.	do do do	128,	to A. Hendry.........	100	00
"	18.	do do do	127,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	3,086	43
Mar.	8.	do do do	141,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	1,868	23
"	10.	do do do	142,	to A Hendry.........	100	00
"	10.	do do do	154,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	150	00
"	10.	do do do	155,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	604	00
Apr.	20.	do do do	160,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	2,690	33
"	20.	do do do	161,	to A. Hendry,.........	50	00
May	4.	do do do	197,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	1,945	63
"	4.	do do do	198,	to A. Hendry.........	90	00
"	5.	do do do	199,	to W. Z. Mayes & Co.	600	00
					$80,418	37

Balance to credit of University June 17, 1875.................$1,355 56

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We have examined the above Treasurer's report, and find the same to be correct.

[Signed,]

A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Adopted.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report on the Secretary's report of State Scrip now in the hands of the State Treasurer, Current Expense Fund.

We have examined the Secretary's report, and find the same correct.

D. E. JONES.
W. E. THOMPSON.
Committee.

STATE SCRIP ACCOUNT.

CURRENT APPROPRIATION.

1874.			Dr.
July 6.	To State Scrip on hand, part of current appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874		$11,357 80
1874.		Cr.	
July 7.	By warrant No. 1, L. Gregg,	$ 20 00	
" 7.	do do 3, M. F. Lake,	20 00	
" 7.	do do 4, A. W. Bishop	17 50	
" 7.	do do 5, A. W. Dinsmore	27 50	
" 7.	do do 6, D. E. Jones,	35 00	
" 7.	do do 2, J. M. Johnson	60 00	
Nov. 14.	do do 7, J. Holcomb	4 00	
1875.			
Mar. 18.	Cash, $440 70, carried to account, proceeds of	1,384 55	
Apr. 7.	By warrant No. 9, A. W. Dinsmore	107 50	
" 10.	do do 8, M. F. Lake,	57 50	
" 10.	Cash $2,862 85, current expense account, proceeds of $9,235 00	9,235 00	
June 15.	Current expense account, proceeds of, $19 62	39 25	
	SOLD AT DIFFERENT TIMES :		
" 15.	By warrant No. 10, D. D. Stark & Co.	150 00	
" 15.	do do A. W. Bishop,	200 00	
			$11,357 80

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We have examined the above account, and find the same correct.

[Signed,]
A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Finance Committee.

Adopted.

The Committee on Finance presented the following Report on Treasurer's Current Expense Account with the Arkansas Industrial University:

We have examined the following Report, and find the same to be correct:

[Signed,]

A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Finance Committee

Which, on motion was adopted by the Board.

A. W. BISHOP, Treasu'r,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1874.		
July 6.	To cash on hand from last report....................$	971 01
Aug. 10.	" do from Sec. Board Trustees, part payment of interest due on Bonds of town of Fayetteville, July 1st, 1874......................	500 00
Sept. 10.	" do from Secretary—tuition and matriculation fees	669 00
" "	" do from sale of farm products.................	25 35
" 18.	" do Tuition and Matriculation fees..............	105 50
" 30.	" do collected on tuition and matriculation fees due on year ending July 3, 1874...........	449 95
Oct. 2.	Cash from Dep. Sec. tuition and matriculation fees	99 35
" 24.	do do do do do	61 85
Nov. 7.	do do do do do	15 00
" 10.	do do do do do	20 00
" 23.	do do proceeds of farm................	5 64
" 23.	do do do	45 00
" 23.	do do tuition and matriculation fees	15 00
Dec. 3.	do do proceeds of farm................	16 50
" 3.	do do tuition and matriculation fees	39 00
" 14.	do do do do do	175 00
" 16.	do do do do do	221 65
1875.		
Jan. 6.	Cash from Dep. Sec. tuition & matric. fees for '74	37 15
" 7.	do do do do do	40 50
" 7.	do do do do do	19 90
Feb. 3.	do do do do do	52 70
" 10.	do do do do do	23 50
" 22.	do do do do do	15 50

1875.		Dr.
Mar. 18.	Cash from sale of $1,384 50, State scrip, part of appropriation for current expense for year ending June 5, 1874......................$	440 70
" 25.	Cash from Dep. Sec., tuition and matric. fees...	245 00
" 25.	do do do do ...	20 00
April 5.	do do do do ...	103 50
" 8.	do do do do ...	26 50
" 9.	do do do do ...	15 00
" 10	Cash from sale of $9,235 State scrip, part of appropriation for current expense fund, June 30, 1874....................................	2,862 85
" 22.	Cash from Dep. Sec., tuition and matric fees...	58 00
" 29.	do do do do ...	23 00
" 31.	do do do do ...	50 32
June 9.	To proceeds of sale of State scrip. $11,000, part of appropriation for current expense fund	4,354 16
" 15.	To cash proceeds of sale of $39 25 State scrip, at different times during the year..........	19 62
" 15.	To cash, interest on Washington county bonds..	6,000 00
" 15.	To cash, interest on Fayetteville bonds............	1,200 00
" 21.	To cash, interest on Fayetteville bonds............	500 00
		$19,714 70

A. W. BISHOP, Treasurer,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1874.	No.		Cr.
July 7.	1	By Sec'ys warrant, order J. M. Johnson........$	60 00
" 7.	2	do do M. F. Lake...........	10 25
" 7.	3	do do A. W. Bishop........	7 00
" 7.	4	do do M. A. Cohn...........	189 00
" 7.	5	do do A. W. Bishop........	5 55
" 7.	6	do do A. W. Dinsmore.....	27 00
" 7.	7	do do D. E. Jones...........	41 50
" 7.	8	do do W. D. C. Botefuhr..	50 00
" 7.	9	do do W. J. Waggener....	2 25
" 9.	10	do do W. H. Gillam........	20 00
" 14.	11	do do W. D. C. Botefuhr..	106 66
" 14.	12	do do Botefuhr & Springer	10 00
" 14.	13	do do W. Lebran............	199 90
" 14.	14	do do W. D. Wright.......	2 60
" 14.	15	do do E. B. & W. B. Moore	16 00

1874		No.				Cr.	
Aug.	12.	20	By Secy's Warrant,	order	A. W. Bishop........$	1	00
"	12.	21	do	do	J. H. Bell...............	25	00
"	12.	24	do	do	A. W. Dinsmore......	9	30
"	12.	26	do	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr	58	95
"	13.	23	do	do	E. C. Absalom........	34	00
"	14.	22	do	do	Reed & Ferguson....	37	44
"	14.	25	do	do	Madison Babcock....	93	90
Sep.	8.	27	do	do	A. W. Bishop..........	19	05
"	8.	28	do	do	A. W. Bishop..........	2	25
"	10.	35	do	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore	42	60
"	10.	36	do	do	A. W. Dinsmore......	15	59
"	10.	33	do	do	C. M. Oliver............	3	50
"	10.	37	do	do	A. W. Bishop..........	5	71
Sep.	10.	40	By Secy's warrant,	order	A. W. Bishop..........	137	70
"	10.	41	do	do	J. B. Rainwater......	4	72
"	10.	44	do	do	A. W. Bishop..........	26	50
"	10.	30	do	do	A. S. Gregg.............	90	00
"	11.	29	do	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr	7	50
"	11.	34	do	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr	10	30
"	11.	31	do	do	J. H. Bell...............	30	00
"	11.	45	do	do	E. C. Absalom........	8	00
"	11.	39	do	do	O. C. Gray.............	13	25
"	12.	38	do	do	O. C. Gray.............	82	00
"	17.	32	do	do	Baum Bros.............	4	00
Nov.	5.	51	do	do	C. H. Leverett........	100	00
"	6.	67	do	do	A. W. Bishop..........	10	51
"	6.	68	do	do	E. C. Absalom........	8	15
"	6.	69	do	do	J. H. Bell	18	03
"	6.	70	do	do	E. S. Shook.............	10	00
"	6.	71	do	do	A. W. Bishop..........	47	40
"	6.	72	do	do	E. C. Barnett...........	4	00
"	6.	73	do	do	H. G. Coors............	12	00
"	7.	48	do	do	N. P. Gates	200	00
"	7.	52	do	do	James Mitchell........	150	00
"	7.	49	do	do	O C Gray...............	200	00
"	7.	60	do	do	M. Coffey...............	7	60
"	7.	63	do	do	J. B. Rainwater........	4	12
"	7.	54	do	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr.	75	00
"	10.	64	do	do	E C. Absalom........	21	25
"	10.	66	do	do	E. S. Shook.............	7	97
"	11.	55	do	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr	57	25
"	12.	58	do	do	T L Thompson......	30	37
"	12.	50	do	do	T. L Thompson...,	75	00
"	12.	61	do	do	Wm. Askew..........	8	70
"	12.	62	do	do	John Bell..............	11	18
"	14.	65	do	do	Eldridge & Bro.......	3	13
"	21.	59	do	do	Miller & Allen.......	8	40
Dec:	4.	88	do	do	C. A. Pape.............	8	00
"	4.	90	do	do	E. S. Shook............	5	00
"	4.	91	do	do	H. G. Coors..........	6	00
"	4.	92	do	do	T. L. Thompson..	25	74

1874.		No.				Cr.	
Dec.	5.	75	By Secy's warrant	order	D. Appleton.........$	1	13
"	5.	77	do	do	Stone, Albright & Co	24	20
"	5.	83	do	do	A. W. Bishop......	2	50
"	5.	89	do	do	W. J. Waggener..	10	00
"	5.	79	do	do	B. F. Moore........	6	00
"	5.	84	do	do	Van Buren Press...	17	00
"	5.	93	do	do	S. F. Paddock......	21	25
"	5.	86	do	do	E. C. Absalom......	8	10
"	7.	87	do	do	B. F. Wallis.........	8	00
"	7.	85	do	do	P. Van Winkle......	11	10
"	8.	81	do	do	Baum & Bros......		50
"	11.	80	do	do	Wm. A. Banks......	75	00
"	12.	53	do	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton..	50	00
Dec.	12.	94	do	do	W. Z. Mayes........	42	00
"	17.	82	do	do	G. S. Williford......	60	80
1875.							
Jan.	6.	97	do	do	A. W. Dinsmore..	8	20
"	6.	95	do	do	R. & T. A. Ennis..	23	40
"	6.	101	do	do	A. W. Bishop......	4	75
"	6.	103	do	do	John Ayres..........	1	45
"	7.	118	do	do	E. S. Shook.........	5	00
"	7.	123	do	do	Prof. Thompson...	30	30
"	7.	125	do	do	E. C. Absalom......	5	50
"	7.	99	do	do	C. A. Pape..........	8	00
"	7.	100	do	do	W. F. Coors.........	3	00
"	7.	122	do	do	W. F. Coors.........	3	00
"	7.	98	do	do	H. G. Coors........	6	00
"	7.	124	do	do	W. J. Waggener..	10	00
"	7.	119	do	do	B. F. Wallis........	8	00
"	7.	117	do	do	Botefuhr & Springer	24	90
"	8.	104	do	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore	30	00
"	8.	107	do	do	N. P. Gates..........	500	00
"	8.	110	do	do	C. H. Leverett......	466	66
"	9.	120	do	do	Johnson & Carter..	2	00
"	9.	105	do	do	Saml Bard...........	19	09
"	9.	114	do	do	Mary R. Gorton...	566	66
"	9.	102	do	do	M. Coffey...........	6	75
"	9.	126	do	do	M. Coffey...........	8	80
"	12.	111	do	do	James Mitchell......	350	00
"	12.	108	do	do	O. C. Gray...........	366	56
"	12.	121	do	do	O. C. Gray...........	11	30
"	16.	115	do	do	A. W. Bishop.......	900	00
"	20.	113	do	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr..	91	66
Feb.	5.	133	do	do	Charles Pape.......	8	00
"	5.	134	do	do	W. H. Lockhart...	8	00
"	5.	135	do	do	W. J. Waggener...	9	00
"	5.	136	do	do	H. G. Coors..........	6	00
"	5.	137	do	do	W. F. Coors.........	3	20
"	6.	138	do	do	A. W. Bishop.......	20	24
"	6.	131	do	do	N. P. Gates..........	10	50
"	8.	129	do	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr	5	90

1875.		No.				Cr.	
Feb	9.	132	By Secy's warrant,	order	E. S. Shook............$	5	00
“	16.	140	do	do	A. B. Bishop.........	21	60
“	20.	112	do	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton...	150	00
“	20.	139	do	do	C. Jackson...........	6	50
Mar.	6.	130	do	do	A. W. Bishop........	6	46
“	6.	148	do	do	E. S. Shook.........	5	00
“	6.	144	do	do	A. W. Bishop........	5	00
“	6.	147	do	do	H. G. Coors.........	6	25
“	6.	160	do	do	E. C. Absalom......	6	55
“	6.	146	do	do	C. A. Pape..........	8	00
“	6.	149	do	do	J. H. Bell............	9	00
“	6.	143	do	do	W. F. Coors..........	5	30
“	6.	150	do	do	W. H. Lockhart.....	8	00
“	6.	157	do	do	Jas. P. Martin.......	4	50
“	6.	152	do	do	W. J. Waggener...	30	00
“	6.	158	do	do	W. J. Waggener...	1	50
“	6.	151	do	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore	6	60
“	6.	159	do	do	O. C. Gray...........	4	50
‘	8.	156	do	do	Reed & Ferguson...	3	50
“	10,	145	do	do	H. C. Barnett......	1	50
“	12,	153	do	do	A. B. Bishop.........	11	72
Apr.	7,	186	do	do	A. B. Bishop........	4	45
“	7,	182	do	do	A. B. Bishop........	4	00
“	7,	163	do	do	L. Gregg.............	43	25
“	7,	164	do	do	A. W. Dinsmore...	100	35
“	8,	165	do	do	M. Garrett............	7	00
“	8,	171	do	do	H. G. Coors.........	2	40
“	8,	177	do	do	D. C. Bolinger....	2	40
“	8,	172	do	do	W. F. Coors........	5	00
“	8,	174	do	do	C. A. Pape............	8	00
“	8,	176	do	do	J. P. Martin.........	8	40
“	8,	169	do	do	E. S. Shook.........	5	00
“	8,	183	do	do	W. J. Waggener...	8	00
“	8,	188	do	do	S. E. Williford......	5	00
“	8,	181	do	do	John Ayres..........	4	00
“	10,	192	do	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr	166	66
“	10	195	do	do	C H. Leverett......	566	66
“	10	194	do	do	A. W. Bishop........	900	00
“	10	184	do	do	Stone, Albright & Co	4	43
“	10	170	do	do	J. H. Bell.............	3	00
“	10	162	do	do	M. F. Lake...........	57	40
“	10	78	do	do	M. F. Lake...........	1	00
“	12	168	do	do	W. J. Waggoner....	30	00
“	12	178	do	do	E. Bridgford.........	2	40
“	12	166	do	do	J. Johnson............		50
“	12,	167	do	do	A. W. Bishop........	50	57
“	12,	180	do	do	W. J. McIlroy......	1	00
“	16,	109	do	do	T. L. Thompson.	425	00
“	22,	187	do	do	Caldwell & Cline..	12	00
“	22,	185	do	do	Caldwell & Cline..	23	45
“	28,	173	do	do	W. H. Lockhart..	8	00

1875.	No.				Cr.
Apr. 28,	175	By Secy's warrant,	order	H. G. Coors..........$	6 00
May 5,	200	do	do	Botefuhr & Springer	5 57
" 5,	201	do	do	N. P. Gates..........	104 00
" 5,	202	do	do	N. P Gates..........	2 52
" 5,	203	do	do	Caldwell & Cline..	12 50
" 5,	204	do	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore	25 00
" 5,	205	do	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr	6 65
" 5,	206	do	do	C. Jackson & Co.	1 04
" 5,	207	do	do	J. P. Martin.........	8 07
" 5,	208	do	do	C. Pape................	8 00
" 5,	209	do	do	W. F. Coors.........	5 00
" 5,	210	do	do	J. Simmons..........	8 00
May 5,	211	do	do	E. S. Shook..........	5 00
" 5,	212	do	do	H. G. Coors..........	6 00
" 5,	213	do	do	A. W. Bishop......	4 75
" 5,	214	do	do	D. C. Bolinger......	8 80
" 5,	215	do	do	John Ayres..........	8 80
" 5,	216	do	do	Miss S. E. Harris..	8 80
" 5,	217	do	do	Miss E. Bridgford..	8 80
" 5,	218	do	do	H. G. Coors..........	8 80
" 5,	219	do	do	M. Coffey............	3 55
" 5,	220	do	do	A. W. Bishop........	44 82
" 5,	221	do	do	M. Garrett...........	24 75
" 5,	222	do	do	P. M. Cox...........	1 60
" 19,	188	do	do	O. C. Gray...........	566 66
" 28,	191	do	do	Mary R. Gorton....	566 66
June 5,	189	do	do	N. P. Gates...........	700 00
" 17,	193	do	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton..	200 00
" 17,	190	do	do	James Mitchell......	500 00
" 17,	234	do	do	A. W. Bishop........	14 00
" 17,	247	do	do	A. B. Gordon........	1 50
" 17,	248	do	do	J. H. Bell............	2 25
" 17,	225	do	do	J. H. Bell............	10 00
" 17,	246	do	do	W. F. Coors.........	7 75
" 17,	250	do	do	W. F. Coors.........	3 00
" 17,	240	do	do	Jay Simmons........	5 00
" 17,	243	do	do	E. S. Shook.........	8 75
" 5,	244	do	do	J. P. Martin.........	14 45
" 5,	237	do	do	H. G. Coors.........	14 00
" 5,	236	do	do	H. G. Coors......	9 60
" 5,	238	do	do	D. C. Bolinger ..	14 00
" 5,	239	do	do	J. C. Ayres	14 00
" 5,	241	do	do	Miss S. E. Harris	14 00
" 5,	240	do	do	Miss E. Bridgford..	14 00
" 5,	226	do	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore	40 00
" 5,	229	do	do	A. W. Bishop ...	33 44
" 5,	227	do	do	A. W. Bishop ...	41 36
" 5,	251	do	do	A. W. Bishop ...	8 95
" 5,	259	do	do	O. C. Gray	566 66
" 5,	258	do	do	C. H. Leverett. ..	566 66
" 5,	257	do	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr	166 66

1875.	No.				Cr.
June 5,	252	By Secy's warrant,	order	A. W. Bishop....$	900 00
" 5,	254	do	do	James Mitchell....	500 00
" 5,	255	do	do	Miss Mary R. Gorton	566 66
" 5,	235	do	do	Grange Pub Co ...	25 00
" 5,	228	do	do	M. Garrett	31 87
" 5,	249	do	do	C. Jackson & Co..	3 90
" 5,	231	do	do	Caldwell & Cline...	15 75
" 18,	232	do	do	Stone. Albright & Co	7 25
" 18,	256	do	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton...	200 00
" 18,	230	do	do	L. Duke..........	6 41
" 18,	245	do	do	N. P. Gates	1 20
" 18,	253	do	do	N. P. Gates	700 00
June 18,	224	By Secretary's warrant	to	C. A. Pape........	4 00
" 19,	233	do	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co...	12 50
" 21,	260	do	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr..	125 00
" 21,	1	do	do	A. W. Bishop	488 89
" 21,	2	do	do	D. E. Jones	42 00
" 21,	3	do	do	A. W. Bishop	5 00
" 21,	4	do	do	W. E. Thompson....	104 15
" 21,	5	do	do	J. M. Johnson	20 00
" 21,	6	do	do	A. W. Dinsmore ...	31 00
" 22,	7	do	do	M. F. Lake	20 50
					$17,495 33

Balance on hand to credit of the University $2,219 87

CASH ACCOUNT OF SECRETARY.

1874.	No. Vouch.		Dr.
July 7,	1	To cash rec'd from old Treas., Current Ex. Fund$	971 01
" 7,	2	To cash receivd from old Treasurer, N. B. fund	2,263 53
" 7,	2	To State scrip from old Treasurer, N. B. fund...	21,011 75
" 7,	3	To State scrip from old Treasurer, cur. ex. fund	11,357 80
" 7,	4	To currency from old Treasurer, building fund	12,684 63
Aug 1,	5	To currency from State Treasurer, building fund	4,990 00
" 11,	6	To currency from State Treasurer, building fund	4,990 00
Sep. 5,	7	To currency from State Treasurer, building fund	6,960 00
" 8,	8	To Fayetteville coupons, building fund.........	1,200 00
" 8,	9	By tuition..	669 60
" 8,	9	By cash from farm..............................	25 35
" 18,	10	By cash from tuition fees.........................	105 50
Oct. 2,	11	do tuition fees.......................	99 35
" 3,	12	do old tuition fees.......................	449 95
" 13,	13	do State Treasurer, Building Fund	11,659 40
" 29,	14	do State Treasurer, Building Fund	5,000 00
" 31,	15	do State Treasurer, Building Fund	5,500 00
" 31,	16	do tuition, current expense fund...	38 00
" 31,	16	do farm..................................	23 85
Nov. 2,	17	do State Treasurer Building Fund	1,140 15
" 7,	18	do tuition	15 00
" 7,		By cash old tuition from old Treasurer...............	39 00
" 16,		do old tuition from Prof. Thompson............	16 50
" 23,		do tuition and matriculation fees...............	15 00
" 23,		do farm..	45 00
Dec. 2,		do State Treasurer, Building Fund...........	9,000 00
" 10,		do farm	5 64
" 10,		do tuition and matriculation fees.............	30 00
" 14,		do tuition and matriculation fees............	175 00
" 16,		do tuition and matriculation fees.............	221 00
" 17,		do State Treasurer, Building Fund...........	1,379 92
1875.			
Jan. 1,		do State Treasurer, Building Fund...........	6,000 00
" 6,		do Old Treasurer....................................	37 15
" 8,		do State Treasurer, Building Fund...........	795 68
Mar. 4,		do State Treasurer, Building Fund...........	3,572 50
Feb. 3,		do Tuition	52 70
" 9,		do Tuition..	23 50
" 22,		do Tuition..	15 50
" 22,		do Tuition..	40 50
" 22,		do Tuition..	191 96
Mar. 25,		do Tuition..	245 00
" 25,		do Tuition..	20 00
Apr. 5,		do Tuition..	103 50
" 7,		do State Treasurer, Building Fund...............	2,000 00
" 7,		do State Treasurer, Fayetteville coupons..	800 00
" 7,		do Washington County coupons from Treas.	4,000 00

1875.		Dr.
May 4,	do Washington County coupons from Treas.	$ 4,000 00
" 5,	Cash from State Treasurer	6,101 65
" 5,	By Fayetteville coupons from State Treasurer	400 00
June 10.	By State Scrip, $11,000, State Treas. pro. cur. ex. f'nd	4,354 16
" 15,	By Cash, tuition fees	172 82
	Amount	$134,998 60

CASH ACCOUNT OF SECRETARY.

1874.		Cr.
July 7,	By cash paid Treasurer Bishop	$ 971 01
" 7,	By cash paid Treasurer Bishop, N. B. fund	2,263 53
" 7,	By State scrip paid Treasurer Bishop, N. B. fund	21,011 75
" 7,	By State Scrip paid Treasurer Bishop, current ex.	11,357 80
" 7,	By cash paid Treasurer Bishop, Building fund	12,684 63
Aug. 8,	do do do do	4,990 00
" 11,	do do do do	4,990 00
Sep. 5,	do do do do	6,960 00
" 8,	By Fayetteville coupons, current expense fund	1,200 00
" 10,	By cash paid Treasurer Bishop, current ex. fund	669 00
" 10,	do Farm	25 35
" 18,	do current expense fund	105 50
Oct. 2,	do current expense fund	95 35
" 3,	do paid Treasurer Bishop, back tuition	449 95
" 13,	do do do building fund	11,659 40
" 29,	do do do building fund	5,000 00
" 31,	do do do building fund	5,500 00
" 31,	do do do tuition	61 85
Nov. 6,	do do do building fund	1,140 15
" 7,	do do do current expense	15 00
" 23,	do do do current expense	15 00
" 23,	do do do farm	45 00
Dec. 2,	do do do building fund	9,000 00
" 3,	do do do old tuition	39 00
" 3,	do do do farm	16 50
Nov. 10,	do do do farm	5 64
" 10,	do do do tuition	20 00
Dec. 14,	do do do tuition	175 00
" 16,	do do do tuition	221 65
Nov. 17,	do do do building fund	1,379 92
1875.		
Jan. 4,	do do do building fund	6,000 00
" 6,	do do do old tuition	37 15
" 8,	do do do building fund	795 68
Mar. 4,	do do do building fund	3,572 50
Feb. 3,	do do do tuition	52 70
" 9,	do do do tuition	23 50
" 22,	do do do tuition	15 50
" 22,	do do do tuition	40 50

1875.		
Feb. 22,	By cash paid Treasurer Bishop, tuition	$ 191 90
Mar 25,	do do do tuition	245 00
" 25,	do do do tuition	20 00
Apr. 5,	do do do tuition	103 50
" 7,	do do do building fund	2,000 00
" 7,	Fayetteville coupons, pd Treas. Bishop cur. expense	800 00
" 7,	Washington co. coup. do do	4,000 00
May 4,	By Cash paid to Treasurer Bishop, building fund	6,105 65
" 5,	Washington co. coupons, pd Treas. Bishop, cur. ex.	4,000 00
" 5,	Fayetteville coupons, pd Treasurer Bishop, cur. ex.	400 00
June 10,	By cash paid to Treas Bishop, proceeds of $11,000	4,354 16
" 15,	By cash paid to Treasurer Bishop, tuition	172 82
	Total amount	$134,998 60

We have examined the above account, and find the same correct.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Finance Committee.

The report was received and adopted by the Board.

FARM ACCOUNT OF SECRETARY.

1874.		Dr.
July 7,	To amount of estimate for annual expenses	$800 00
Sep. 9,	To 5 bushels rye at 85 cents, J. R. Wilson	4 25
" 9,	To 3 bushels rye at 85 cents, J. A. Benbrook	2 55
" 9,	To 6 bushels rye at 85 cents, F. Mays	5 10
" 9,	To 1 bushel rye at 85 cents, P. R. Smith	85
" 9,	To cash received from Prof. Thompson, corn and fruit	10 88
" 10,	To 2 bushels rye at 85 cents, Dr. Graham	1 70
" 10,	To cash received from Prof. Thompson, produce	25 35
Oct. 31,	To 3½ bushels rye at 85 cents, Prof. Leverett	2 97
" 31,	To 10½ bushels peaches at 25 cents, Prof. Leverett	2 56
" 31,	To cash from Prof. Thompson, sundries sold	18 31
Nov 16,	To cash from Prof Thompson, sundries sold	16 50
" 10,	To cash from Prof. Thompson, sundries sold	5 60
" 23,	To cash from Prof. Thompson, sundries sold	45 00
	Aggregate	$941 63

FARM ACCOUNT OF SECRETARY.

1874.				Cr
July 7,	By amount	paid	W. J. Waggener, labor	$ 2 25
" 14,	do	do	M. D. Wright, labor	2 60
Aug 21,	do	do	John Bell, labor........	25 00
Sep. 9,	do	do	John Bell, labor	30 00
" 9,	do	do	C. M. Oliver, labor	3 50
Oct. 16,	do	do	for blue grass seed	57 25
" 16,	do	do	sundry students for September........	20 37
" 16,	do	do	M. Coffey, smithing......................	7 60
" 16,	do	do	Wm. Askew, labor..................	8 70
" 16,	do	do	J. H. Bell, labor........................	11 18
" 16,	do	do	E. S. Shook, labor........................	7 97
" 16,	do	do	J. H. Bell, labor in September........	18 03
Dec. 4,	do	do	sundry students by Prof. Thompson	25 74
1875.				
Jan. 6,	do	do	sundry students by Prof. Thompson	30 80
Feb. 5,	do	do	sundry students by Prof. Thompson	6 46
Mar. 4,	do	do	sundry students by Prof. Thompson	11 72
" 4,	do	do	J. H. Bell..................................	9 00
Apr. 7,	do	do	M. Garrett labor..	7 00
" 7,	do	do	sundry students labor..................	50 77
" 7,	do	do	J. H. Bell, labor..........................	3 00
" 7,	do	do	W. McIlroy, for mule.....................	1 00
May 5,	do	do	M. Coffey, smithing......................	3 55
" 5,	do	do	sundry students. labor...............	41 82
" 5,	do	do	M. Garrett, labor..........................	24 75
June 15,	do	do	sundry students, labor............	41 36
" 15,	do	do	J. H. Bell, corn................	10 00
" 15,	do	do	M. Garrett, labor................. ..	31 87
" 15,	do	do	sundry students, labor for June.....	33 44
" 15,	do	do	A. B. Gordon, cider mill..........	1 50
" 15,	do	do	J. H. Bell, labor..................	2 25
" 15,	do	do	produce sold.................... ..	141 63
" 25,	do	do	returned to treasury...	260 02
				$941 63

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Approved by Committee on Finance.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON.
Committee.

FURNITURE ACT OF SECRETARY.

1874.			Dr.
July 7.	To amount of estimate for the year		$50 00
1874.		Cr.	
July 12.	By amount paid Botefuhr & Springer	$10 00	
1875.			
June 21.	By amount returned to treasury	40 00	
			$50 00

The above account is approved by the Finance Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON.
Finance Committee

LIBRARY ACT OF SECRETARY.

1874.					Dr.
July 6.	To amount of annual estimate				$350 00
1874.				Cr.	
Aug. 25.	By amount paid		for maps and globe	$ 93 90	
Dec. 7.	do	do	Appleton & Co. for books	1 13	
" 7.	do	do	G. W. Williford, text books	23 50	
" 7.	do	do	H. G. Coors, librarian	6 00	
1875.					
Jan. 6.	do	do	H. G. Coors, librarian	6 00	
Feb. 5.	do	do	H. G. Coors, librarian	5 00	
" 5.	do	do	Prof. Gates, text books	10 50	
" 5.	do	do	Pres. Bishop, register	6 24	
" 5.	do	do	Pres. Bishop, school register	6 00	
" 5.	do	do	Pres. Bishop, school books.	21 60	
Mar. 4.	do	do	H G. Coors, librarian	6 25	
" 4.	do	do	Reed & Ferguson, freight	3 50	
April 7.	do	do	H. G. Coors, librarian	6 00	
" 7.	do	do	Caldwell & Cline, map boards	12 00	
May 5.	do	do	H. G. Coors, librarian	6 00	
" 5.	do	do	Prof. Gates, Physiology	2 52	
June 15.	do	do	H. G. Coors, lib. May & June	9 60	
" 21.	do	do	returned into treasury	123 26	
					$350 00

Approved by Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON.
Committee.

APPARATUS ACT OF SECRETARY.

1874.			Dr.
July 7.	To amount of annual estimate		$1,000 00

1874.		Cr.	
Sept. 19.	By am't paid Prof. Gray for compass ...$	82 00	
Dec. 4.	do W.A.Banks, phantasmagoria	75 00	
1875.			
Jan. 6.	do for drafting instruments....	11 20	
Mar. 4.	do Geo. Lake, surveyor's chain	4 50	
April 7.	do W. J. Waggener, carp. work	8 00	
" 7.	do Prof. Gates, for microscope	104 00	
June 15.	do returned to treasury......	715 30	
			$1,000 00

Approved by Committee.

D. E. JONES.
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

CHEMICAL ACT OF SECRETARY.

1874.			Dr.
July 6.	To amount of estimate for ensuing year...........		$500 00

1874.		Cr.	
Dec. 4.	By amount bill paid S. F. Paddock.. ....$	8 40	
1875.			
June 25.	By amount returned to treasury.	491 60	
			$500 00

Approved by Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

BUILDING ACT OF SECRETARY.

1874.	July	7.	To cash brought forward from last year..				$12,684	66
"	Aug.	8.	To cash received from State Treasurer.......				4,990	00
"	"	8.	do	do	do	do	4,990	00
"	Sept.	6.	do	do	do	do	6,960	00
"	Oct.	13.	do	do	do	do	11,659	40
"	"	29.	do	do	do	do	5,000	00
"	"	31.	do	do	do	do	5,500	00
"	Nov.	6.	do	do	do	do	1,140	15
"	Dec.	2.	do	do	do	do	9,000	00
"	"	17.	do	do	do	do	1,379	92
1875.	Jan.	1.	do	do	do	do	6,000	00
"	"	8.	do	do	do	do	795	68
"	Mar.	4.	do	do	do	do	3,572	50
"	April	7.	do	do	do	do . ..	2,000	00
"	May	4.	do	do	do	do	6,101	65
	Total		....				$81,773	93

1874.				Cr.			
July	16.	By cash p'd	Oliver & Mayes on June est.	$ 8,850	74		
Aug.	17.	do	Oliver & Mayes, July estim't	8,740	17		
"	17.	do	A. Hendry, architect.........	150	00		
"	17.	do	Telegram to Van Osdel......	3	70		
Sept.	10.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., Aug. est.	10,823	54		
"	10.	do	A. Hendry, architect.........	150	00		
"	29.	do	A. Hendry, architect.........	110	00		
"	29.	do	Oliver & Mayes, Sept. est...	11,841	54		
Nov.	6.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., Oct. est.	11,869	01		
"	6.	do	A. Hendry, architect.........	150	00		
"	6.	do	Oliver & Mayes, armory......	480	89		
Dec.	4.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., Nov. est	9,126	54		
1875.							
Jan.	6.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., Dec. est.	6,662	62		
"	6.	do	A. Hendry, architect.........	175	00		
Feb.	6.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., Jan. est.	3,086	43		
"	6.	do	A. Hendry, architect	100	00		
Mar.	4.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., Feb. est.	1,868	23		
"	4.	do	A. Hendry, architect	100	00		
"	4.	do	W. Z. Mayes, pressed brick	604	00		
"	4.	do	W. Z. Mayes, laying brick ..	150	00		
April	6.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co., March est.	2,690	33		
"	6.	do	A. Hendry, architect......	50	00		
May	5.	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co. April est.,	1,945	63		
"	5.	do	A. Hendry, architect......	90	00		
"	5.	do	Mayes & Co., on 20 per cent. reserve fund, spec'l, stone, brick & glass con., old B'rd	600	00		
						$80,418	45
Balance in treasury			....			1,355	48
						$81,773	93

The forgoing account is approved by Finance Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

EDUCATIONAL ACCOUNT.

1874.				Dr.
July	6.	To amount of estimate for ensuing year, including $200 00 for mathematics		$14,700 00
1874.				Cr.
July	6.	By amount paid	Prof. Botefuhr past year	$ 50 00
"	11.	do	do Botefuhr past year	106 66
"	11.	do	President Bishop, past year	5 55
Oct.	6.	do	Prof. Gates, salary	200 00
"	6.	do	do Gray, salary	200 00
"	6.	do	do Thompson, salary	75 00
"	6.	do	do C. H. Leverett, salary	100 00
"	6.	do	do Jas. Mitchell, salary	150 00
"	6.	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton	50 00
"	6.	do	Prof. Botefuhr	75 00
1875.				
Jan.	6.	do	do N. P. Gates, balance	500 00
"	6.	do	do O. C. Gray, salary	366 66⅔
"	6.	do	do T. L. Thompson, salary	425 00
"	6.	do	do C. H. Leverett, salary	466 66⅔
"	6.	do	do Jas. Mitchell, salary	350 00
"	6.	do	Mrs. Sutton, salary	150 00
"	6.	do	Prof. Botefuhr, salary	91 66⅔
"	6.	do	Miss Mary R. Gorton, salary	566 66⅔
"	6.	do	Pres. Bishop, salary,	900 00
Mar.	4.	do	W. J. Waggener, tutor	30 00
April	7.	do	H. G. Coors, tutor	2 40
"	7.	do	D. C. Bolinger, tutor	2 50
"	7.	do	Miss E. Bridgford	2 40
"	7.	do	Miss S. E. Harris	2 80
"	6.	do	John Ayres	4 40
"	7.	do	S. E. Williford, tuition refunded	5 00
"	7.	do	President Bishop, salary	900 00
"	7.	do	Prof. C. H. Leverett, salary	566 66⅔
"	7.	do	do O. C. Gray, salary	566 66⅔
"	7.	do	do N. P. Gates, salary	700 00
"	7.	do	do James Mitchell, salary	500 00
"	7.	do	Miss Mary R. Gorton, salary	566 66⅔
"	7.	do	Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary	166 66⅔
"	7.	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton, salary	200 00

1875.				Cr.	
May	5.	By am't paid	D. C. Bolinger, tutor..	8	80
"	5.	do	John Ayres, tutor	8	80
"	5.	do	Miss E. Bridgford	8	80
"	5.	do	Miss S. E. Harris	8	80
"	5.	do	H. G. Coors, tutor	8	80
June	15.	do	D. C. Bolinger, tutor....	14	00
"	15.	do	H. G. Coors tutor.	14	00
Jun.	15.	do	John Ayres, tutor.................. ...	14	00
"	15.	do	Miss E. Bridgford, tutor.................	14	90
"	15.	do	Miss S. E. Harris, tutor..................	14	00
"	15.	do	President A. W. Bishop, salary....	900	00
"	15.	do	Professor N. P. Gates, salary.........	700	00
"	15.	do	Professor James Mitchell, salary.....	500	00
"	15.	do	Miss Mary R. Gorton, salary...........	566	66
"	15.	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton, salary...............	200	00
"	15.	do	Professor W. D. C. Botefuhr salary..	166	66⅔
"	15	do	Professor C. H. Leverett salary......	566	66⅔
"	15	do	Professor O. C. Gray, salary.	566	66⅔
"	15	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr salary, German.,.	125	00
Jan.	20	do	returned to treasury........................	1,249	41
				$ 14,700	00

Approved by Committee.

D. E. JONES.
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

INCIDENTAL ACT OF SECRETARY.

1874.					Dr.	
July	6.	To amount of estimate for	Janitors........ $		350	00
"	6.	do	do	Treasurer..........	500	00
"	6.	do	do	Secretary.........	500	00
"	6.	do	do	Board meetings	1000	00
"	6.	do	do	Stationery........	250	00
"	6.	do	do	Incidentals........	100	00
					$ 2,700	00

1874				Cr.	
July	7,	By amount paid	Trustee Johnson, expenses......$	60	00
"	7.	do	Trustee Johnson, State scrip. ...	60	00
"	7.	do	Trustee Lake, State scrip.........	20	00
"	7.	do	Trustee Lake, Currency...........	10	25

1874.				Cr.	
July	7.	By amount paid	M. A. Cohn, agent. Currency......$	189	00
“	7.	do	Trustee Dinsmore, Currency........	27	00
“	7.	do	Trustee Dinsmore, State scrip.......	27	50
“	7.	do	Trustee Jones, State scrip............	35	00
“	7.	do	Trustee Jones, Currency.............	41	50
“	7.	do	Trustee Gregg, Scrip	20	00
“	7.	do	Orator Gillam Currency.............	20	00
“	7.	do	Trustee Bishop, Currency............	17	50
“	13.	do	Band instruments, old debt..........	199	90
“	15.	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore, printing......	16	00
Aug.	20.	do	Freight on books........................	1	00
“	20.	do	Reed & Ferguson, old debt	37	44
“	24.	do	Freight on books.........................	9	30
“	26.	do	Incid'ntal Acct Jernigan & Botefuhr	58	95
Sept.	8.	do	President Bishop, postage...........	19	05
“	8.	do	President Bishop incidentals......	2	25
“	8.	do	Jernigan, old debt......................	7	50
“	8.	do	A. S. Gregg, freight ordnance......	90	00
“	8.	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs.......	34	00
“	8.	do	Baum & Bros., barrels...............	4	00
“	8.	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr..................	10	30
“	8.	do	E. B & W. B. Moore advertising	42	60
“	8.	do	Secretary, books and freight	15	59
“	8.	do	President Bishop, postage..........	5	75
“	8.	do	O. C. Gray, p'ckg and ship'ng books	13	25
“	8.	do	Railroad and freight on ordnance	137	70
“	8.	do	Rainwater, lumber.....................	4	72
“	8.	do	A. W. Bishop, freight.........	26	50
“	8.	do	E. C Absalom, repair......... ...	8	00
Nov.	6.	do	Miller & Allen, repairs...........	8	40
“	6.	do	Rainwater, lumber	4	12
“	6.	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs.........	21	25
“	6.	do	Eldridge & Bro., Stationery. ...	3	13
“	6.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage	10	51
“	6.	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs.	8	15
“	6.	do	Janitors, by President Bishop....	47	40
“	6.	do	H. C. Barnett, brooms.......... ...	4	00
“	6.	do	H. G. Coors, Librarian	12	00
“	6.	do	E. S. Shook, Janitor......... ...	10	00
Dec.	4.	do	Trustee Lake, postage	1	00
“	4.	do	Baum & Bros., sundries		50
“	4.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage............	2	50
“	4.	do	Van Buren Press, advertisement...	17	50
“	4.	do	P. Van Winkle, old account......	11	11
“	4.	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs............	6	35
“	4.	do	B. F. Wallis, Janitor..................	8	00
“	4.	do	C. A. Pape, Janitor.	8	00
“	4.	do	W. J Waggener, Janitor.	10	00
“	4.	do	E. S. Shook.......................	5	00
“	4.	do	W. Z. Mays, bill by old Board......	42	00
“	4.	do	S. F. Paddock sundries............	12	85

1875

Jan.	6.	do	W. F. Coors, Janitor.	$	3	00
"	6.	do	W. J. Waggener, Janitor		10	00
"	6.	do	E. C Absalom, repairs		5	50
"	6.	do	M. Coffey, smithing		8	80
"	6.	do	C. Pape Janitor		8	00
"	6.	do	W. F. Coors Janitor		3	00
"	6.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage		4	75
"	6.	do	M. Coffey, repairs		6	75
"	6.	do	John Ayres, work on armory		1	45
"	6.	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore advertising		30	00
"	6.	do	Sam Bard, old work		19	00
"	6.	do	Botefuhr & Springer, seats		24	90
"	6.	do	E. S. Shook Janitor		5	00
"	6.	do	B. F. Wallis, Janitor		8	00
"	6.	do	Johnson & Curtis, sheep pelts		2	00
Feb.	5.	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr, sundries		5	90
"	5.	do	E. S. Shook, Janitor		5	00
"	5.	do	C. Pape Janitor.		8	00
"	5.	do	W. H. Lockhart		8	00
"	5.	do	W. J. Waggener		9	00
"	5.	do	W. F. Coors		3	20
"	5.	do	C. Jackson & Co., privy boxes		6	50
"	5.	do	A. W. Bishop, monthly report		8	00
March	4	do	W. F. Coors, Janitor		5	30
"	4.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage		5	00
"	4.	do	H. C. Barnett, brooms		1	50
"	4.	do	C. E. Pape, Janitor		8	00
"	4.	do	E. S. Shook, Janitor		5	00
"	4.	do	W. H. Lockhart, Janitor		8	00
"	4.	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore, advertising		6	00
"	4.	do	J P. Martin, Janitor		4	50
"	4.	do	W. J. Waggener, Janitor		1	50
April	7.	do	J. Johnson, sheep pelt			50
"	7.	do	E. S. Shook, Janitor		5	00
"	7.	do	W. H. Lockhart, Janitor		8	00
"	7.	do	C. E Pape, Janitor		8	00
"	7.	do	W. F. Coors, Janitor		5	00
"	7.	do	J. P. Martin Janitor		8	40
"	7.	do	President Bishop, report of accts		4	00
"	7.	do	Stone & Albright		4	43
"	7.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage		4	45
"	7.	do	Trustee Lake, per diem, scrip		57	50
"	7.	do	Trustee Dinsmore, per diem, scrip		107	50
"	7	do	Trustee Dinsmore, expenses, cur.		100	35
"	7.	do	Trustee Gregg, expenses, currency		43	25
"	7.	do	Trustee Lake, currency		57	00
May	5.	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr, merchandise		6	65
"	5.	do	Botefuhr & Springer, merchandise		5	57
"	5.	do	C. Jackson & Co., merchandise		1	04
"	5.	do	Democrat, advertising		25	00
"	5.	do	J. P. Martin, Janitor		8	07

1875.			Cr.
May 5.	By amount paid	C. E. Pape, janitor	$ 8 00
" 5.	do	W. F. Coors Janitor	5 00
" 5.	do	Jay Simmons, Janitor	8 00
" 5.	do	L. Duke, repairs	6 41
" 5.	do	Stone Albright & Co., merchandise	7 25
" 5.	do	E. S. Shook, Janitor	5 00
" 5.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage	1 75
" 5.	do	Dr. P. M. Cox, incidentals	1 60
June 5.	do	C. E. Pape, Janitor	4 00
" 5.	do	Adams & Bro., incidentals	50
" 5.	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore, advertising	40 00
" 5.	do	W. Z. Mays & Co., stage	12 50
" 5.	do	A. W. Bishop, postage and printing	14 45
" 5.	do	N. P. Gates, incidentals	1 20
" 5.	do	W. F. Coors, Janitor	7 75
" 5.	do	C. Jackson, footlights	3 90
" 5.	do	W. F. Coors, work on armory	3 00
" 5.	do	Sundry students, work on grounds	8 95
June 21.	do	returned to treasury	34 32
			$ 2,450 00

Approved by the Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON.

STATIONERY ACT OF SECRET'RY.

1874.				Cr.
July 6.	To amount of estimate for ensuing year			$ 250 00
Dec. 4.	To amount paid	Stone Albright & Co	$ 11 00	
" 4.	do	Williford	37 30	
" 4.	do	B. F. Moore	6 00	
1875.				
Jan. 6.	do	R. & T. A. Ennis	23 40	
" 6.	do	Freight on books	1 60	
" 6.	do	For bill stationery, Secret'ry	8 20	
April 7.	do	Caldwell & Cline, stationery	23 45	
May 5.	do	Caldwell & Cline stationery	12 50	
Jun. 15.	do	Caldwell & Cline, stationery	15 75	
" 21.	do	returned to treasury	110 80	
			$ 250 00	

Approved by the Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. F. THOMPSON.

STATE SCRIP AC'T OF SECRETARY.

AM'T CURRENT EXPENSE FUND WITH STATE TREASURER.

1874.			Dr.
July 24.	To amount State Scrip deposited with State Treasurer to our credit by old Treasurer, Current Expense Fund		$15,000 00
1875.		Cr.	
May 4.	By am't Scrip ordered per D. E Jones,	$11,000 00	
June 21.	By balance in Treasurer's hands, subject to order of Secretary	4 000 00	
			$15,000 00

Approved by Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

LABOR ACCOUNT.

1874.			Dr.
July 6	No estimate made—carried to Farm Account		$517 83
1874.		Cr.	
	In month of July, paid for preceding year	$ 25 00	
	In month of July, paid for preceding year	4 85	
	In month of September	33 50	
	In month of October	76 25	
	In month of November	25 24	
	In month of December	36 75	
1875.			
	In month of January	20 72	
	In month of February	61 77	
	In months of March and April	66 57	
	In months of May and June	166 67	
			$517 83

Approved by Committee.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF SECRETARY.

1874.		No. Vouch.			
July	7.	1,	By warrant to	J. M. Johnson, trustee expenses,	$ 60 00
"	7.	2,	do	M. F. Lake, trustee expenses,..	10 25
"	7.	3,	do	A. W. Bishop, trustee expenses	7 00
"	7.	4,	do	M. A. Cohn, agent of Board...	180 00
"	7.	5,	do	A. W. Bishop, salary..............	5 55
"	7.	6,	do	A. W. Dinsmore, trus. & comm'n	27 00
"	7.	7,	do	D. E. Jones trustee expenses ..	41 50
"	7.	8,	do	W. D. C. Botefuhr, sal. last y'r	50 00
"	7.	9,	do	W. J Waggener, labor on farm	2 25
"	7.	10,	do	Rev. W. H. Gillam, orator, exp's	20 00
"	7.	11,	oo	W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary ...	106 66
"	7.	12,	do	LeBrun, bal. on band instrum'ts	199 90
"	7.	13,	do	Botefuhr & Springer, furniture	10 00
"	7.	14,	do	M. D. Wright, filing saws.......	2 60
"	7.	15,	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore, printing...	16 00
Aug.	12.	19,	do	L. Gregg, telegram................	3 70
"	12.	20,	do	A. W. Bishop, ch'ge on reports	1 00
"	12.	21,	do	J. H. Bell, labor on farm........	25 00
"	12.	22,	do	Reed & Ferguson, lumber........	37 44
"	12.	23,	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs, vouch. 45	34 00
"	12.	24,	do	A. W. Dinsmore, incidentals..	9 30
"	12.	25,	do	Madison Babcock, maps & globes	93 90
"	12.	26,	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr, sundries	58 95
Sept.	8.	27,	do	Pres. Bishop, postage on rep'ts	19 05
"	8.	28,	do	President Bishop, sundries......	2 25
"	8.	29,	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr, cutting rye	7 50
"	9.	30,	do	A. S. Gregg, fr't on arms & am'n	90 00
"	9.	31,	do	J. H. Bell, labor on farm.........	30 00
"	9.	32,	do	Baum & Bros., barrels............	4 00
"	9.	33,	do	C. M. Oliver, work on farm......	3 50
"	9.	34,	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr, sundries..	10 30
"	9.	35,	do	E. B & W. B. Moore, advertising	42 60
"	9.	36,	do	Sec'y Dinsmore, blank books, &c	15 59
"	9.	37,	do	President Bishop, postage....	5 71
"	9	38,	do	Prof. Banks, compass............	82 00
"	9.	39,	do	O. C. Gray, pck'g & ship'g books	13 25
"	9.	40,	do	A. W. Bishop, R R frt ord & arms	137 70
"	9.	41,	do	Jno. Rainwater, lumber.........	4 72
"	9.	44,	do	A. W. Bishop, fr'ght on reports	26 50
"	9.	45,	do	E. C Absalom, repairs	8 00
Nov.	6.	48,	do	Prof N. P. Gates, salary......	200 00
"	6.	49,	do	Prof. O C. Gray, salary.........	200 00
"	6.	50,	do	Prof. T. L. Thompson, salary..	75 00
"	6.	51,	do	Prof. C. H. Leverett, salary....	100 00
"	6.	52,	do	Prof. James Mitchell, salary....	150 00
"	6.	53,	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton, salary......	50 00
"	6.	54,	do	Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary	75 00

1874.		No. Vouch.			
Nov.	6.	55,	By warrant to	Jernigan & Botefuhr, grass seed$	57 25
"	6	58,	do	Prof. Thompson, sun. stud. lab.	30 37
"	6.	59,	do	Miller & Allen, repairs on ord'ce	8 40
"	6.	60,	do	M. Coffey, smithing...	7 60
"	6.	61,	do	Wm. Askew, labor on farm ...	8 70
"	6.	62,	do	J. H. Bell, labor on farm....	11 18
"	6.	63,	do	Rainwater, lumber..............	4 12
"	6.	64,	do	E. C. Absalom, work on armory	21 15
"	6.	65,	do	Eldridge & Bro. stationery. ..	3 13
"	6.	66,	do	E. Shook, labor on farm.....	7 97
"	6.	67,	do	President Bishop, postage ...	10 51
"	6.	68,	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs........	8 15
"	6.	69,	do	J. H. Bell, labor on farm.........	18 03
"	6.	70,	do	E. S. Shook, janitor 2 months.	10 00
"	6.	71,	do	Presid't Bishop, sundry janitors	47 40
"	6.	72,	do	H. C. Barnett, brooms...... ...	4 00
"	6.	73,	do	H. G. Coors, librarian 2 months	12 00
Dec.	4.	75,	do	D. Appleton, books	1 13
"	4.	77,	do	Stone, Albright & Co., station'ry	24 20
"	4.	78,	do	M. F. Lake, postage..........	1 00
"	4.	79,	do	B. F. Moore, printing..........	6 00
"	4.	80,	do	W. A. Banks, apparatus	80 00
"	4.	81,	do	Baum & Bros., incidentals ...	50
"	4.	82,	do	G.W.Williford,station'y & books	60 80
"	4.	83.	do	President Bishop, postage....	2 50
"	4.	84,	do	Van Buren Press, advertising	17 50
"	4.	85,	do	P VanWinkle, lumber	11 11
"	4.	86,	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs............	8 10
"	4.	87,	do	B. F. Wallis, janitor.............	8 00
"	4.	88,	do	E. Pape, janitor	8 00
"	4.	89,	do	W. J. Waggener, ...	10 00
"	4.	90,	do	E. S. Shook, janitor..	5 00
"	4.	91,	do	H. G. Coors, librarian.... ...	6 00
"	4.	92,	do	Prof. Thompson, students labor	25 74
"	4.	93,	do	S. F. Paddock, chemicals......	21 25
"	4.	94,	do	W. Z. Mayes, ac't al'd by old B'd	42 00
1875.					
Jan.	6.	95,	do	R. & T. A. Ennis, stationery...	23 40
"	6.	96,	do	Cravens & Smith, freight.........	1 60
"	6.	97,	do	Secretary Dinsmore, books......	8 20
"	6.	98,	do	H. G. Coors, librarian..........	6 00
"	6.	99,	do	C. A. Pape, janitor...............	8 00
"	6.	100,	do	W. F. Coors, janitor...........	3 00
"	6.	101,	do	A. W. Bishop, post'g & legal fees	4 75
"	6.	102,	do	M. Coffey. repairs and irons.	6 75
"	6.	103,	do	John Ayres, work on armory	1 45
"	6.	104,	do	E. B. & W. B. Moore. avertism't	30 00
"	6.	105,	do	Sam. Bard, advertisement....	19 00
"	6.	107,	do	Prof. N. P. Gates, salary.....	500 00
"	6.	108,	do	Prof. O. C. Gray, salary.........	366 66
"	6.	109,	do	Prof. T. L. Thompson, salary..	425 00

1875.		No. Vouch.				
Jan.	6.	110,	By warrant to	Prof. C. H. Leverett, salary .	$	406 66
“	6.	111,	do	Prof James Mitchell, salary . .		350 00
“	6.	112,	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton, salary		170 00
“	6.	113,	do	Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary		1 669
“	6.	114,	do	Miss Mary R. Gorton, salary		566 66
“	6.	115,	do	A. W. Bishop, salary............		900 00
“	6.	117,	do	Botefuhr & Springer, seats......		24 90
“	6.	118,	do	E. S. Shook, janitor....		5 00
“	6.	119,	do	B. F. Wallis, janitor.		8 00
“	6.	120,	do	Johnson & Carter, sheep pelts		2 00
“	6.	121,	do	O. C. Gray, instruments..........		11 20
“	6.	122,	do	W. F. Coors, cutting wood . . .		3 00
“	6.	123,	do	Prof. Thompson farm labor . . .		30 30
“	6,	124,	do	W. J. Waggener, janitor		10 00
“	6.	125,	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs............		5 50
“	6.	126,	do	M Coffey, smithing......... ..		8 80
Feb.	6.	129,	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr, sundries		5 90
“	6.	130,	do	Farm labor, per Bishop,..........		6 46
“	6.	131,	do	N. P. Gates, text books		10 50
“	6.	132,	do	E. S. Shook, janitor.......... ..		5 00
“	6.	133,	do	C. E. Pape, janitor.............		8 00
“	6.	134,	do	W. H. Lockhart, janitor..........		8 00
“	6	135,	do	W. J. Waggener, janitor.........		9 00
“	6.	136,	do	H. G. Coors, librarian......		6 00
“	6.	137,	do	W. F. Coors, janitor.........		3 20
“	6.	138,	do	A. W. Bishop, books...		20 24
“	6.	139,	do	C. Jackson & Co., privy boxes		6 50
“	6.	140,	do	President Bishop, books.........		21 60
Mar.	4.	143,	do	W. F. Coors, janitor..............		5 30
“	4.	144,	do	President Bishop, postage....		5 00
“	4.	145,	do	H. C. Barnett, brooms...... ...		1 50
“	4.	146,	do	C. E. Pape, janitor..........		8 00
“	4.	147,	do	H. G. Coors, librarian.........		6 25
“	4	148,	do	E. S. Shook, janitor..		5 00
“	4.	149,	do	J. H. Bell, labor on farm.........		9 00
“	4.	150,	do	W. H. Lockhart, janitor.........		8 00
“	4.	151,	do	Democrat, printing		6 00
Mar.	4.	152,	do	W. J. Waggener.................		30 00
“	4.	153,	do	Sundry students, per Bishop..		11 75
“	4.	156,	do	Reed & Ferguson, freight......		3 50
“	4.	157,	do	J. P. Martin, Janitor.............		4 50
“	4.	158,	do	W. J. Waggener, Janitor........		1 50
“	4.	159,	do	O. C. Gray, surveyors chain..		4 50
“	4.	160,	do	E. C. Absalom, repairs...........		6 55
April	7.	162,	do	M. F. Lake, expenses as trustee		57 00
“	7.	163,	do	L. Gregg, expenses as trustee		43 25
“	7.	164,	do	A. W. Dinsmore, tr'stee, com'n		100 35
“	7.	165,	do	M. Garrett, farm labor..........		7 00
“	7.	166,	do	J. Johnson, sheep pelt.........		50
“	7.	167,	do	Sundry students, farm labor...		50 77
“	7.	168,	do	W. J. Waggener, tutor		30 00

1875.		No. Vouch.			
April	7.	169,	By warrant to	E S. Shook, Janitor	5 00
"	7.	170	do	J. H. Bell. care of mules	3 00
"	7.	171	do	H G. Coors, tutor	2 40
"	7.	172	do	W. F. Coors, Janitor	5 00
"	7.	173	do	W. H. Lockhart, Janitor	8 00
"	7.	174	do	C. E. Pape, Janitor	8 00
"	7.	175	do	H. G. Coors, Librarian	6 00
"	7.	176	do	J. P. Martin, Janitor	8 40
"	7.	177	do	D. C. Bolinger, tutor	2 40
"	7.	178	do	Miss E. Bridgford, tutor	2 40
"	7.	179	do	Miss S. E. Harris, tutor	2 80
"	7.	180	do	W. McIlroy, mule hire	1 00
"	7.	181	do	John Ayres. tutor	4 40
"	7.	182	do	Pres. Bishop, report of accts	4 00
"	7.	183	do	W. J. Waggener, phil. ap'ratus	8 00
"	7.	184	do	Stone Albright & Co. incidnt'ls	4 43
"	7	185	do	Caldwell & Cline, stationery	23 45
"	7.	186	do	President Bishop, postage	4 45
"	7.	187	do	Caldwell & Cline, map board	12 00
"	7.	188	do	S. E. Williford, tuition ref'nded	5 00
"	7.	189	do	Prof. N. P. Gates, salary	700 00
"	7	190	do	Prof. James Mitchell, salary	500 00
"	7.	191	do	Miss Mary R Gorton, salary	566 66
"	7.	192	do	Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary	166 66
"	7.	193	do	Mrs. F L. Sutton, salary	200 00
"	7.	194	do	President Bishop, salary	900 00
"	7	195	do	Prof. C. H. Leverett, salary	566 66
"	7.	196	do	Prof. O. C. Gray, salary	566 66
May	4	200	do	Botefuhr & Springer, repairs	5 57
"	4	201	do	Prof N. P Gates, microscope	104 00
"	4	202	do	Prof N. P Gates, physiology	2 52
"	4	203	do	Caldwell & Cline, stationery	12 50
"	4.	204	do	Jernigan & Botefuhr incidnt'ls	6 65
"	4.	205	do	Democrat, advertising	25 00
"	4.	206	do	C Jackson & Co , incidentals	1 04
"	4.	207	do	J P Martin Janitor	8 07
"	4.	208	do	C. E Pape. Janitor	8 00
"	4	209	do	W F Coors. Janitor	5 00
"	4.	210	do	Jay Simmons. Janitor	8 00
"	4.	211	do	E S Shook, Janitor	5 00
"	4.	212	do	H G Coors. librarian	6 00
"	4	213	do	A. W. Bishop, postage	1 75
"	4.	214	do	D. C. Bolinger, tutor	8 80
"	4.	215	do	John Ayres, tutor	8 80
"	4.	216	do	Miss S. E. Harris, tutor	8 80
"	4.	217	do	Miss E. Bridgford, tutor	8 80
"	5.	218	do	H. G. Coors tutor	8 80
"	5.	219	oo	M. Coffey. smithing	3 55
"	5.	220	do	sundry students, labor. Bishop	41 82
"	5.	221	do	M. Garrett, labor	24 75
"	5.	222	do	Dr. P. M. Cox, sundries	1 60

1875.	No. Vouch.			
June 15.	223,	By warrant to	J. H. Bell, corn for mules . . .	$ 10 00
“ 15.	224,	do	C E Pape, janitor.............	4 00
“ 15.	225,	do	Adams & Bro., incidentals....	50
“ 15.	226,	do	Democrat, advertisement... .	40 00
“ 15.	227,	do	sundry students' labor, Bishop	41 36
“ 15.	228,	do	M. Garrett, labor	31 87
“ 15.	229,	do	sundry students' labor for June	33 44
“ 15.	230,	do	Linn Duke, repairs.............	6 41
“ 15.	231,	do	Caldwell & Cline, stationery...	15 75
“ 15.	232,	do	Stone, Albright & Co., incid'als	7 25
“ 15	233,	do	W. Z. Mayes & Co.. erect'g stage	12 50
“ 15.	234,	do	President Bishop, postage	14 00
“ 15.	235,	do	Grange Pub. Co, advertising	25 00
“ 15.	236,	do	H. G. Coors, librarian..........	9 60
“ 15.	237,	do	H. G Coors, tutor...............	14 00
“ 15.	239,	do	J C Ayres, tutor.................	14 00
“ 15.	240,	do	Miss E. Bridgeford, tutor......	14 00
“ 15.	241,	do	Miss S. E. Harris, tutor.........	14 00
“ 15.	242,	do	Jay Simmons, janitor...........	5 00
“ 15.	243,	do	E. S. Shook, janitor..............	8 75
“ 15.	244,	do	J. P. Martin jan and carpenter	14.75
“ 15.	245,	do	Prof. N. P. Gates, incidentals	1 20
“ 15.	246,	do	W. F. Coors, janitor..........	7 75
“ 15.	247,	do	A. B. Gordon, use of cider mill	1 50
“ 15.	248,	do	J. H. Bell, attending mules....	2 25
“ 15.	249,	do	C. Jackson, foot lights..........	3 90
“ 15.	250.	do	W. F. Coors, work on arms....	3 00
“ 11.	251,	do	students, work on drill grounds	8 95
“ 15.	252,	do	President Bishop, salary.........	900 00
“ 15.	253,	do	Prof. N. P. Gates, salary.........	700 00
“ 15.	254,	do	Prof. James Mitchell, salary...	500 00
“ 15.	255,	do	Mis Mary R. Gorton, salary. . .	566 66
“ 15.	256,	do	Mrs. F. L. Sutton, salary........	200 00
“ 15.	257,	do	Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr salary	166 66
“ 15.	258.	do	Prof. C. H. Leveret salary......	566 66
June 15.	259,	do	Prof. O. C. Gray, salary... ..	566 66
“ 15.	260,	do	Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr, salary	125 00
				$16,792 45

AFTER RECESS.

Present—J. M. Johnson, President *pro tem.*, Gregg, Lake, Jones, Thompson and Dinsmore.

The following was submitted by Trustee Jones:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to the L. R. & F. S. Railway. and to the Stage Companies leading to Fayetteville for their courtesy and kindness in carrying students at reduced rates.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board.

The following was submitted by Trustee Bishop:

Resolved. That the President of the University be and he is hereby instructed to prepare a circular letter for distribution to the several County Judges of the State, setting forth the manner of appointment of beneficiaries, the number to which each County is entitled, and giving such other information as may be considered necessary or desirable in the premises.

The following was submitted by Trustee Gregg:

WHEREAS, The Building Committee of your Board has ascertained that the new University building can be completed with the sum of $5000 additional to the samll amount of building funds now on hands—after the payment of our $100,000 the contraet must stop without such aid. The suspension of the work at this juncture would prove exceedingly disastrous to all the interests of the University which now inspires its friends with so much hope and confidence; and

WHEREAS, We have been advised that Hon. R. C, Newton, former State Treasurer caused, or suffered a deposit of some $12,000 of our building fund to be placed in the hands of Stoddard Bros.; and

WHEREAS, The State Treasurer, and the said ex-State Treasurer have failed to pay over any part of said sum: Therefore, Be it

Resolved, By this Board. that we most earnestly appeal to the said ex Treasurer and the securities upon his official bond to come to our speedy relief, by forwarding to our Secretary the sum of $5,000,00 currency, to enable the Board to complete the contract, and have the building ready for use by the commencement of next term. By this timely aid to your Building Committee and the gentlemanly contractors who are laboring earnestly and faithfully to carry out the contract and to do it well, we shall be able to secure an extension upon the twenty per cent reserved fund which falls due upon the completion of the building.

Adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced by Trustee Gregg:

Resolved. That the Treasurer of this Board demand of the Treasurer of State and ex-Treasurer R. C. Newton all of the money and United States bonds ever placed in the treasury of the State by or for the Arkansas Industrial University.

Resolved further, That if all sums of money or United States bonds to which said University is entitled are not paid over to the Treasurer of this Board upon such demand, that our Executive Committee be and are hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as they may deem proper to recover said funds.

Adopted.

On motion of Trustee Bishop, it was ordered that the distribution of public printing shall be left with the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented his account of interest in Washington county and Fayetteville bonds. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Trustee Bishop, the Secretary was ordered to issue his warrant for $75 00 in scrip to Prof. James Mitchell as compensation for services as assistant Secretary. On further motion of Trustee Bishop, it was ordered that warrant issue to A. W. Dinsmore for the sum of $500,00 state scrip, as compensation for his services as Secretary of the Board for the past year.

The Committee on Finance reported on the Treasurer's account of interest on County and City bonds as follows:

We have examined the following statement of the Treasurer on interest due on bonds, and find it correct.

A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Received and adopted.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

OF INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON AND TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

1874.			Dr.
Aug. 10.	To coupons on Fayetteville bonds, interest due July 1st, 1874		$ 1,200 00
1875.			
March 1.	To coupons on Fayetteville bonds, interest due January 1st, 1875		1,200 00
" 1.	To coupons on bonds of Washington county, interest due July 1st, 1874		4,000 00
"	To coupons on bonds of Washington county, interest due January 1st, 1875		4,000 00
	Amount		$10,400 00
1874.		Cr.	
Aug. 10.	By cash, cr. to current expense account	$ 500 00	
1875.			
Jan. 15.	By cash, cr. to current expense account	7,200 00	
June 21.	By cash, cr. to current expense account	500 00	
			$ 8,200 00
	Balance on coupons		$ 2,200 00

Which is now on deposit with D. D. Stark & Co.—see Exhibit "A," appended.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report on Peabody fund:

We have examined the statement of the Peabody fund, and find the same correct, and we recommend that it be held subject to the order of the President of the University.

A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Received and adopted by the Board.

TREASURER'S PEABODY FUND STATEMENT.

1875.	Dr.
To amount received from Dr. B. Sears, Agent of Peabody fund	$500 00

1875.	No. Voucher.		Cr.
Jan. 13.	1.	By am't paid W. J. Waggener, normal student	$ 50 00
" 13.	2.	By am't paid for text books for normal students	25 20
" 16.	3.	By am't paid Eva McCart, a normal student	50 00
" 16.	4.	By am't paid Mrs. Jennie Rich, normal student	12 00
			$137 20
		Balance	$362 80

On motion, it was ordered that the Executive Committee have two hundred copies of the Annual Report bound in boards, and eight hundred with paper covers, for distribution.

The Finance Committee presented their report upon the report of the Faculty referred to them, and reported their estimates for necessary appropriations for the ensuing year:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, AS SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY.

Salaries of professors	$15,000 00
Expenses of farm	1,000 00
Estimate for janitors	600 00
Estimate for philosophical apparatus	500 00
Estimate for engineering and mathematics	500 00
Estimate for chemicals	1,500 00
Estimate for salary of Secretary, State scrip	500 00
Expenses of Trustees and Committeemen	1,000 00
Estimate for stationery	200 00
Estimate for postage	150 00
Estimate for printing	200 00
	$21,150 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Cash on hand	$ 2,000 00
Tuition and matriculation fees	2,500 00
Interest on Washington county bonds	8,000 00
Interest on Fayetteville bonds	2,400 00
Coupons over due	2,200 00
Balance State scrip, current expense fund, at 40c	1,120 00
	$18,220 00
Leaving a balance to be supplied by appropriation of	$ 2,930 00

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNTS NECESSARY FOR COMPLETION OF UNIVERSITY BUILDING, IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS, &C.

Improvement of University grounds	$ 1,000 00
Bell for tower	1,000 00
2 cisterns, capacity 1,200 gallons	800 00
2 force pumps—pipes, hose and cocks	435 00
Well house and buckets	35 00
116 window curtains (shades)	330 00
120 seats for chapel, at $7 50 each	900 00
Fitting up chapel, elevating floor, stage, &c	500 00
81 double cane bottom chairs	134 00
3 chandeliers, side lights and lamps for chapel	300 00
3 chandeliers, with lamps for corridors	200 00
4 bracket lamps for offices	30 00
2 chandeliers and lamps for cloak room	50 00
1 chandelier and lamp, side light for library	60 00
Book and cabinet cases for library	600 00
Tables and desks for library	100 00
Center table for office	25 00
Library and reading books, periodicals agricultural, mechanical and sientific	800 00
Shops and tools for mechanical department	1,000 00
Amount necessary to meet contract on completion of University b'lding	31,800 00
Balance of estimate for current expenses for the year after disbursement of all incomes	2,930 00
Total amount necessary to be met by appropriation, unless payment of U. S. bonds and currency deposited with Stoddard Bros be made	$ 4,0329 00

A. W. DINSMORE,
D. E. JONES,
W. F. THOMPSON.

The report was, on motion, received and adopted by the Board.

The Board took a recess till 8 p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—J. M. Johnson, presiding; Bishop, Lake, Gregg, Jones, Thompson and Dinsmore.

The following was submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to address Gen. A. W. Bishop and Rev. W. C. Stout asking copies of their addresses delivered on commencement day in University hall, for publication in the annual report.

On motion of Trustee Bishop, it was ordered that the Executive Committee pass upon the account of D. D. Stark & Co. for interest due on money advanced.

President A. W. Bishop, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following report of said Committee, viz:

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Your Committee respectfully report that subsequently to the last annual session of the Board of Trustees, they duly elected under the power vested in them, Col O. C Gray, A. M., late President of St John's college, as professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, and Professor James Mitchell, A. B., late of Cane Hill college as professor of History and English Literature, and employed Professor W. D. C Botefuhr as teacher of German for one term. After the death of Professor T. L. Thompson, which sad event took place on the 3d of February last, it became necessary to employ students to some extent to aid the teaching force of the University. This teaching was confined mainly to the Preparatory department, and was successfully done. Your Committee further report that their principal duty during the year has been the auditing and ordering the payments of the current accounts against the University, all of which so far as your committee are advised, have been acted upon, and when reasonable and just, have been paid.

A. W. BISHOP,
Chairman Ex. Com.
L. GREGG,
A. W. DINSMORE,
J. M. JOHNSON,

On motion, the report was approved and adopted.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE DEATH OF PROF. T. L. THOMPSON.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by President Bishop.

WHEREAS, T. L. Thompson, professor of Theoretical and applied Chemistry in the University, died suddenly, of pneumonia on the 3d day of February last,

Resolved, That this Board are profoundly sensible of the great loss the University has thus sustained, and they take occasion to put upon record their high regard for and united confidence in Professor Thompson as an instructor and a man. His acquaintance with the specialty that he taught was conspicuous; his clearness and facility in illustration and experiment gratifying to a high degree; and the institution will be peculiarly fortunate if it secures his equal as a successor.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The Comittee on Finance reported as follows upon the following abstract of accounts presented by Secretary Dinsmore, and referred to them:

The following abstract showing the expenditures as compared with the appropriations made by the Board at its last annual meeting, has been examined and found correct, and we recommend the balances to be turned back into the treasury.

D. E. JONES,
W. E. THOMPSON.

Which was approved and adopted.

ABSTRACT OF ANN. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

		Dr.	Cr exp'nded	Unexpnded
Exhibit A	Cash received and turned over to the Treasurer	$134,998.60	$ 134,998.60	
" B	Farm estimate	800 00	539 98	$ 260 02
" C	Furniture estimate	50.00	10 00	40.00
" D	Stationery estimate	250.00	139 20	110.80
" E	Library estimate	350 00	226.74	123.26
" F	Apparatus estimate	1.000 00	284 70	715 30
" G	Estimate for chemicals	500.00	8.40	491.60
" H	Building fund, cash received	81.773.03	80.418.45	1.355 48
" I	Educational estimate	14 700.00	13,450.00	1.249.41
" J	Mis'laneous: Janitor $350 Treasurer 500 and Secretary 500 In'dent'ls Bd me'ting 1000 Postage 100 Tot'l	2,450.00	2,415.68	34.32
" K	Labor account charged in farm account	No Est.	517. 83	
" L	State warrant, current expense account with State Treasurer	15,000.00	11,000.00	* 4.000 00

*Deposited with State Treasurer.

A. W. BISHOP, Treasurer,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

NORMAL BRANCH FUND.

1875.		Dr.
June 17.	To cash on hand May 2, 1875, drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum	$ 2,414 16
" 17.	To State scrip on hand of Normal Branch Fund, deposited as follows:	
	With D. D. Stark, Fayetteville	13,011 75
	With Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock	8,000 00

On motion of Trustee Dinsmore, Prof. O. C. Gray was duly elected to fill permanently the chair of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, and Prof. James Mitchell the chair of History and English Literature in the Arkansas Industrial University.

On motion of Trustee Bishop, Mrs. F. L. Sutton was appointed Preceptress of the Training School for the ensuing year.

The following schedule of salaries was adopted for the ensuing year:

President of the University	$2,700 00
Principal of the Normal Department	2,100 00
Professor Ancient Languages and Literature	1,700 00
Professor Mathematics and Civil Engineering	1,700 00
Professor Theoretical and Applied Chemistry	1,700 00
Professor History and English Literature	1,700 00
Preceptress Normal Department	1,700 00
Instructress Training School	800 00
Professor of Music	500. 00

On motion of Trustee Jones, the following Trustees were appointed as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

Messrs. Dinsmore, Johnson, Gregg, Lake and the President of the University

On motion of Trustee Jones, Messrs. Gregg, Dinsmore and Lake were continued as Building Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, Messrs. Jones, Dinsmore and Thompson were constituted as Finance Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, Messrs. Johnson, Walker and Lake were appointed a Committee on By-Laws for the year.

The Committee on By-Laws recommended that Art. 1, Sec 2 of our By-Laws be so changed that the Board shall hereafter meet on Wednesday of commencement week, at 12 m in the University building.

Adopted by the Board.

The following was introduced by Trustee Thompson, and adopted.

Resolved, That all male beneficiaries who may hereafter be appointed in the University, with the exception of Normal students, shall be required to take a course in Agriculture and Mechanics, with permission to select such other studies as circumstances would allow.

The following was submitted by Trustee Jones:

Resolved, That the resignation of Gen. A. W. Bishop, President of the Arkansas Industrial University, now lying upon our table, be and the same is hereby accepted.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of President Bishop, the Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University feel it but just to express their commendation of the energy with which he has performed the duties of his office, and his indefatigable efforts both personal and epistolary to awaken a general interest throughout the State in the practical success of the University; and we hereby tender him our best wishes for his success in life, wherever his lot may be cast, and in whatever sphere or profession he may elect.

All of which was adopted by the Board.

The following was submitted by Trustee Jones:

Resolved, That the selection of a President of the Arkansas Industrial University be for the present, postponed, and that the Executive Committee of our Board be authorized to employ a suitable person to fill the chair at a salary not exceeding $3,000 per annum.

The following resolution was introduced by Trustee Jones:

Resolved, That ex-President Bishop be requested to .present our claims to the Governor and the Legislature, and urge upon them the great necessity and importance of making the necessary appropriations to enable us to complete the building and carry on the University in all its departments.

Adopted.

On motion of Trustee Gregg, the acting President and Secretary of the Board are hereby authorized to approve and sign the Journal.

On motion, the Board adjourned *sine die.*

[Signed]
J. M. JOHNSON,
President *pro tem.*

A. W. DINSMORE,
Secretary.

RULES AND BY-LAWS

FOR THE

Government of the Board of Trustees

OF THE

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY

WITH A NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN.

ARTICLE I.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. All meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the seat of the University, in Washington county, Arkansas.

SEC. 2. The regular annual meeting of the Board shall be held on Monday of commencement week of each year.

SEC. 3. Special meetings, when necessary, may be called by the President or any three (3) members of the Board petitioning the President, who shall mail to each member of the Board or personally serve him with a copy of such call at least twenty (20) days before the day of meeting: *Provided*, That the business to be attended to at such meeting shall be specified in such call or notice.

ARTICLE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. *First.* Calling roll of members.
Second. Reading of minutes of previous meetings.
Third. Receiving reports of standing committees.
Fourth. Consideration of communications.
Fifth. Report of officers.
Sixth. Reports of special committees.
Seventh. Consideration of unfinished business.

ARTICLE III.

RULES OF DEBATE.

SECTION. 1. In discussion and the disposition of business, the Board shall be governed by the parliamentary rules and usages governing deliberative bodies.

SEC. 2. Every resolution offered shall be reduced to writing and sent to the Secretary's table.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND APPOINTEES OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 1. The officers of this board shall consist of its President, Treasurer and Secretary.

SECTION. 2. The Board may, from time to time, appoint such subordinate officers and employes as they may deem necessary to carry on the institution

ARTICLE V.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected biennially at the regular annual meeting hereinafter provided for that purpose, and hold their offices until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 2. All other officers and employes shall be appointed at such time, in such manner and for such term as the Board shall by resolution in each case direct, and be subject to removal for cause, at the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall cast his vote in case of a tie on all questions or propositions submitted to the Board, "and—upon calling any member to the chair—may participate in debate.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys from the hands of the Secretary, and such other funds as may be turned over to him by the State Treasurer, as financial agent.

SEC. 2. He shall pay out money only on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Board and approved by the President or by the chairman of the appropriate committees of the Board.

SEC. 3. He shall make a semi-annual report to the Board of all financial transactions since his last report.

SEC. 4. He shall give good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Board or the Executive Committee, in the sum of ($20,000) Twenty Thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall open an office at Fayetteville and be present at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and perform such duties as appertain to his office; to keep all books and papers belonging to his office in good order and subject to inspection at the pleasure of the members of the board and others interested.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to receive all moneys, from every source due this institution, and receipt for the same, and turn the same over to the Treasurer of the Board at the expiration of each and every month, taking his receipt therefor.

SEC. 3. He shall collect all tuition and matriculation fees, giving his receipt therefor in duplicate.

SEC. 4. He shall immediately make an inventory of all property belonging to the University, of whatsoever kind it may be, and its apparent value, and make proper entries thereof in his book, dividing it under as many appropriate headings as are necessary to distinguish and keep properly the accounts of separate branches of the institution, and include in his next report and each report thereafter the amount, nature, value, enhancement or depreciation in value, etc., of such property, also include any property added or diminished since his last report.

SEC. 5. He shall be custodian of all and every kind of property belonging to the Arkansas Industrial University, and in no event shall he part with any of said property to any person whatever, unless he first obtain said person's receipt therefor, which shall be his voucher.

SEC. 6. He shall purchase stationery by the quantity and as low as possible, and upon the requisition of the President, Faculty and other officers entitled thereto, he shall furnish sufficient stationery to said persons for their use as such officers, filing their requisitions as his vouchers.

SEC 7. All papers taken by the Secretary shall be in duplicate, but all papers given out shall be but single.

SEC. 8. He shall also procure the necessary blanks for all departments of the University and furnish them to the officers requiring them upon their application.

SEC. 9. He shall keep his accounts and make out his report as in the manner adopted in the Quartermaster's Department, United States army (except as to time of making such reports.) All reports of property shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the Secretary and one turned over to the Board and by them to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for safe keeping.

SEC. 10. He shall, in his annual report in June in each and every year, submit estimates to the Board for the ensuing year.

SEC. 11 He shall keep separate accounts of the following items, to-wit: Farm account; Improvement account; Furniture account; Stationery account, Library account; Apparatus account; Permanent Building account; Cabinet and

Museum account; Chemical account; Labor account; Fuel account; Temporary Building account (which shall cease when the new building is accepted and the present school buildings put to other and permanent uses;) Educational account, and a Miscellaneous account.

Sec. 12. He shall attend promptly to all orders made by the Board and report thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

Sec. 13. He shall enter into good and sufficient security for the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, to be approved by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 14. He shall countersign every warrant drawn for the payment of money, and no warrant paid shall be valid unless so countersigned and approved by him, and proper entry made thereof under its proper account. If the estimate to be drawn against is exhausted, then he shall refuse to countersign until such time as there may be funds to pay said warrant with.

ARTICLE IX.

DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

Section 1. No trustee, supervisor of work or agent of this Board shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made by or on behalf of the Board.

ARTICLE X.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. This Board shall elect the following Standing Committees:
First—An Executive Committee, of five members
Second—A Finance Committee, of three members;
Third—A Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of three members;
Fourth—A Committee on Rules and By-laws, of three members; and
Fifth—A Committee of two on printing.

ARTICLE XI.

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall—for the purpose for which they were appointed—possess all the power of the Board; *provided*, that they shall not alter or amend the acts of the Board nor act upon any matter referred to any committee of the Board that may be intrusted with any special business, and shall be strictly confined to such business as cannot be left until the annual meeting of the Board.

Sec. 2. The members of this committee shall hold their office for one year from the time of their election, and they shall submit the minutes of their proceedings, or make a report through their chairman to the regular meeting of the Board at Fayetteville of all their transactions since the last meeting of the Board.

Sec. 3. The committee shall have power, from time to time, to employ suitable persons for positions in the Faculty of the University in its various departments, and to make the necessary changes or modifications in the course of study and to adopt suitable text books.

ARTICLE XII.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Sec. 1. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall consider and report upon all plans, specifications or proposals for the sale or exchange, repairs or improvements of the buildings or grounds belonging to the University, or for the erection of buildings or fences on the same, and for their convenient subdivisions, and all orders of the Board for the improvement on buildings and grounds (except the farm to be under the control of the Executive Committee) shall be under the control and charge of this committee.

Sec. 2. Bids for buildings and improvements exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) shall be submitted to the Board for their approval or disapproval.

ARTICLE XIV.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

Section 1. The Committee on Rules and By-laws shall perform and recommend, from time to time, by-laws for the government of the Board in its own business.

ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

Section 1 These by-laws may be amended, altered or repealed at regular annual meetings of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT
ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK, June 19th, 1875.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University.

SIR: I beg leave to submit, for the consideration and action of the Board of Trustees, a brief resume of the operations of my department during the collegiate year ending June 19th, 1875; also some recommendations suggested by my experience, for increasing its efficiency

There has been an average attendance for military instruction, of one hundred and forty students. Only three or four have been permanently excused from military duty, and these, only by reason of physical disability. Of the aggregate in attendance, about one hundred and twenty have been enrolled, forming the three companies of the battalion. The remainder, consisting of boys too small to bear arms, have been instructed in the principles of setting-up and marching. For this class the rules and regulations were relaxed. and drill has been considered more of an exercise than an acquirement.

The cadets have attained fair proficiency in the school of the company, and have received some instruction in battalion drill. I am not satisfied with the progress made but I consider it due to circumstances outside of my department, and over which I had no control. I have not been able to attain a high standard of discipline. The cadets have learned to some extent, the necessity of subordination, but in the higher order of discipline they are deficient. They lack habits of order, neatness, thoroughness and zeal. These virtues I have sought to inculcate, but the adverse influences manifested in the general management of the school neutralized my efforts.

The published regulations for the government of the military department, have, in the main, been carried out. The Faculty have given me much assistance, and, when the occasion demanded it, prompt support.

Since the 1st of March, cadets absent from, or late at roll-call and having no satisfactory excuse therefor. have been punished by drill on other than drill days and out of school hours. The Faculty authorized the measure upon my recommendation. I do not like the plan. It has proved entirely efficacious. but the natural tendency is to bring drill into disrepute. Demerits have been given previous to the institution of this punishment, but there was no disgrace or inconvenience attending these and they utterly failed to prevent the willful evasion of duty. Some other system was necessary and I reluctantly proposed punishment drill. I think the college laws should cover all cases of misdemeanor occurring in my department; but there is no virtue in law, when the penalties for infraction are not enforced.

Theoretical instruction in tactics has been given the officers and non-commissioned officers of the battalion, as the advance in drill demanded it. Lectures have been given on drill days throughout the year, when the weather prevented out-door military exercises, and twice a week, in lieu of drill, during the sickly season of the winter term. These lectures embraced the subjects of discipline, army organization, strategy, tactics and the operations of war from the time of Frederick to the present day.

Of the one hundred and twenty cadets enrolled, only about one-sixth have provided themselves with uniform. About one-half wear the cap. I would respectfully recommend that all male students subject to military duty be required to provide themselves with uniforms the coming year. They can be procured at Fayetteville at the following rates: Dress coat, $22 00; sack coat, $18 00; pants, 10 00; cap, $1 25. The sack coat is more serviceable, and better adapted for general wear. It is to be preferred, when both cannot be obtained, to the dress coat. These articles of uniform can be procured in New York, ready made, fifty per cent. cheaper. At this rate, they cost no more than ordinary citizen's clothing, and are much more durable. The adoption of a uniform would have a tendency to foster neatness, individual self-respect and good order.

During the past year there have been two military exercises each week. This is not sufficient time to acquire any very great proficiency in drill, nor is it sufficient to develop a healthy interest among the cadets. Proficiency in drill, however, is neither the only or best result of military instruction. It is a powerful means of physical culture. It develops muscle and tends to a more correct deportment than any other exercise that can be adopted for a school. It generates habits of just subordination and manly self-control. It teaches the necessity of punctuality and faithfulness in the discharge of duty.

At least three hours a week should be devoted to practical military instruction. As cadets are required at all times to have their muskets and accoutrements in good order and condition, it is necessary that time be allowed for cleaning up. In view of all this I would respectfully ask that I be allowed one hour four days of the week for the purpose of drill and discipline.

With an armory next year capable of holding in military formation, 150 to 200 men, I hope to secure more uniformity of instruction, and to attain thereby much greater proficiency In addition to the regular exercises, practical and theoretical, compulsory with all cadets, I propose to organize classes for instruction in the bayonet exercise, and the use of the sword. The basement in the South wing of the new building would be the best room for the armory. The noise could not penetrate from thence to the disturbance of students at other occupations throughout the building, and the South basement is more dry and light than the other, I would therefore recommend that it be finished off and appropriately fitted up as an armory.

I would also respectfully suggest the advisability of having a large parade ground immediately in front of the University building. It could be seen from all parts of the town, and a fine lawn would form a pleasing foreground and exhibit to the best advantage the new building. the grounds surrounding the parade might be laid off and decorated with trees, shrubs, etc., etc.

I am,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
EDWIN S. CURTIS,
First Lieut. 2d Arty.,
Prof. Military Tactics

Farm Report.

After the death of Prof. T. L. Thompson, Superintendent of Farm, Mr. John H. Bell, a student of the University, was employed by the Board of Trustees to take charge and general management of the farm. It is but due to Mr. Bell to say that he has performed his trust with fidelity, and the condition of the growing crop, the orchard and grounds will attest his faithfulness and diligence. The following is his Report:

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
FAYETTEVILLE, August 15, 1875.

To the Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University:

In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit my report of the University farm since March 1st, 1875, the date on which I took charge.

In front of the University building, about the last of March, some twenty acres were sown in Kentucky blue grass, but on account of the lateness of the season and the dry weather which followed, it cannot be considered a success. We have about twenty acres of corn, which, although planted late, is in fine condition, and promises an abundant yield. About the middle of March we received from Washington, packages of oats, clover and rye grass, together with packages of garden seeds. The oats and grass proved a failure, but the clover is remarkably fine. There are now growing in the garden, beets, peas, onions, beans, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables, most of which are doing well. The orchard is in fine condition—many of the trees bending under the load of choice fruit. The following are some of the varieties of apples now bearing in the University orchard: Belle Flower, Yellow June, Red June, Winesap, Shannon Pippin, Philadelphia Graft, Early Harvest, Maiden

Blush, &c. From the high character of this region as a fruit country, and the excellent quality of the fruit produced in our orchard, it would seem to be a move in the right direction to enlarge our orchard by planting varieties not now in use, as well as planting small fruits. Would it not be well to plant cherries, plums, strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c.? Near the University farm as fine grapes of the different varieties are found as are to be seen anywhere within the limits of the United States. No one who has seen the profusion of wild grapes everywhere in Northwest Arkansas, can doubt that this is the home of the grape. I know of nothing that can be undertaken with more certainty of success in this country, than the culture of the grape. I would recommend the planting of a small vineyard during the coming year.

I would also recommend the following additional improvements, most or all of which can be made by students' labor, and at a comparatively small expense: The laying off of the farm into sections by means of cross-fencing; the clearing of some timbered land, so that we may begin the cultivation of the grasses; the thorough grassing of the grounds south of the University; the ornamentation of the grounds in front by planting trees, shrubs, &c., and the establishment of permanent exterior fencing, using the rails for cross-fencing.

During the spring months a large force of students was engaged in taking up trees and stumps around the new building. (The trees were made into rails.) Beside this work, there was a quantity of rubbish to be removed from about the building, such as rocks, timber, brick, &c., which employed our force for some time.

I present herewith a statement of debits and credits for the months beginning with September, 1874, and ending with June, 1875:

UNIVERSITY FARM, Dr.

To students' labor for the month of September, 1874	$ 41 20
To students' labor for the month of October, 1874	35 40
To students' labor for the month of November, 1874	25 74
To students' labor for the month of December, 1874	30 30
To students' labor for the month of January, 1875	6 46
To students' labor for the month of February, 1875	20 70
To students' labor for the month of March, 1875	61 77
To studeuts' labor for the month of April, 1875	86 59
To students' labor for the month of May, 1875	83 23
To students' labor for the month of June, 1875	35 29
Total	$436 68

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

UNIVERSITY FARM, Cr.

By cash for corn	$125 00
By cash for apples	97 50
By cash for wood	37 00
By cash for rails	9 00
By cash for potatoes	25 00
By cash for garden vegetables	15 00
Total	$308 50

Besides the above credit items, the following may be added under the head of permanent improvements:

(1.) Seeding in clover three-fourths acres.

(2.) Trimming up trees about the grounds.

(3.) Making walks about the new building.

(4.) Certain repairs on the farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. BELL,
In charge of Farm.

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY

PRESIDENT A. W. BISHOP,

UPON RETIRING FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the sixth of March last I tendered my resignation as President and Treasurer of this University, to take effect at the close of the present term Even a year ago, when the salaries of the members of the Faculty were reduced from fifteen to twenty-five per cent , I was led to the contemplation of this matter, but as that reduction seemed inevitable for the time being, in consequence of the political complications in the State, which had seriously impaired the finances of the University, I submitted to the situation, as did my co-laborers, without a murmur or a protest. In my individual case, however, it was a wide departure from the terms upon which I had agreed, six months before, to come here, and for this reason, and those of a private nature, I subsequently tendered my resignation, as I have indicated. To that tender I have since adhered, and I sever now my connection with this institution. By the new Board of Trustees, as well as the old, I have been cordially treated and fully sustained, and I close my official intercourse with them with a profound sense of kindness and regard. From my associates in the Faculty I part with peculiar regret. We have been bound together by a common toil. We have known no kinship with sinecures. Early and late, I do not consider it improper for me to say, we have labored for the upbuilding of this young institution, and three hundred and fifty students who have been gathered within yonder walls during the past twelve months, must attest with what success. For myself, I leave the verdict to them, expressing only the regret that the appliances that every educational institution of the kind should have, have been so meager and unsatisfactory.

To the students I likewise say a reluctant farewell. We came together mainly strangers. We part quite well acquainted. I gradually came to know you; to see the unfolding of form and mind; the tireless industry of one; the quick perception of another, the easy grace or manly bearing of others still, and I may add the mischievous tendencies of others yet again, types of a class who, since school rooms were known and school masters dominated the situation, have apparently lived but to personify annoyance, and illustrate original sin. With all, however, I part in kindness, bespeaking for every one a future whose hope shall grow into fruition, and the promise of to-day into the sustained performance of active, well ordered and successful lives.

I come now to the present condition of this University, and here I propose to say nothing except with a view to its ultimate good, its permanent prosperity, for as a citizen of the State I shall always interest myself, as far as I may be able, in its advancement. It is the germ of a new existence for Arkansas, and the struggling plant must not be permitted to wither or droop, much less die. This magnificent edifice just unfolding its possibilities, and growing now into permanent form, through the steady industry of well directed labor, must not stand an embodiment of desolation, but with corridors thronged with students; halls resounding with the echoes of earnest voices; pillar and architrave proudly bearing up apparatus and library, cabinet and museum; pavilion and tower all aglow with the light of science and the myriad forms of attractive art, must verily become not only the one overshadowing object for miles around, but conspicuous as a temple of learning, where the State even, can gather strength, and the Nation look approvingly upon one of the outgrowths of the beneficent act of 1862. Nature has well disposed the site. The munificence of the general government has made the edifice possible, now let the State furnish and embellish it. The county of Washington and town of Fayetteville have contracted to do all that can or should be expected of them, but they are not the body politic of Arkansas. The State at large has a deep and abiding interest in the University, and it is as solemn a duty on its part to adequately maintain it, as it is to pay the salaries of the officers who administer its government.

The legislature of 1866-7 accepted the grant of land and land scrip from the general government, authorized by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, "To provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts," and now it is simply called upon to perform that part of the contract, which it then engaged to perform.

The legislature of the State at its last session made a most unforfortunate mistake in this regard. It gave nothing for current expenses, when there should have been appropriated at least the equivalent of ten thousand dollars in currency per annum for the two years expiring June 30, 1877. That body did indeed make an appropriation of ten thousand dollars in scrip to complete the building and to purchase stoves and other heating apparatus therefor, but even this sum was inadequate, and should have been doubled to accomplish the object sought, and I say this with the poverty of the State full in view. I am cognizant also, as are we all, of the tribulation through which the State has passed within the last eighteen months. I know how poor she is, but if in the re-habilitation of Arkansas there is any one interest for the nurture and support of which every nerve should be strained and every dollar expended, which within reasonable limits it is possible to obtain, that interest is the educational development of the State, and whose radiating centre should be the State University.

We yearn for immigration. We hunger after capital. We long to see these hills and valleys instinct with higher life; to hear the roar of the swiftly passing train, to listen to the music of the spindle and the loom; to see God in the superior works of his children, and many wonder why the tide that for years has been sweeping over the Northwest, fructifying all that it touched, does not set this way. It never will until the education of the people is put in the fore front of effort and expenditure, and the State pursues a liberal policy with its public institutions. If extravagance is bad, and it is, parsimony is worse. From the former you can recover. Out of the latter comes no hope. The one is an evil, the other is a curse. The one does something, if it does it partly wrong. The other does nothing at all, for parsimony is always below the level of efficiency, struggle as it will, and the poor instructor, be he president, professor or what not, who is caught in its toils, will go shuffling through life a careworn and dependent man, and measurably inefficient, while the fault was not his own. And it will be a sad day for this University, if that day comes, when from inefficient financial support, it shall be compelled to lapse into a high school. What we have been laboring so far to establish here, is not simply a College, but a University. What the government of the United States expects to see is at least a College. What it *demands*, by reason of the acceptance of the gift, is a College —a College of agriculture and the mechanic arts, but where other scientific and classical studies are not excluded, and with nothing *less* than this will it be satisfied.

I have great confidence in the present Executive of the State, and who is also President of the Board of Trustees of this University, and I believe he will do everything in his power, and so will his co-laborers on the Board, to maintain this institution upon the high plane of its conception. What we need is money, and the practical thing to be done is to get it from the legislature when it sits next November. Nor do I believe that the effort to do so will be futile. At the last session many members were hampered and embarrassed by promises to their constituents to do everything as economically as possible, and in this regard they may have voted as they would not again. I believe they have the welfare of the State at heart, and desire its advancement. The question is one of means and ends, and it is no easy thing, with a bankrupt treasury staring at you, to wisely adapt the one to the other. Let us then hope for the best, and the University's financial distress may pass away within the year.

I come now to another subject of serious import to this institution and this community. On the second day of February, 1874, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on education and labor is hereby instructed to enquire into the condition and management of the agricultural and other colleges which have received grants from the United States under the act of July 2, 1872, and the acts in addition thereto; also to enquire in regard to the investment and security of the funds of these institutions, and whether their management is in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the condition of the aforesaid grants."

In pursuance of this resolution a circular letter was sent to the presidents of all the colleges organized as this has been, and those officers were to respond to it as promptly as their convenience and the preparation of the necessary information would permit. The general scope, progress and management of these institutions were enquired about, and particularly the disposition made of the proceeds of the sale of the agricultural college scrip, donated by the general government. I reported in behalf of this institution, and on the 13th day of January, 1875, the committee made its report to Congress, the substance of which was, that the Attorney General was requested to report to the House of Representatives what measures, if any, should be taken by the United States to secure from any State the fulfillment of its contract to preserve undiminished the principal of the fund derived from the grant of land made by the United States for the support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and whether in his judgment the provisions of existing laws were sufficient to afford a remedy in the premises. A resolution embodying this was adopted, to which the Attorney General replied, that he knew of no remedy except that in cases where the United States are indebted to any State, which has suffered the fund to become diminished, and has failed to replace it, payment of the whole or a corresponding amount of the debt might be withheld until the unpaid fund be made good.

Arkansas is in this category. for the government of the United States owes her a large sum of money, which she is endeavoring to obtain, and certainly it could not be paid at a more opportune time for the State is in the very throes of financial agony, and all the wit and wisdom of her citizens will be needed to extricate her from the fearful embarrassments that are bearing her down.

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, it is provided that all money derived from the sale of land and land scrip contemplated by this act. shall be invested in stocks of the United States. or of the State, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of the said act, and it was further provided that no portion of the said fund, nor the interest thereon, should be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Now, what is the connection of all this with the Arkansas Industrial University? Bear with me while I endeavor to tell. The old Board of Trustees thought it a matter of great importance that the permanent building of the University should be erected at the earliest feasible moment. The Agricultural College scrip to which the State was entitled had been sold at ninety cents per acre—a very advantageous sale for the University. The net proceeds to be employed as an endowment were $121.500, and there were two courses to pursue, either to purchase government bonds at a premium, or to place this sum of money in the bonds of the county of Washington and town of Fayetteville—$130,000 in all--which the University then held. and thus making those securities, which ran thirty years, and bore interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, the permanent endowment of the University. The latter course was adopted, and this money was placed in those bonds at 93½ cents on the dollar, a rate adapted and intended so to be, to the exact absorption of the money in the bonds. There was a precedent for this proceeding in the course pursued in the building of the Illinois Industrial University, and although the expedient may look like a device for steering very closely to the wind, and appear to be a violation of even an express provision of the act of 1862 it is not so regarded by the general government, and no trouble will ever arise from this source, if the people of Washington county promptly pay the interest on these bonds. If they do not pay it, there will be trouble, embarrassment, a rigid investigation, and other very serious hindrances to the growth of the University, that I do not care to contemplate, and I specially allude to this matter now, not alone for the purpose of showing how important it is that the interest on these bonds should be paid exactly when and as it accrues, but because the Legislature of the State at its last session passed an act in relation to the extension of time for the payment of taxes, which, as one of its consequences, is resulting in the failure, unavoidable so far as the sheriff is concerned, to make a full and prompt collection of this interest. I have faith to believe, that in 1876 the deficiency that now exists will be made good, and if it is, all will be well at Washington. The government does not object to the fact that local bonds are the form that the endowment has taken. It only insists that the interest on these bonds shall be promptly and regularly paid.

Washington county has secured the location of this University. All honor to the enterprise of her citizens for that. But her watchfulness has just begun. It will avail very little simply to have even so magnificent an edifice as this. The building alone will never justify the builders. It must be armed *cap-a-pie*, and stand fully equipped with all the paraphernalia and devices of intellectual war. It must crown this hill, not with the solemn grandeur of a barren conception, or with that order of education that culminates in an academy or high school, but with the training of the college and university, and especially with that distinctive order of culture which we know as proficiency in the knoweldge of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

There is need also, let me say, for constant vigilance on the part of the citizens of Washington county, to hold this institution up to the demands of its conception. There is the same amount of interest to be paid on the bonds, whether there are one hundred students here, or five hundred, and whether those students pay out annually in Fayetteville, ten thousand dollars, or fifty thousand.

In adversity or prosperity, in growth or decay, the obligation is the same, and surely every intelligent citizen must see the great importance of the most complete harmony of action in stimulating the growth of that which is, or should be, the dominant interest of the town of Fayetteville, and a source of profit also to the county at large. There should grow up here the spirit so conspicuously seen in the older University towns of the country, and around professor and student should never cease to be thrown the genial and inspiring influences, that tell them that even the boys in the streets are their friends, and that the town at all times and under all circumstances is a unit when the welfare of the University is at stake.

But, passing from the town and county to the State, or rather including all three, there is another subject of great moment for future consideration. Not to enter into details, I refer to what is known as the "Morrill Bill," a proposed act of Congress that contemplates the appropriation of a portion of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to this institution and others similarly endowed. The principal sum that Arkansas would receive. if this bill were to pass, would bring to this University an income of at least $20,000 a year, and with proper effort this much desired consummation may yet be brought about. Kentucky, especially through Dr. Bowman, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Collge at Ashland, is particularly active in this matter. The Agricultural Colleges of a number of the other States have also had their representatives at Washington whenever needed or thought to be. The Agricultural Congress of the country is committed to the support of some such measure. The Congress of the United States itself seems, regardless of party, disposed to give this revenue, in some form to the cause of education, and if the States shall earnestly unite their efforts, trustees and legislatures moving together in hearty accord, the grand object will be accomplished. Then indeed will this University be placed above all casualty and all solicitude. and not alone will gather here the youth of the State, but Texas, Southwest Missouri and that princely domain just beyond us, which in the immediate future is destined to put on the garb of sisterhood, can reasonably be expected to send here many of their youth to receive that higher education, which the advanced statesmen of the country have been laboring for fifteen years to make general in the land.

One other point and I am done. The act of Congress under which this University has been organized, specially provides that the order of institution to be established, shall be one, which, without excluding other sciences, and including military tactics, shall have as its leading object, the teaching of such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. In this vital matter the Arkansas Industrial University has not come up to the statute, and there are reasons why hitherto it has been unable to do so. That so far these reasons have been regarded as good and sufficient at Washington, can safely be said. The State has been in an abnormal and disturbed condition for a considerable portion of the period that has elapsed since the University was founded.

The general status of education in Arkansas has also been and still is such, that the demand made upon the University by the youth of the State has been for the usual collegiate or preparatory training, and again our means have been inadequate to develop that special feature of the law, without which the University loses the distinctive feature that Congress intended to give it. Twice have I annually stated the case to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and he has responded that my reports were satisfactory. This delay, however, to bring the study of agriculture and the mechanic arts into the prominence that the law demands, must cease now at the earliest possible moment. It should be made one of the chief objects of official concern—the paramount object in fact—to organize the school of agriculture and furnish facilities for instruction in a practical knowledge of the mechanic arts. It is a very grave question how much longer the General Government will be satisfied with apologies. It will soon look for the profits of its endowment, and they must be forthcoming.

What is being accomplished is not in itself unsatisfactory, but it does not come up to the measure of just expectancy, and now in this time of State elation, and when enlarged ideas of the province of government are so necessary to be diffused throughout the body politic; when an advanced conception of agriculture should seize the farmer mind, and the mechanic arts have the sway that characterizes them in the North and East, let the citizens of the State see to it, that here, where the germ of a great power has taken root, the industrial classes can receive that education which a munificent Congress specially designed for them. And as the scroll of the future is unrolled, and the quickened intelligence of the farmer and mechanic sees in science its strongest bulwark and surest defense, Arkansas, with her great natural advantages will step well to the front in the array of States, and out of the Southwest will go a voice heard through the land,

SING UNTO THE LORD A NEW SONG, FOR HE HATH DONE MARVELOUS THINGS.

Branch Normal College

OF THE

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution, established by act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved July 25, 1873, and located in the city of Pine Bluff, has commenced operation, and has now (September 1875) opened for the reception of students Its object is to afford the colored teachers of the State the requisite opportunity and training to fit them for performing the important duties efficiently and successfully, and free tuition is, therefore, given to such as may apply for admission upon their signing a pledge obligating themselves to teach for a term of at least two years in the public schools of the State. In connection with the Normal school proper; a preparatory department is attached, which may be attended by such youth as may be enabled after one years tuition, to enter the Normal school. The school in its term of sessions, course of study, discipline, etc., will conform to those of the Industrial University at Fayetteville, and is under the management of the Board of Trustees of that institution, the first term of each year beginning on the first Monday in September.

Students will be expected to conform in all respects to the rules of the institution, in avoiding improper places and associations, in observing proper study hours, and in general, conducting themselves in a genteel manner, otherwise they will not be permitted to remain in the institution. The building now occupied by the school is situated in one of the most eligible localities in the city of Pine Bluff, in the immediate vicinity of the Synagogue, Episcopal church, and public school buildings. It affords accommodations for over one hundred students, with ample grounds and suitable out-buildings attached, is well lighted and ventilated, making it one of the most pleasant and commodious school buildings in the State. Such additions and improvements will be made from time to time as may be found necessary or desirable.

Pine Bluff, the site of the institution, is a thriving city of about three thousand five hundred inhabitants, situated on the Arkansas river in the cotton belt of the State, and not far from the geographical center of the colored population. In its recent progress in educational matters it is rivaled by but few cities in the State or country. It is accessible from all parts of the State by the Arkansas river, the P. B. L. R. & N. O. railroad, and Arkansas Valley stage line. The prospect of an early railroad connection with Little Rock is good Board, lodging, books and stationery may be obtained in the city on reasonable terms. It is desirable that all who contemplate attending the school should enter at the opening of the term, as classes will not be formed at other times.

For additional information, address,

J. C. CORBIN, A. M.,
Principal Branch Normal College.

To the Teachers of Arkansas.

We shall be glad to have the address of every teacher in Arkansas, that we may send to each a copy of our Catalogue. Teachers coming to Fayetteville are cordially invited to visit the University for the purpose of examining our methods of instruction, as well as the true condition and practical workings of the institution in all its departments.

It is earnestly hoped that a better understanding between the Faculty and the teachers of the State may lead to more satisfactory results in the preparation of students for the work which will be required of them in the University. We have met in the past no greater annoyance or more serious obstacle to both teacher and student, than the irregular, immethodical and partial training of our pupils. Students are allowed to take irregular and fragmentary courses, forgetful of the fact that it leads to great trouble and annoyance in classification, as well as to narrow and imperfect culture. If, for instance, the student desires to enter the Freshman class of the Classical Department, let him pursue such studies, and such alone, as shall, upon their completion, admit him to this class. If he desires to enter the College of Commerce, or to take the Engineering Course, let his preparation conform so far as possible, to the requirements of these courses. Candidates for the Normal Department of the University will observe the requirements for admission to this Department, and govern themselves accordingly. We appeal to all the teachers in the State to come to our assistance in breaking up the irregularities of training, and establishing the benefits of order, method and system in preliminary instruction.

TRANSPORTATION.

Students desiring to attend the University, can by applying to Hon. Dudley E. Jones, Little Rock, or to Prof. James Mitchell, Secretary, at Fayetteville, obtain certificates which will entitle them to travel at half fare over the

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY;

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY;

ARKANSAS VALLEY STAGE LINE,

From Pine Bluff to Little Rock, and from Fort Smith to Altus.

Fare from Altus to Fayetteville, round trip	$9 00
Fare from Altus to Fayetteville, one way	5 00

Parties applying by letter will be particular in specifying the route they wish to travel.

Laws of Congress and the State

RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

OF CONGRESS.

AN ACT

DONATING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided,* That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled, shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States, in which there is not that quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided,* That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: *And provided further,* That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And be it further enacted,* That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from the date of selection of said lands until their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the Treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States, to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum, upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in fifth section of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and in such a manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First, If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any act or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second, No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third, Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth, An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each to all the other colleges which may be endowed under this act, and also one to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth, No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh, No State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express the acceptance thereof by the legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted,* That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip, issued under the provisions of this act as are now allowed for the location of military bounty warrants under existing laws; *Provided*, That maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE FIFTH SECTION OF "AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT DONATING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS," APPROVED JULY 2, 1862. SO AS TO EXTEND THE TIME WITHIN WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF SAID ACT SHALL BE ACCEPTED AND SUCH COLLEGES ESTABLISHED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the time in which the several States may comply with the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, is hereby extended, so that the acceptance of the benefits of said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office; *Provided,* That when any Territory shall become a State, and be admitted into the Union, such new State shall be entitled to the benefit of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act; *Provided further,* That any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eight en hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved July 23, 1866.

OF THE STATE.

GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION.

1. Assent of State to.
2. State to perform conditions of.
3. Transmission of act to Washington.
4. When grant considered accepted.
5. Lands and land scrip, how applied.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

6. Who shall be.
7. Duties of.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

8. Buildings, how erected.
9. Lands donated to University, how deeded.
10. Property donated or bid, how disposed of
11. Value of buildings.
12. Duties of Board.
13. Expenses, how paid.
14. Rights of action in behalf of University, how provided for.
15. General business of University, how to be conducted.
16. Salary and wages.
17. Trusteeships vacated.
18. Board of Trustees, of whom to consist.

SECTION.

19 Trustees, duties of.
20. Trustees to turn property over, how.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

21. Election of, how provided for.
22. Treasurer to give bond.
Removal of Secretary and Treasurer
Compensation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

23. How prescribed.

BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC.

24. Powers of and how formed.

REMOVAL OF MEMBERS FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

25. How done.
26. Charges against, proceedings on.
27. Examinations and process.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

28. How to be located.
29. Care and management of.
30. Property of.
31. Aid to, how protected.
32. General provision for protection of.

GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The State of Arkansas hereby signifies her assent to the grant of land and land scrip authorized and contained in the act of Congress of the United states entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and altogether on the terms and conditions in said act provided, and also to the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend to the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted, and such colleges established," approved July 23, 1866

SEC. 2. The State of Arkansas shall observe and perform the conditions in said enactment of July 2, 1862, contained and provided, that is to say:

First The State of Arkansas will replace any portion of the fund provided by section four of said act, or any portion of the interest thereon, which shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, so that the capital fund shall remain forever undiminished, and will apply the annual interest thereon regularly without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the said act of Congress, subject only to the exception contained in section five of the act last referred to.

Second, The State of Arkansas further assenting, agrees that no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, or preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third, The State of Arkansas further agrees to provide at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of said act of Congress, and in accordance with the act amendatory of said act, and also to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold to which title of purchasers was valid.

Fourth, The State of Arkansas further agrees that an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college in accordance with paragraph four of section five of said act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

SEC. 3. The secretary of State shall transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and cause to be filed in the office of said Commissioner, a duly authenticated copy of this act.

SEC 4. This act shall take effect from the date of its passage, as an act of acceptance of the grant of Congress before referred to, and from the date of the same with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as the time for providing of the colleges, as required by said act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

Act of January 31, 1866. (*a*)

SEC. 5 Such lands and land scrip as may accrue to this State by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which

---

(*a*.) A duly authenticated copy of this act was filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. D. C., February 12, 1867.

may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the act amendatory thereof, shall, together with the avails thereof, be devoted and forever applied to the endowment and maintenance, under such laws or articles of incorporation as may be by the General Assembly hereafter provided. of an institution of learning to be styled the "Arkansas Industrial University." wherein shall be taught, in addition to the usual course of study prescribed in universities, the science and practice of agriculture, the mechanic arts, engineering, and military science and tactics; tuition in such university to be as near as may be without charge, and pupils to be apportioned to the several counties as the Legislature may prescribe; *Provided*, There shall be established honorary scholarships without charge for the benefit of descendants of soldiers and seamen who served in the armies and Navy of the United States during the late rebellion, preference being given to the descendants of such as died or were disabled in said service; and also one honorary scholarship to each county, to be selected for superior merit and proficiency from the public schools of such county.

Act July 23, 1868, section two.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of State shall be a financial agent and trustee of said State, to apply for and receive of the United States Government all the land scrip to which this State may be entitled by reason of her acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the act amendatory thereof.

Act March 27, 1871, section one.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer of State is hereby fully empowered to offer and sell said land scrip in whatever market he can dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to the best advantage of said State, and with the proceeds of such sale to purchase interest-bearing bonds of the United States, such scrip to be sold at the highest market rates, and such bonds to be purchased at the lowest prices for which they can be had in any market; or, if more advantageous, the Treasurer of State, as financial agent, may, upon the best practical terms, buy the bonds of Washington county, Arkansas, and the bonds of the town of Fayetteville, Arkansas, issued for the purpose of securing the location of said Arkansas Industrial University at said town and county; *Provided*, Such financial agent shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Trustees hereinafter mentioned, and he shall not pay for said bonds a greater sum per dollar than may be sanctioned by resolution of said Board.

Act March 13, 1873.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Sec. 8. Upon the location of the Arkansas Industrial University as herein provided for, the Board of Trustees may employ such architects and mechanics as may be thought best, and the general plan and specifications of such buildings as are to be erected before the regular meeting of the next General Assembly shall be agreed upon; and the said Board shall give public notice and receive bids for the furnishing of material and erection of such buildings as a whole or in parts, as to them shall seem best; and they are empowered to appoint a committee or committees, of their own number, or of other discreet citizens, to receive bids and enter into contract or contracts for such materials and work, with power to reject bids deemed too high or of parties not solvent or sufficiently secured, and such further discretionary powers as may be deemed advisable; and also to appoint such commissioners, architects or other superintendent of the buildings as may be necessary from time to time to inspect the same, and see that payments are not made upon the work unless the same comes fully up to the plan and specifications agreed upon by said Board; payments to be made upon material and work according to contract, upon the certificate of the architect or inspector and the Building Committee, approved by the President of the Board, and out of the funds hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 9. Upon the assent of said Board to accept lands or other property upon the terms and for the purposes herein specified, the same shall be deeded by the subscribers or donors to the State of Arkansas for the use and benefit of said Industrial University.

Sec. 10. All property or bonds donated or bid as herein provided for, and accepted by said Board of Trustees as aforesaid, shall constitute a part of the fund of said Industrial University, and such bonds shall be held by said financial agent to be by him sold or deposited under the direction of said Board; *Provided*, That, if said bonds are offered for sale, they shall be first advertised in the county where issued, and there offered for sale at such price as may be fixed by said Board, and they shall not thereafter be sold in any other market for a less sum than that at which they were offered in said county until they are again offered in the county at such reduced rates as are agreed upon, said bonds to be issued in equal numbers of five hundred and one thousand dollars each, with coupons for the amount of the accruing interest thereto attached, which bonds and coupons shall be procured by the said financial agent, and each bond shall be presented to and signed by the presiding judge of such County Court, or the presiding officer of such town or City Council, and said bonds and coupons thereto attached shall be signed by the clerk of such county or the recording officer of such town or city, and the overdue coupons of such bonds shall always be receivable for all taxes of the county or corporation by which they were issued.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of said Board to cause to be erected, upon such location as they may select, with all practical speed, suitable buildings of a value fully equal to the donations, bids and subscriptions made by the county corporation and individuals where such subscription is made, and said county or corporation shall not be required to pay interest on the bonds that may be issued by it more than one year, until said buildings are erected and a school organized therein; and should such county or corporation be required to pay more than one year's interest on such bonds before such school is organized, the amount so paid shall be refunded to it by the State. And it is hereby made the absolute duty of the Board of Supervisors of the county or corporation council issuing such bonds to annually levy a tax and collect in currency or over-due coupons of such bonds a sum fully sufficient to pay all accruing interest on such bonds and incidental expenses connected therewith, and, upon failure to do so, it shall be the duty of any court of competent jurisdiction, upon the application of any one or more holders of such bonds to compel such Board of Supervisors or Council forthwith to levy and collect such sums as will fully pay all such interest as herein provided for (*b*).

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees to have provided suitable furniture for said University, and to employ all necessary supervisors, professors and teachers, agents or servants required to organize and carry on such University according to the true spirit and intent of the acts of Congress in reference thereto, with a normal department therein, as in this act provided; but they shall observe strict economy, and incur no incidental expenses and fill no professorships not absolutely required in the earlier sessions of said Universtiy but they may from time to time, as the finances will allow, and the advancement and necessities of the institution require, fill other chairs, and add to the building furniture, libraries, apparatus and other things proper to the full operation and well being of a first-class university.

(*b*) The Arkansas Industrial University was located under this act at Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, in the latter part of the year 1871, the county of Washington voting one hundred thousand dollars and the town of Fayetteville thirty thousand dollars, in thirty year eight per cent bonds, to the University, upon condition that it should be located where it now is. The University was formally opened for the reception of pupils January 22, 1872.

SEC. 13. The President of the Board and the financial agent herein named shall attend at the times and places herein named and required, and shall perform all such duties as are herein required or may be directed by said Board, without salary or fees, or any compensation whatsoever except such as they now receive for other services for the State; but their own and the Trustees' necessary traveling expenses and board bills, and other necessary incidental expenses in carrying this act into effect, shall be paid by the State, upon the official certificate of the person incurring such expense being approved by the President of the Board, which shall be a voucher in the office of the Auditor of State. Said Trustees shall each receive two dollars and fifty cents for each day necessarily consumed on duty as such Trustees, payable as above provided for.

SEC. 14. The State of Arkansas, for the use of said University, shall have a right of action against any and all persons who may commit trespass against or upon any of the property or effects of said University or upon the breach of any covenant, contract or promise made with said School Board or any sub committee or agent appointed by such Board, proceedings may be prosecuted by the Prosecuting Attorney of the district, or such counsel as may be employed under the direction of said Board; and if sued all the law officers of the State shall, free of charge, defend said Board, their committees or agents, in all matters growing out of acts done in connection with the business of said University.

SEC. 15. All things necessary to be had or done to carry this act into full force and effect, and to completely organize and put in full operation the University herein provided for, and not specially named herein, shall be done by or under the direction of said Board of Trustees, and they and their committees and agents shall keep full accounts of all expenditures; and the President of said Board, in his biennial report to the Governor, shall fully set forth the advancement and condition of the University, the extent of the real estate, improvements, and other property owned by it, and a detailed account of all expenditures made by such Board, or under its direction, in reference to any and all business connected with said University, and shall recommend such further legislation as the interest of the institution may require.

SEC. 16. Said Board of Trustees shall fix, and from time to time regulate the fees, allowances, salaries and wages to be paid architects, inspectors, professors, teachers, agents, committees, servants, or other necessary employees; and they shall observe rigid economy in such expenditures, and each of said Trustees shall take an oath, before entering upon duty to faithfully and diligently discharge his duties according to law.

Act March 27, 1871.

Sec. 17. All Trusteeships created by or under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "An act for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein," approved March 27, 1871, are hereby vacated, and all the authority and power of said University, Trustees and Committeemen appointed or elected by or under them, are revoked.

Sec. 18. Until further provided by law, the Board of Trustees of said University shall consist of Dudley E. Jones, L. Gregg, A. W. Dinsmore, James M Johnson, M. F. Lake, J. C. Walker and Wood E. Thompson, and the Governor of the State for the time being, and the President of said University, and they shall have all authority and necessary powers to carry out the provisions of said act, and all subsequent acts supplemental to or amendatory thereof. The Governor shall *ex officio* be President of said Board, and in his absence the members of the Board shall elect one of their number President. In case of a tie, the President of the Board, the President of the University, and Secretary of the Board by majority, shall cast the deciding vote; in all other cases they shall each have one vote as other members of the Board. A majority of said Trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time and send for absent members; *Provided,* If said Trustees shall fail to accept the positions herein tendered them, or if a vacancy should otherwise occur, when the Legislature is not in session, the same shall be filled by the Governor by appointment.

Sec. 19. It is made the duty of each of said Trustees herein designated to attend a board meeting at the University buildings, near Fayetteville, on the last Thursday in June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four (1874,) and they shall meet at said place annually thereafter; and they shall have power to hold adjourned meetings, when the business of the University actually requires it, or the President of the Board may call a meeting of the Board when he is satisfied the interests of the University require it, or when five members of the Board petition him so to do.

Sec. 20. Each of the Trustees whose office is vacated by this act is required forthwith to turn over to the Treasurer of the State, or the President of said University, all moneys, title papers, books, stationery, and other property or effects, of every kind whatever, in his possession and belonging to said University, and it shall be the duty of said President and Treasurer of State to give a receipt for said property, etc., and they shall severally thereafter be responsible for all they may respectively receipt for, and the same shall be held subject to the order of the Board or the President thereof.

Act May 30, 1874, sections 1, 2, 4 and 5.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Sec. 21. At the annual meetings of said Board they shall elect one of their number Secretary and another Treasurer, and such committees as to them may appear necessary to carry out the provisions of the act aforesaid, and, until such elections are held, Dudley E. Jones shall act as Secretary of said Board, and the President of said University shall act as Treasurer, and he shall be responsible upon his official bond heretofore given for his acts as such Treasurer, and for all funds that may come into his hands belonging to said University, and A. W. Dinsmore, L. Gregg and James M. Johnson shall act as a building committee, and shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as the former building committee of said Board.

Ibid, section 3.

Sec. 22. Such Treasurer shall give bond to the State of Arkansas, with approved security, in such sum as the Board shall adjudge amply sufficient to secure the funds of the institution from loss, which bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State. The Board shall have power to remove the Secretary and Treasurer, and they may allow them a reasonable compensation for their services. not to exceed the sum allowed berein to Trustees for the time actually employed. Said reasurer, under the direction of the Board, may draw from the Treasurer of the State such sums as may be deemed necessary for the ready payment for building and other accruing expenses; *Provided*, He shall at no time draw or have on hand more than ten thousand dollars, and the same shall be paid out as the Board shall direct.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Sec. 23. Said Board of Trustees shall have power to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the government and discipline of said University, and prescribe the grade and number of honorary scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State, subject to such changes as the legislature may hereafter make.

BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC.

Sec. 24. Said Board of Trustees are authorized and empowered to form themselves into a body corporate and politic, under the general laws of this State now existing, or hereafter to be put in force; and upon the complete formation and organization of such a corporaion, they shall have and exercise all the powers and privileges, allowed by the Constitution and laws of the State to any like corporation, in all matters pertaining to the location, organization, maintenance and regulation or support of said University.

Act March 27, 1871.

REMOVAL OF MEMBER FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 25. Hereafter the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, for any cause by them deemed sufficient, shall have power, by a majority vote, taken at any regular meeting, to remove any member from said Board; *Provided*, That no member shall be so removed without as many as five of such Trustees voting for such removal; and when any member of said Board shall be so removed, the votes of the Trustees shall be recorded, and the President of the Board shall make a certificate, showing the result of such vote, and transmit the same without delay to the Governor of the State, who shall at once declare the commission which had been issued to such removed Trustee vacated, and he shall appoint and commission some competent man to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

SEC. 26. The said Board of Trustees are hereby fully empowered and authorized, either as a Board or through any committee they may select or appoint, to inquire into and fully investigate any and all charges that have been or may be preferred against any Trustee of said Board, or any member of any committee appointed by or under the direction of said Board, or any contractor, architect, builder, employe, agent, or other person acting by agreement with, or authority of, or under said Board of Trustees or any of the committees of said Board, in any capacity whatever, and for the purposes of such investigations or inquiry, said Board or any committee appointed by them shall hold meetings in the State at such time and place as may be designated by the Board or by the committee so appointed, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of said Board for the time being shall have full and ample power to issue all necessary process for summoning and compelling the attendance before such Board or committee, and may impose upon all witnesses who refuse to obey such process or to testify fully and explicitly before such Board or committee in reference to any and all such matters as may be the subject of inquiry, all the pains and penalties that might or could be imposed upon such witness by the Circuit Court in any case, if he were to fail and refuse to appear and testify before the proper Circuit Court of his county, in a cause or matter legally pending therein, after being duly summoned to so appear and testify therein; and said process issued by the Chairman of said Executive Committee may be directed to any Sheriff, Coroner or Constable in this State, and if such officer fails, neglects or refuses to execute such process, he shall be subject to all the forfeitures, pains and penalties which might or would be imposed upon him for failing, neglecting or refusing to serve necessary or proper process from a Circuit Court in his own county; and such fine, imprisonment and penalties as can be so assessed shall be enforced and carried out upon the order of such Chairman of the Executive Committee, which Chairman shall be required to have no commission to so act except as a member of the Board, and a certificate of his election or appointment to such place by the Board of Trustees or the President of such Board.

Sec. 27. The material parts of all examinations and inquiries had by any committee shall be reduced to writing and laid before the Board for their action, and process under this act shall run in the name of the State, and officers and witnesses shall execute and obey the same without any advanced fees or compensation, and their accounts or claims for such service or attendance,or other costs arising in such investigation, shall be presented to said Board of Trustees, and they shall, through their President, order certificates issued upon their treasurer for reasonable compensation.

Act April 5, 1873.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

Sec. 28. The Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University are hereby authorized to take into consideration the interests of the State, and especially the convenience and well being of the poorer classes, and to select a suitable site and locate thereon a branch Normal College, which location, owing to the principal college being located in the northwestern portion of the State, shall be made southeast, or east or south of the county of Pulaski.

Sec. 29. When said Branch Normal College shall be located, organized and put in operation, it shall be under the care and management of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and said branch college shall in all things be governed by the same rules and regulations as said principal college, and pupils shall be admitted into it in like numbers, and upon the same conditions, and with like qualifications and recommendations as they are or shall be admitted into said principal college; and it shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees, and they are hereby required to furnish said branch college with professors and teachers, and other necessary employes, equal in numbers, attainments and other desirable qualifications to those furnished and employed in said principal Normal College now organized as a department in said University and they shall prescribe the same books, the same course of study, like training and proficiency as may be directed, adopted and required in said principal college, and they shall confer upon graduates thereof like honors, commendations and degrees to those had or given in said principal Normal College.

Sec. 30. All property purchased, bequeathed, donated or otherwise obtained for the purposes or uses of this branch college, shall be received and conveyed as prescribed in the act to which this is supplemental, and be forever held and appropriated for the uses, purposes and benefits of this branch College.

Sec. 31. The said Board of Trustees are authorized, by themselves or through any committee they may appoint, to receive aid in money, property, or other valuable effects for the benefit of said institution, from any and all individuals towns or other commuities or corporations, and all gifts, devises and donations that can be had to secure the location or to aid in erecting or maintaining said branch college. They are authorized to purchase such property and cause such buildings to be erected thereon as they may deem best consistent with the amount of means appropriated, or otherwise obtained for the use of this branch college.

Sec 32. All the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, for the government of the Board of Trustees and the management of the University, not inconsistent with this supplement shall apply and be observed in the organization, government and maintenance of this branch college; the money appropriated to carry out the objects of this act shall be subject at all times to the order and control of said Board, to be drawn from the Treasurer of the State upon their order. The Treasurer shall receive from them all funds they may at any time wish to deposit, and return the same, or any part thereof, in such funds as they may deposit, upon the order of the the Board and the certificate of its President; and said Board of Trustees shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to the erection of buildings and the organization of said branch college.

Act April 25, 1873.

AN ACT

CHANGING BOARD MEETINGS AND ESTABLISHING THE OFFICE OF REGENT FOR THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That hereafter the annual meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University shall be at the University buildings on Monday of the last week of the Commencement exercises of each year.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said Board of Trustees are authorized to elect their Secretary of their own number, or such other competent person as they may deem proper, that the Secretary shall take charge and control of such property, perform all such labor and services, keep such books, and make such returns as the Board of Trustees may direct or require.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said Board of Trustees may elect their Treasurer of their own number, or such other person as they may deem proper. Said Treasurer and Secretary shall each execute bond to the State of Arkansas for the use of the University with security approved by the Board, or the President thereof in vacation, in such sum as they may require not less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for the faithful performance of all the duties that may appertain to their respective offices, which bonds shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said Board of Trustees are hereby empowered, if the interest of the University require, to elect a Regent who shall be a practical farmer, to take control of the agricultural and mechanical departments, and who shall be Secretary of the Board, and he shall have the care and supervision of all the property appertaining to said University, and he shall be responsible or the preservation and management thereof; he shall at all times be subject to the orders of the Board or removal thereby; and he shall from time to time, make such inventories of property, keep such books and make such reports as may be required by the Board, and perform such service in the management of the farm, orchard and mechanical departments or other labor, as may be directed by the Board, and he shall give bond and security as above required of the Secretary, for the faithful discharge of all the duties required of him, and he shall receive from the State a salary to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding one thousand dollars; *Provided,* That the said Regent shall not receive any other or further compensation for the discharge of the duties of Regent and Secretary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a Board of Visitors for said University is hereby created. to consist of six gentlemen from different portions of the State, to be selected by the Governor, for their learning, integrity and business qualifications, whose duty it shall be to visit said University, at least once in each year, at such time as may be designated by the Governor, and as often as he may deem necessary, not exceeding once in each term. It shall be the duty of said Visitors to carefully examine into all the departments of said University, and fully report thereon to the Governor, and through him to the General Assembly, and suggest such changes, make such recommendations and petition for such legislation as the interests of the University may require. Any three of said Board may form a quorum, and in discharge of their duties they, or any committee they may appoint of their own number, are fully authorized to call for and examine all books, papers, vouchers and reports in any manner appertaining to any department in said University, and they may examine on oath any member of the Board of Trustees or Faculty, any student or employe or other person in reference to the expenditure of moneys, the management of the University, its effects or any other matter or thing relating thereto. Said Visitors may elect their own chairman, and appoint of their number such committees as they may deem proper, and their chairman is authorized to issue subpœnas and administer oaths, and they and each member thereof shall be allowed during all business hours to visit any and all class and other rooms, hear recitations, and observe the mode and efficiency of instruction and the discipline maintained in the different departments.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to apportion the number of beneficiaries or scholars who are admitted as students in the University free of tuition, among the several counties of the State, according to population, and to notify the Judge of the County Court of each county of the number of beneficiaries apportioned to the county at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the County Court for the purpose of levying taxes, and it shall be the duty of the County Court at the annual meeting aforesaid, to appoint from actual residents and citizens of the county, the number of beneficiaries apportioned to the county, a preference being given to those noted for diligence and proficiency in study, and the appointments so made shall be entered of record in the proceedings of said court. Any vacancies in the number of beneficiaries during the terms of the University, shall be filled by appointment by the Judge of the County Court. Any beneficiaries appointed as herein prescribed, shall comply with the rules and regulations provided by the Board of Trustees in reference to beneficiaries in the University. It shall be the duty of the Judge of the County Court, immediately upon receiving notification from the Board of Trustees as above provided, to give notice in the manner prescribed by law for the publication of legal notices, of the number of beneficiaries allowed to the county, and of the time, manner and place of making appointments to the same, and no person shall be admitted to the said University as a beneficiary, who has not been appointed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Section 7. That upon the certificate of the respective Visitors approved by the Governor, the State shall pay all the necessary expenses of the Visitors incurred in the discharge of their duties herein prescribed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1875.

AN ACT

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS NEAR THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or give away vinous or ardent spirits within three miles of the Arkansas Industrial University. except the same be for medicinal purposes, as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* That no person shall sell or give away any vinous or ardent spirits within three miles of said University, unless he be a regular practicing physician, and not until he has signed and sworn to an affidavit before the County Clerk of Washington county, and shall have had the same duly recorded, which affidavit shall be in the following form: I, ———— ————, do solemnly swear that I am a regular practicing physician, that I will not sell or give away any vinous or ardent spirits to any one unless it be for medicinal purposes, and believe the kind and quantity will be beneficial in the treatment of the disease under which the patient is suffering.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no one shall be excused from the penalty of this act who may, contrary to its provisions, sell, or cause to be sold, intoxicating drink, by reason of its being put up as bitters, mixed with drugs, or vended as a medicine, except as provided in the foregoing sections.

SECTION 4. *B it further enacted,* That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. and for each offense shall be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1875.

ERRATA.

Page 6, last line, read "*Ark.*," for "*Pa.*"
Page 44, sixth line from the top, read "*the*" for "*she.*"
Page 92, thirteenth line from the bottom, read "$40,329 00" for "$4,0329 00."

INDEX.

A

PAGE.

Aims and establishment of the University.......... 17
Account, Cash of Secretary.........71, 72
Account of Treasurer..................64, 65
Account Building Fund..............61, 62
Account State Scrip...................... 63
Account Farm, of Secretary.......... 73
Account, Furniture, of Secretary.... 75
Account, Library, of Secretary...... 75
Account, Apparatus, of Secretary... 76
Account Chemicals, of Secretary... 76
Account, Building, of Secretary..... 77
Account, Educational,....... 78,79
Account, Incidental..............79, 80, 81

PAGE.

Account, Stationery,.......... 82
Account, Labor,................ 83
Account, Current Expense of Secretary...........................84, 85, 86, 87
Account, Treasurer of Interest on Bonds.......................................90, 91
Appropriations, Abstract of......... 94
Address of President Bishop......... 108
Acts of Congress.......................... 120
Acts of Legislature....................... 125
Apparatus...................................... 44
Admission, Classical course........... 26
Admission, Engineering............... 30
Admission, Commercial................ 31

B

Beneficiaries 21, 22
Branch Normal College................... 116
Board of Trustees, Report of.......... 50
Bishop, Pres., resignation of......... 95

By-Laws and Rules........ 97
By-Laws changed......................... 56
Botefuhr, Account of..................... 59
Band, Brass................................... 44

C

Calendar for 1875-76.................... 20
Commercial College...................... 23
Course of Study........................... 24
Course, Agricultural.................... 27
Course in Engineering.................. 29
Course, Normal............................ 33
Course, Preparatory..................... 35
Curtis, Lt., Report of.................... 102

Contributions........ 43
Cabinet 44
Conduct of University................. 45
Clothing....................................... 48
Committees appointed.................. 95
Committees standing................... 100
Catalogue for 1875-76.................. 9
Corbin, Prof.................................. 116

D

Department, Normal...................19, 32
Discipline. 42
Department Military..................... 23

Dinsmore Trustee, Report........... 53
Duties of Officers......................... 98
Duties of Committees................... 101

E

Establishment of University......... 17
Endowment of University............ 19
Election of Professors................... 95
Election of Secretary.................... 59

Election of Treasurer.................... 59
Engineering.................................. 29
Executive Committee..... 100
Estimate of appropriations........... 92

F

Farm Report.......... 105
Funds of University.......... 20
Finance Committee.......... 95
Furniture Account.......... 75

G

General Information.......... 41
Gregg, Trustee Report.......... 54
Gray, Professor. Election of.......... 95
General Contract of University.......... 45

H

History and Literature, Prof. of.......... 93
Harvey, Prof., Election of.......... 52

I

Information, General.......... 41

J

Johnson Trustee, Pres. pro tem.......... 50
Jones, Trustee Report of.......... 58

L

Location of University.......... 18
Lieut. Curtis' Report.......... 103
L. R. & F. S. R. R.......... 119
Literary Societies.......... 43
Laws of Congress and State.......... 121

M

Military Department.......... 46
Meeting of Board.......... 128
Memphis and Little Rock R. R.......... 119
Music Department.......... 43
Morrill Bill.......... 114

N

Normal Department.......... 32
Normal College.......... 116
Number of Students.......... 16
New Board of Trustees.......... 44
Number of Beneficiaries.......... 22

P

Property of University.......... 20
Peabody Fund.......... 91
President of Board, Duties.......... 98
Proceedings on death of Professor Thompson.......... 93
Proceedings of the Board.......... 50

R

Report of Building Committee.......... 54
Report on Normal Branch College.......... 60
Resignation of Pres. Bishop.......... 95
Rules and By-laws.......... 97
Regulations for Military Dept.......... 46

S

Studies in Classical Course.......... 24
Studies in Agriculture.......... 27
Studies in Engineering.......... 29
Studies in Commerce.......... 31
Studies in Normal Department.......... 32
Societies, Literary.......... 43
Students, Number of.......... 16
Secretary, Election of.......... 59
Stationery Account.......... 82
State Scrip Account.......... 83
Salaries of Professors.......... 95
State, Laws of.......... 125

T

Terms and Vacations.......... 20
Tuition.......... 22
Training School.......... 33
Transportation.......... 119
Teachers of Arkansas.......... 118
Treasurer., Duties of.......... 98
Trearurer. Election of.......... 59
Trustees, Board of.......... 6

U

Uniform.......... 48

V

Vacations and Terms.......... 20
Vacancies in the Board.......... 129

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 111514243